

Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека
для молоді ім. М.Світлова

Вивчаємо разом англійську



*Exploring
Great Britain*

Бібліодайджест

Випуск II 2015 року

м. Дніпропетровськ
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Вивчаємо разом англійську. Exploring Great Britain: Бібліодайджест / КЗ «Дніпропетровська обласна бібліотека для молоді ім. М.Светлова»; укладач І.Файберг; ред.: Т.Сафронова. – Дніпропетровськ, 2015. – 32 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.

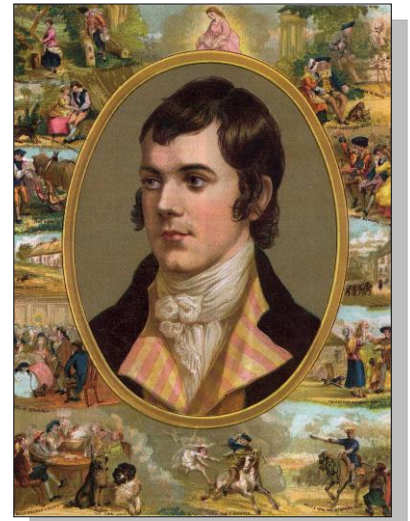
Другий випуск дайджесту 2015 року пропонує добірку матеріалів з періодичних видань попередніх років, присвячених темі «Велика Британія», які будіть корисними для школярів, студентів та усіх, хто вивчає англійську мову.

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ОСОБИ

Літературний вечір «Роберт Бернс - національна гордість Шотландії»

*Розробка уроку, присвяченого життю і творчості
шотландського поета Роберта Бернса. Читачі
мають можливість прочитати вірші відомого
поета в оригіналі*



Кваченко В.П.
ЗОШ №1, м. Кам'янка, Черкаська обл.

Цілі: активізувати навички монологічного мовлення на рівні зв'язного висловлювання з опорою на план; розвивати вміння аудіювати текст; розширити знання учнів про шотландського поета Роберта Бернса; розвивати в учнів культуру бесіди, прищеплювати навички самостійної роботи; виховувати повагу до культурних надбань народу Шотландії.

Обладнання: портрет Роберта Бернса, хрестоматія з англійської літератури для 8-9 класів, збірка віршів Роберта Бернса російською мовою.

Procedure

Compere. We begin our school party dedicated to Scotland's greatest poet, Robert Burns. Robert Burns was the most democratic poet of the 18th century. His birthday is celebrated in Scotland as a national holiday. Burns is very popular all over the world. His first poems were translated into Russian at the close of the 18th century. People admire Robert Burns's poems and songs in the original and in the wonderful translations of Samuel Marshak.

Now some students will tell you about Robert Burns's life.

PI. Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, was born on the 25th of January, 1759 in a small clay cottage at Alloway, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His father, William Burns, was a poor farmer. He built this small clay cottage with his own hands. There were seven children in the family, and Robert was the eldest. His father knew the value of a good education, and he tried to give his children the best education he could. Robert was sent to school at the age of six, but as his father could not pay for the two sons, Robert

and his brother Gilbert attended school in turn. When not at school, the boys helped their father with his work in the fields. But soon the teacher left, and so Burns's father along with his four neighbours invited a young school teacher, John Murdoch, to teach their boys. When Murdoch left, the poet's father taught the children himself. Reading and writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, literature, French and Latin — that was Robert Burns's education. William Burns died in February 1787. Later Robert Burns wrote about his father in his verses "My Father Was a Farmer".

MY FATHER WAS A FARMER

Upon the Carrick border, O,
And carefully he bred me
In decency and order, O.
He bade me act a manly part,
Though I had ne'er a farthing, O
For without an honest, manly heart
No man was worth regarding, O

Roberts mother knew many Scottish songs and ballads and often sang them to her son in his childhood. His mother's friend Betty told Robert many fantastic tales about devils, fairies and witches. Burns's mother died in 1820. She lived long and enjoyed the fame of her poet son.

P2. Robert Burns became fond of reading. He read whatever he could lay his hands on. His favourite writers were Shakespeare, Sterne, Smollett, and Robert Fergusson, a talented Scottish poet (1750-1774). Fergusson's tragic fate touched Burns deeply. Burns devoted many verses to Fergusson. In 1787, Robert Burns erected a monument over the grave of the Scottish poet Robert Fergusson at his own expense when the book of his poems was published. Robert Burns began to write poetry when he was 15.

He composed verses to the melodies of old folksongs, which he had admired from his early childhood. He sang of the woods, fields and wonderful valleys of his native land. After William Burns's death the family moved to Mossgiel, where Robert and his brother Gilbert rented a small farm. The young men worked hard, but the land gave poor crops. The family began to live worse. Just at that time Burns fell in love with Jean Armour and was going to marry her, but the girl's father did not want to have a poor peasant for his son-in-law. Seeing that there was no way for a poor peasant to earn his living in Scotland Burns decided to sail for Jamaica. To get some money for his passage, he published some of his poems. Six hundred copies of 'Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect' were printed in Kilmarnock in July 1786. Their success was complete. The edition was quickly sold out and Robert Burns became well known and popular.

P3. Instead of going to Jamaica, Burns went to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. He had received a letter from several Edinburgh scholars, who praised his verses and invited him to come to the capital. In Edinburgh Burns was welcomed as one of the "wonders of the world". A new and enlarged edition of his poems was the result. But soon Edinburgh society grew tired of him and forgot about the poet.

Robert Burns left Edinburgh and returned to his native village with money enough to buy a farm and marry Jean Armour, his "Bonnie Jean". Burns devoted to Jean many beautiful poems, such as "I love my Jean", "It is Na, Jean, Thy Bonnie Face" and many others.

Though Burns's poems were very popular, he always remained poor. He worked hard on his farm. But in 1791 Burns went bankrupt and had to sell the farm. He became a customs officer in the town of Dumfries. The work was hard and it destroyed the poet's health. He died in poverty at the age of 37. Burns was buried in Dumfries. His funeral was attended by a crowd of ten thousand. They were the common Scottish people whom he had loved and for whom he had written his poems and songs.

Compere. The poetry and songs of Robert Burns are famous all over the world. Burns is very dear to us. He was a democratic poet. His sympathy was with the poor, he hated the rich and hoped for a better future for the people, for equality and justice for all.

Now, you will hear his most popular poems. Listen to his poem "Is There for Honest Poverty".

IS THERE FOR HONEST POVERTY

Is there, for honest poverty;
That hangs his head, and a'that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a'that.
For a'that, and a'that.
Our toil's obscure, and a'that;
The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
The man's the gowd for a'that.

What tho on hamely fare we dine,
We hoddin grey, and a'that;
Gie fools their silk, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man, for a'that
For a'that, and a'that,
Their tinsel show, and a'that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor
Is king o'men, for a'that.

Then let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a'that —
The sense and worth o'er a'the earth,
May bear the gree, and a'that;
For a'that, and a'that,
It's comin yet for a'that.
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a'that.

Compere. Robert Burns was a revolutionary poet. He wrote many revolutionary poems. "The Tree of Liberty" is the best of them.

THE TREE OF LIBERTY

Heard ye o' the tree o'France
I watna what's the name o't;
Around it a'the patriots dance,
Weel Europe kens the fame o't.

It stands where ance the Bastile stood,
A prison, built by kings, man,
When Superstition's hellish brood
Kept France in leading-strings, man.

Let Britain boast her hardly oak,
Her poplar and her pine, man,
Auld Britain ance crack her joke,
And o'er her neighbours shine, man.

But seek the forest round and round,
And soon 'twill be agreed, man,
That sic a tree cannot be found
'Twixt London and the Tweed, man.

Without this tree, alake, this life
Is but a vale o'woe, man;
A scene o'sorrow mixed wi' strife,
Nae real joys we know, man.

Wi plenty o'sic trees, I trow,
The world would live in peace, man;
The sword would help to mak a plough,
The din o'war wad cease, man.

Like brethren a common cause,
We'd on each other smile, man;
And equal rights and equal laws
Wad gladden every isle, man.

Compere. Burns had a deep love for Scotland, its history and folklore. His favourite national hero was William Wallace, the leader of the uprising against the English oppressors. In many of his poems Burns sings the glorious past of his native land.

Burns also sings the beauty of his native land.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My hearts in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe-
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

All hail to the Highlands, all hail to the North,
The birthplace of valour, the country of worth.
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high cover'd with snow,
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,
Farewell to the forest and wild-hanging woods,
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

Adieu for a while, I can never forget thee,
The land of my fathers, the soil of the free,
I sigh for the hour that shall bid me retrace
The path of my childhood, my own native place.

My hearts in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe-
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

Compere. The poem "John Barleycorn" is symbolic in meaning — John Barleycorn personifies the strength of the common people which is immortal and cannot be done away with.

JOHN BARLEYCORN

There was three kings into the east,
Three kings both great and high,
And they hae sworn a solemn oath
John Barleycorn should die.

They took a plough and plough'd him down,
Put clods upon his head,

And they hae sworn a solemn oath
John Barleycorn was dead.

But the cheerful Spring came kindly on,
And show'rs began to fall;
John Barleycorn got up again,
And sore surprise! them all.

Compere. Burns was a remarkable lyric poet. In his lyrical poems and songs Burns glorifies true love and friendship.

OF A THE AIRTS THE WIND CAN BLAW

Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the West,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best;

There wild woods grow and rivers row,
And mony a hill between;
But day and night, my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair;
I hear her in the tunefu' birds,
I hear her charm the air;

There's not a bonnie flower that springs
By fountain, shaw, or green,
There's not a bonnie bird that sings
But minds me o' my Jean.

Compere. Some of Robert Burns's lyrical poems are popular as songs all over the world. Now, a group of girls will sing a song "A Red, Red Rose" (words by R. Burns).

A RED, RED ROSE

O my luve's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
O my luve's like the melodie,
That's sweetly played in tune.

As fair art thou my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I:
And I will luye thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only love!
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my love,
Though it were ten thousand mile.

Comper. Robert Burns's poems and verses inspired Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other composers who wrote music to them. The best-known cycle of songs to Robert Burns's verses was composed in Russia by Georgi Sviridov. The tunes to Robert Burns's songs were written by Dmitri Shostakovich, Nikolai Myaskovsky, Yuri Levitin and a number of other Russian composers.

And now, let's sing the most popular song by Robert Burns "Auld Lang Syne". It has now become a parting song at any party or meeting of friends.

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of lang syne?

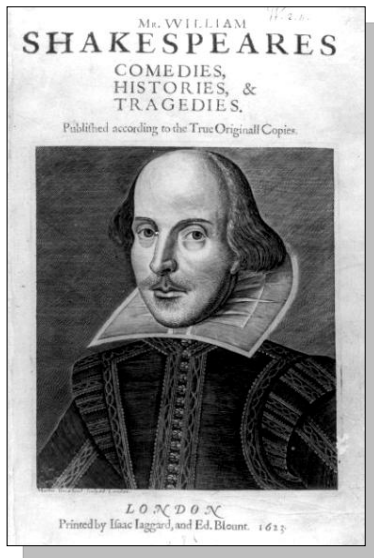
Chorus:

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give us a hand of thine,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

Chorus.

Англійська мова та література .– 2011. – №2. – Р.36-39.



William Shakespeare Facts

*Цікаві факти про життя та творчість
відомого англійського драматурга
і поета У. Шекспіра*

- Nobody knows Shakespeare's true birthday. The closest we can come is the date of his baptism on April the 26th, 1564. By tradition and guesswork, William is assumed to have been born three days earlier on April the 23rd, a date now commonly used to celebrate the famous Bard's birthday.
- Shakespeare invented the word "assassination".
- There are only two authentic portraits of William today; the widely used engraving of William Shakespeare by Martin Droeshout first published on the title page of the 1623 First Folio and the monument of the great playwright in Stratford's Holy Trinity Church in Stratford.
- William married a woman nearly twice his age. Anne Hathaway was 26 years old when William married her at age 18.
- Shakespeare and wife had eight children, including daughter Susanna, twins Hamnet, Judith, and Edmund. Susanna received most of the Bard's fortune when he died in 1616, age 52. Hamnet died at age 11, Judith at 77. Susanna died in 1649, age 66.
- Shakespeare, one of literature's greatest figures, never attended university.
- Of the 154 sonnets or poems, the playwright penned, his first 26 were said to be directed to an aristocratic young man who did not want to marry. Sonnets 127 - 152 talk about a dark woman, the Bard seems to have had mixed feelings for.
- William lived through the Black Death. This epidemic that killed over 33,000 in London alone in 1603 when Will was 39, later returned in 1608.
- The Great Bard suffered breach of copyright. In 1609, many of his sonnets were published without the bard's permission.

- The famous playwright died in 1616 at the age of 52. He wrote on average 1.5 plays a year since he first started in 1589. His last play *The Two Noble Kinsmen* is reckoned to have been written in 1613 when he was 49 years old.
- William never published any of his plays. We read his plays today only because his fellow actors John Hemminges and Henry Condell, posthumously recorded his work as a dedication to their fellow actor in 1623, publishing 36 of William's plays. This collection known as *The First Folio* is the source from which all published Shakespeare books are derived and is an important proof that he authored his plays.
- William was born to a Stratford tanner named John Shakespeare. His mother Mary was the daughter of a wealthy gentleman-farmer named Robert Arden.
- Unlike most famous artists of his time, the Bard did not die in poverty. When he died, his will contained several large holdings of land.
- Few people realize that aside from writing 37 plays and composing 154 sonnets, William was also an actor who performed many of his own plays as well as those of other playwrights (Ben Jonson).
- As an actor performing his own plays, William performed before Queen Elizabeth I and later before James I who was an enthusiastic patron of his work.
- William's 126th poem contains a farewell, to "my lovely boy" a phrase taken to imply possible homosexuality by some postmodern Shakespeare academics.
- William was known as a keen businessman to many in his home town of Stratford.
- Suicide occurs an unlucky thirteen times in Shakespeare's plays. It occurs in *Romeo and Juliet* where both Romeo and Juliet commit suicide, in *Julius Caesar* where both Cassius and Brutus die by stabbing, as well as Brutus' wife Portia, in *Othello* where Othello stabs himself, in *Hamlet* where Ophelia is said to have "drowned" in suspicious circumstances, in *Macbeth* when Lady Macbeth dies, and finally in *Antony and Cleopatra* where suicide occurs an astounding five times (Mark Antony, Cleopatra, Charmian, Iras and Eros).
- William Shakespeare is one of the most identifiable icons of England. Others include members of England's Royal family, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, and red double-decker buses.

From "Absolute Shakespeare"

baptism /'bæptɪzm/ хрещення
 assume /ə'sju:m/ припускати
 assassination /ə,sæsi'neɪʃn/ підступне
 вбивство
 engraving /ɪn'greɪvɪŋ/ гравюра
 fortune /'fɜ:tʃn/ багатство
 pen /pen/ писати, творити
 direct /dr'rekt/ адресувати
 Black Death /deθ/ чума
 suffer /'sʌfə/ зазнавати
 breach of copyright /bri:tʃ/ порушення
 авторських прав
 kinsman /'kɪnzməŋ/ родич
 reckon /'rekən/ вважати, гадати
 posthumously /'pɒstjʊməslɪ/ помертньо
 dedication /dedɪ'keɪʃn/ присвячення
 folio /'fəʊliəv/ фоліант

derive /dr'reɪv/ походити; встановлювати
 походження
 proof /pru:f/ доказ
 tanner /'tænə/ дубильник
 poverty /'pɒvəti/ злидні
 holding /'həʊldɪŋ/ орендована ділянка
 (землі)
 keen /ki:n/ заповзятливий
 suicide /'su:saɪd/ самогубство
 occur /ə'kɜ:/ траплятися
 stab /stæb/ заколотити гострою зброєю
 drown /draʊn/ тонути
 suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/ підозрілий
 circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/ обставина
 astounding /ə'staʊndɪŋ/ вражаючий
 icon /'aɪkən/ ідол, кумир

English Learner's Digest .– 2011. – №8. – P.5.

ПОДОРОЖУЄМО РАЗОМ

Cities of Great Britain

*Матеріали до уроку
 англійської мови на тему
 «Міста Великобританії».
 Значну увагу приділено Лондону
 (історія міста, цікаві місця та ін.)*

Латій О.О.,
 ЗОШ смт Веселинове,
 Миколаївська обл.



THE CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Cities and Thrones and Powers
Stand on times eye
Almost as long as flowers,
Which daily day:
But, as new buds put forth
To glad new men,
Out of the spent and unconsidered Earth
The cities rise again.

(Rudyard Kipling)

LONDON — the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 000 000 people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and the Houses of Parliament. The West End is the part, where rich people live. It is the most beautiful part of London. The best hotel, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there. London has many places of interest. One of them is the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government. There one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London.

Big Ben is the real bell which strikes every quarter in hour. Another place of interest is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. There are many other places of interest in London: Trafalgar Square, Regents Park, Westminster Abbey and, of course, the British Museum. It's impossible to describe all places of interest. The best way to know London is to visit it.

History of London

London is an old city. It grew up around the first point where the Roman invaders found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge. There has been a "London Bridge" in the same area ever since. They founded a Celtic settlement then known as Londinium and later they had turned it into a large port and important trading centre with a long wall of stone and brick. Inside the wall low houses were built with bright

red roofs. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum and also the place where Crown jewels are kept. Time passed. London grew and became a great city. The coming of the railway changed London for ever. The first underground railway was opened in 1863 between Paddington and the City. Today London is the capital of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are many places of interest in it and this city is well worth visiting.

Places of interest in London

There a lot of places of interest in London. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, and the Tower of London. London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London.

It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is museum of arms. On the bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower of London, you can see Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is the seat of the British government and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing the Guard there. London has many fine squares. Some of them are quiet; others are busy like Trafalgar Square.

Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city. To the right of the square there is the National Gallery which has a fine collection of European painting. St Paul's Cathedral is the biggest English church. Another famous church is Westminster Abbey where kings, queens, and many famous people are buried. London is also famous its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

Main Theatres in London

There four theatres in London of notable beauty: the Theatre, the Curtain Theatre, and the Rose Theatre and the Swan Theatre. In each of them a different play is daily performed to the audience. Of all the most magnificent is the Swan Theatre: for it accommodates three thousand people. It is built of a mass of flint stones, and is supported by wooden columns painted in such an excellent imitation of marble that it is able to deceive even the most cunning people. The actual date of the building and opening, but it was probably about 1596. Built by Francis Landley the Rose Theatre was probably opened in 1597. The Theatre — the first and most appropriately named playhouse way erected in London 1576. Build by James Burbage the Curtain Theatre was London's second playhouse, opened in 1577, the year after Theatre. There is no

definite information as to who built it. Every day at two o'clock in the afternoon in the city of London 2 or 3 comedies are performed at separate places. The places are built so that the actors act on a raised platform, and everyone can see everything well enough.

Shopping in London

Harrods is probably the world's most famous shop. For Londoners, there is a love-hate relationship: most say they hate it but then assure you it is the best place for silk socks, toys, flowers or whatever. Its 230 departments on five floors spread over twenty acres where 4 000 staff serve 50 000 customers. There are six restaurants, five bars, a library, bank, pet shop, drycleaners, everything from Indian cigarettes to domestic equipment to buy, a ticket agency and departments for christening, weddings and funerals. Not content with selling everyone else's goods, Harrods own-make goods fill an in-house shop and Harrods green buses do London tours. Henry Charles Harrod, a tea merchant, founded the institution with a small grocery shop and was a small grocery shop and was pleased if his weekly takings were 20 pounds. But some years later his son had takings 1 000 pounds a week and lost everything in the fire. Then he wrote to his customers: "I greatly regret to inform you, that in consequence of the above premises being burnt down, your order will be delayed in the execution for a day or two". Such service drew more buyers. In 1901 the store was designed with mosaic friezes and tiles in the Food Halls. At all times there are so many people in the store that it is easy to lose the way. In information desks inside most will help you to find your way in the stores as well as "The Store Guide".

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

It is an unremarkable market town for one little detail; in 1564, the wife of local merchant, gave birth to William Shakespeare, probably greatest writer ever to use the English language.

There was no theatre in Stratford in Shakespeare's days — it was not until 1769 that Stratford organized any event in honour of him, and that was a festival put together by London-based actor-manager David Garrick, which featured no dramatic performances at all. From then on, the idea of building a permanent home in which to perform Shakespeare's works grew in strength. The first memorial Theatre opened in 1879, on land donated by local beer magnate Charles Flower.

Who also funded the project?

After a fire in 1926 the competition held for replacement was won by the only woman applicant, Elizabeth Scott. Her theatre, overlooking a beautiful scene of meadows and willow trees on the northern banks of the Avon, is today the Main House. At the back stands the burnt-out original theatre, named the Swan. It is used for

works by Shakespeare's contemporaries. A third auditorium, The Other Place, shows modern and experimental plays.

At the Royal Shakespeare's Company works on a repertory system, you could stay in Stratford for a few days and see four or five different plays. During the day you can visit the Shakespeare's Centre and Birthplace Museum, Anne Hathaway's Cottage (the home of the woman who in 1582 became Shakespeare's wife) or go on a backstage tour.

WINDSOR

Windsor is situated not far from London. It takes about 45 minutes to get from London to Windsor. Situated on the Thames, Windsor provides boating for the summer months. There are two Windsors — Old Windsor and New Windsor. The Old Windsor existed long before William the Conqueror. New Windsor grew up with the famous castle, one of the oldest and most beautiful historical monuments. It is built in Norman style and is closely connected with the national history. For over 800 years Windsor has been the residence of the Kings And Queens of England.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool is known as a birthplace of Beatles and one of the worlds greatest seaports. Liverpool first attained importance in the 17th century with the growth of trade with American colonies. During the 18th century it became the main centre of the slave trade. Nowadays it is known as an exporting centre for the textiles of the north of England.

COVENTRY

Coventry is one of the oldest cities in England. It lies about 40 kilometers west London and has a population of about 350 000 people. It is a large industrial centre and the birthplace of motor industry. During the World War Second it suffered badly: one third of the city was destroyed by German bombs. Thousand of people were killed. At present Coventry has been much rebuilt. Of great interest is its famous Cathedral. The old city Cathedral was ruined during the war. A new modern Cathedral has been built nearby. But the Ruins of the old Cathedral are kept to remind younger generation about the war.

BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham is the second biggest city in Britain. One million people live here. It's a big industrial centre situated in the central part of England called the Midlands. Nearly all the main towns of the Midlands are close together. They form the "Black Country" with numerous factories and coal mines. People call Birmingham "The city of 1500 trades" as all the pins and needles, spoons and forks, TV sets and computers, motor-cars and bicycles have come from Birmingham. The University of Birmingham is proud of its departments of science, arts, medicine, commerce and law. In 1890, Dvorak visited Birmingham and wrote to a friend: "I am here in this immense

industrial city where they make excellent knives, scissors, springs, files and goodness knows what else and besides these, music too. And how well! It's terrifying how much these people here manage to achieve".

MANCHESTER

Manchester is the second largest city in Lancashire after Liverpool. It's an industrial capital of the North of England and one of the most important business centers after London. Manchester is the most important business center of cotton industry because of good damp climate and coal fields nearby. The city is 35 miles from the sea but it is the third largest part in Britain. The Manchester Ship Canal connects it with the city. Manchester is very old city. There are many beautiful buildings in Gothic style in it, such as the Town Hall, Manchester University and the Central Library. It was the first city to build an airport in 1929. Many pop and rock bands come from Manchester, which is known for its music industry and many nightclubs. It is also known for its two football teams — Manchester United and Manchester City.

CAMBRIDGE

City in England, on the river Cam (a river sometimes called by its earlier name, Granta), 80 km north of London; population in about 120,000.

It is the administrative headquarters of Cambridgeshire. The present-day city is centred on Cambridge University (founded 12th century). Industries include the manufacture of scientific instruments, radios, electronics, paper, flour milling, fertilizers, printing, and publishing.

As early as 100 B.C., a Roman settlement grew up on a slight rise in the low-lying plain, commanding a ford over the river. Apart from those of Cambridge University, fine buildings include St Benet's church, with a Saxon tower (about A.D. 1000), the oldest building in Cambridge; Round Church (about 1130), the Guildhall (1399). The Fitzwilliam Museum (1816) houses a fine art collection.

University colleges include Peterhouse, founded 1284, the oldest college; King's College 1441; Queen's College 1448; Jesus College 1496; St John's College; and Trinity College 1546, the largest college. Emmanuel College chapel was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666. Among the treasures of the university library (built 1931-1934) is the first book ever printed in English.

OXFORD

A university city and the administrative centre of Oxfordshire in south central England, at the confluence of the river Thames (called the Isis around Oxford) and Cherwell; population about 125 000.

Oxford University has 36 colleges, the oldest being University College (1249). Industries include motor vehicles at Cowley, steel products, electrical goods, paper, publishing, and English schools. Tourism is important.

Features

Christ Church cathedral (12th century), the Divinity School and Duke Humphrey's Library (1488), the Ashmolean museum (1845). Other museums include the University Museum, designed by Benjamin Woodward 1855-1860, the Pitt-Rivers Museum, and the Museum of Modern Art. Merton College has the 14th century Mob Quad and library; St John's College has the Canterbury Quad (1636) and gardens lay out by "Capability" Brown; 17th-century Bodleian Library. The Bate Collection of Historical Instruments is housed at the Faculty of Music. On 1 May (May Morning) madrigals are sung at the top of Magdalene College tower. St Giles fair takes place every September.

History

The town was first occupied in Saxon times as a fording point, and is first mentioned in written records in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 912. The University of Oxford, the oldest in England, is first mentioned in the 12th century, when its growth was encouraged by the influx of English students expelled from Paris in 1167.

Most of the university's buildings were built during 15th, 16th, 17th centuries. Oxford's earliest colleges were University College 1249, Balliol 1263, and Merton 1264. During the Civil War, the university supported the Royalist cause while the city declared for Parliament. Oxford became the headquarters of the king and court in 1642.

After the Restoration the university settled down into the ease of the 18th century, interrupted only by political disputes and the Methodist movement. By the beginning of the 20th century, the city had experienced rapid expansion and industrialization, and printing and publishing industries had become firmly established. In the 1920s the English industrial magnate William Morris (1877-1963), later Lord Nuffield, began a motor-car industry at Cowley, just outside the city, which became the headquarters of the Austin-Rover group.

EDINBURGH

The capital of Scotland and unitary authority, near the southern shores of the Firth of Forth; population about 450,550; area 261 sq km. industries include printing, banking, insurance, chemical manufactures, electronics distilling, brewing. Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, begun in 1947, is the largest in the world. The university was established in 1583.

Edinburgh Castle contains the 12th century St Margaret's chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh 15.

The Palace of Holyrood House was built in the 15th and 16th centuries on the site of 12th-century abbey; it is the British sovereign's official Scottish residence. The Parliament House, begun in 1632, is now the seat of the supreme courts. The Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery of Scotland in Classical style are founded by William Henry Playfair (1789 -1857). The Episcopal cathedral of St Maria was opened in 1879.

GLASGOW

Glasgow is one of Britain's most important industrial centers. Large and fine ships are built in or near Glasgow. It is a beautiful city on the river Clyde.

River Clyde

The river Clyde for Glasgow is like the Thames for London. The Scottish people say, "Glasgow made the Clyde and the Clyde made Glasgow". And it is true. People made the Clyde deeper to take large ships into the heart of the city. So, Glasgow made the Clyde. And thanks to the Clyde, Glasgow became one of the biggest seaports. There many places of interest in Glasgow. Its university, for example, founded in the 15th century is an impressive high building. It can be seen from many miles away.

CARDIFF

A seaport and the capital of Wales from 1995 and administrative headquarters of Cardiff unitary authority, at the mouth of the Taff, Rhymney and Ely rivers; population about 290 000.

Industries include car components, flour milling, ship repairs, paper and cigars. 13 Cardiff was the site of Roman fort and during the Roman conquest a castle was built here.

The city dates from Roman times, the later town being built around a Norman Castle. The castle was a residence of the earls and marquises of Bute from the 18th century and was given to the city in 1947 by the 5th marques. Coal was exported until the 1920s. As coal declined, iron and steel export continued to grow, and an import trade in timber, tobacco, and meat citrus fruit developed. The docks on the Bristol Channel were opened in 1839 and greatly extended by the 2nd marques of Bute (1793-1848). They have been redeveloped for industry.

BELFAST

A city and industrial port in Antrim County and Down County, Northern Ireland, at the mouth of the river Lagan on Belfast Lough; the capital of Northern Ireland since 1920.

It is the country town of Antrim County. Since 1968 the city has been heavily damaged by civil disturbances, until the peace accord in 1994. Population was about 290 000. The main industries are: shipbuilding, engineering, textiles linen and fertilizers.

History

Belfast grew up around a castle built in 1177 by John de Courcy. With the settlement of English and Scots, Belfast became a centre of Irish Protestantism in the 17th century. An influx of Huguenots after 1685 extended the linen industry, and the 1800 Act of Union with England resulted in the promotion of Belfast as an industrial centre. It was created a city in 1888, with a lord mayor from 1892.

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Big Ben

Біг Бен, що знаходиться в Лондоні, є одним з найвідоміших символів столиці Великобританії. Цікава розповідь про знамениту годинникову вежу та історію її побудови

The famous tower clock known as Big Ben, located at the top of the 320-foot-high St Stephen's Tower, rings out over the Houses of Parliament in Westminster, London, for the first time on May 31 in 1859.

After a fire destroyed much of the Palace of Westminster — the headquarters of the British Parliament — in October 1834, a standout feature of the design for the new palace was a large clock atop a tower. The royal astronomer, Sir George Airy, wanted the clock to have pinpoint accuracy, including twice-a-day checks with the Royal Greenwich Observatory. While many clockmakers dismissed this goal as impossible, Airy counted on the help of Edmund Beckett Denison, a formidable barrister known for his expertise in horology, or the science of measuring time.

Denison's design, built by the company E.J. Dent & Co., was completed in 1854; five years later, St Stephen's Tower itself was finished. Weighing in at more than 13 tons, its massive bell was dragged to the tower through the streets of London by a team of 16 horses, to the cheers of onlookers. Once it was installed, Big Ben struck its first chimes on May 31, 1859. Just two months later, however, the heavy striker designed by Denison cracked the bell. Three more years passed before a lighter hammer was added and the clock went into service again. The bell was rotated so that the hammer would strike another surface, but the crack was never repaired.

The name "Big Ben" originally just applied to the bell but later came to refer to the clock itself. Two main stories exist about how Big Ben got its name. Many claim it was named after the famously long-winded Sir Benjamin Hall, the London commissioner of works at the time it was built. Another famous story argues that the bell was named for the popular heavyweight boxer Benjamin Gaunt, because it was the largest of its kind.

Even after an incendiary bomb destroyed the chamber of the House of Commons during the Second World War, St Stephen's Tower survived, and Big Ben continued to function. Its famously accurate timekeeping is regulated by a stack of coins placed on the clock's huge pendulum, ensuring a steady movement of the clock hands at all times. At night, all four of the clock's faces, each one 23 feet across, are illuminated. A light above Big Ben is also lit to let the public know when Parliament is in session.

From "History.com"

fire /'faɪə/ пожежа — пожар
headquarters /'hed,kwɔ:təz/ центр —
центр
standout /'stændaʊt/ щось чудове —
что-л. чудесное
feature /'fi:tʃə/ деталь — деталь
pinpoint /'pɪnpɔɪnt/ дуже точний —
очень точный
accuracy /'ækjərəsi/ точність —
точность
check /tʃek/ перевірка — проверка
dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ відмовлятися від —
отказываться от

cheers /tʃɪəz/ схвальні вигукі —
одобрительные возгласы
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ встановлювати — уста-
навливать
striker /'straɪkə/ ударник — ударник
crack /kræk/ розколювати —
раскалывать
hammer /'hæmə/ молоток — молоток
apply /ə'plai/ застосовувати — при-
менять
claim /kleɪm/ твердити — утверждать
long-winded /,lɒŋ'wɪndɪd/ докучливий
— надоедливый

goal /gəʊl/ ціль — цель
 count on /kaʊnt/ розраховувати на —
 рассчитывать на
 formidable /'fɔːmɪdəbl/ солідний —
 солидный
 barrister /'bærɪstə/ адвокат — адвокат
 expertise /ˌekspɜː'tiːz/ знання — знания
 horology /hɒ'rɒlədʒi/ годинникова
 справа — часовое дело
 weigh /wei/ важити — весить
 team /tiːm/ запряг (коней) — запряжка
 (лошадей)

commissioner /kə'mɪʃnə/ спеціальний
 уповноважений — специальный
 уполномоченный
 argue /'ɑːɡjuː/ доводити — доказывать
 incendiary /ɪn'sendɪəri/ запалювальний
 — зажигательный
 chamber /'tʃeɪmbə/ палата — палата
 stack /stæk/ купа — куча
 pendulum /'pendjʊləm/ маятник —
 маятник
 ensure /ɪn'sʊə/ забезпечити —
 обеспечить

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С В Я Т А



The Story of Mothering Sunday in the UK

Mothering Sunday 2011: Sunday, March 13

*Історія виникнення «Материнської
неділі», що святкується у Великобританії
в четверту неділю Великого посту*

Mothering Sunday is celebrated in the United Kingdom on the fourth Sunday of the Lenten Season. Although it is often called Mother's Day, it is not the same holiday nor does it share the same origins as the American Mother's Day.

In England, Mothering Sunday has a church-based origin. Most English churchgoers attend the nearest parish to their home, which is colloquially referred to as their "daughter church". Historically, it was considered important for people to return to their "mother church", either the church they grew up in or the main Cathedral in their area, at least once during the year. It became customary, therefore, that people would make this return visit on the fourth Sunday of Lent.

As a result, mother-church day reunited families that had been separated when children that had left home to work as house servants were able to return for a visit. Centuries ago, it was commonplace for children, especially girls, as young as ten years old to leave home for work.

Thus the half-way point in Lent became not only a time for church-going but also for children to reconnect with their parents. Eventually, the two events became culturally linked and Mothering Sunday took on a less church-based expression.

Historically, children would give their mothers small gifts on Mothering Sunday, usually wild flowers they picked on the way to church. Today, much like in the American version of Mother's Day, children give presents, flowers, and cards to their mums.

One the best way to celebrate Mother's Day is to give your mum the day off. Let her take it easy and relax while the rest of the family does the work.

Many families begin Mother's Day with breakfast in bed. Usually Dad and the Kids will let mum sleep late as they go into the kitchen and prepare her favorite meal. A Mother's Day breakfast can consist of anything your mum likes.

After the food is cooked arrange everything nicely on a tray. Don't forget the vase with a single flower. With spring here, the children can pick a tulip or daffodil from the garden outside. When everything is ready carefully carry the tray and mum's favorite sections from the newspaper up to her bedroom.

Cards and small presents from the children can be placed on the tray before it is presented to mum in bed.

Many families make a special Mother's Day dinner or take mum out to her favorite restaurant for a meal. It is a good day to let your mum relax and let her see what a wonderful family she has.

From "Holidays on the Net"

Lenten /'lentn/ великопiсний
origin /'ɒpɪdʒɪn/ походження
parish /'pærɪʃ/ парафія
colloquial /kə'ləʊkwɪəl/ розмовний
refer (to) /rɪ'fɜː/ посилатися (на)
area /'eəriə/ район
at least /liːst/ принаймні
customary /'kʌstəməri/ звичний
commonplace /'kɒmənpleɪs/ поширений
thus /ðʌs/ тому
half way /,ha:f'weɪ/ *тут* ще один

point /pɔɪnt/ мета, намір
reconnect /,ri:kə'nekt/ знову поєднати
link /lɪŋk/ з'єднувати
take on (took /tʊk/; taken) набувати
expression /ɪk'spreʃn/ вираження
gift /ɡɪft/ подарунок
wild /waɪld/ дикорослий
pick /pɪk/ зривати; збирати
tray /treɪ/ піднос, таця
daffodil /'dæfədɪl/ біло-жовтий нарцис

Edinburgh Festival



Розповідь про Единбурзький фестиваль, що проходить в столиці Шотландії щороку в серпні та вважається найбільшим у світі фестивалем мистецтва.

Edinburgh Festival is a collective term for several simultaneous arts and cultural festivals that take place during August each year in Edinburgh, Scotland. These festivals are arranged by a number of formally unrelated organizations, meaning there is no single event officially termed the Edinburgh Festival.

History

The Edinburgh Festival, which is the largest cultural event in the world, traces its roots to 1947 when the Edinburgh International Festival (EIF) was established in a post-war effort to "provide a platform for the flowering of the human spirit". That same year, eight theatrical companies "gatecrashed" the official Festival by organizing their own event, outside the official auspices of the EIF; this started the movement which grew into the Edinburgh Festival Fringe (EFF). The EFF is also referred to as the Edinburgh Fringe, the Fringe, or (incorrectly) the Edinburgh Fringe Festival.

The EIF and the Fringe remain independent bodies and run separate programmes each year. Since the Edinburgh International Festival was organized in 1947, several other festivals have also been established in Edinburgh. Most of these take place in late summer each year, as well. There is, therefore, not one Edinburgh Festival, but a collection of independent festivals which happen to take place in the same city at about the same time.

In September 1946 the City Council agreed to a three-week festival (24th August - 13th September 1947), voting £20,000 to a guarantee fund to go alongside equivalent sums from The Arts Council and from private citizens.

In addition to the International Festival, two other important events took place. Firstly, a weeklong film festival was organised by the Edinburgh Film Guild, eventually to become known as the International Film Festival. Secondly, eight theatre groups arrived uninvited, and although officially excluded from the festival, they set up shop in venues away from the official festival and did their own thing. This was the start of the Fringe.

International Book Festival

The first fair took place in 1983 and was an instant success with 120 authors attending, including John Updike and Anthony Burgess. "Meet the author" events, and the inspired decision to have a children's fair, attracted 30,000 visitors. The fair became a festival, held biennially until 1997 when its growing popularity warranted the transition to an annual event.

Film Festival

The Edinburgh Film Guild, established in 1930, was responsible for the creation of the festival which now claims to be the longest continually running film festival in the world. The original aim was to present unusual films that were not usually seen in ordinary cinemas. In 1947, the weeklong festival concentrated on documentaries. Expansion continued in 1950 with 170 films from 24 countries, including 14 feature films and 5 premieres. The early 1950s saw the introduction of education and children's films — 7 in 1955.

Jazz and Blues Festival

This is a 10-day festival, spread over a dozen venues, which spans late July and early August. It usually ends around the time that the Fringe starts. Stylistically, the Festival has moved on to include contemporary Jazz and Blues while still maintaining its Traditional base.

The Military Tattoo

Pipes are an integral part of the Tattoo; there are usually 5 or 6 pipe bands each year, not forgetting the lone piper on the castle ramparts who traditionally closes the show. The music theme continues with military bands and the choir. Dance includes international performers, as well as the traditional Highland dancing. Military displays are extremely popular, including competitive elements and short dramatic features, e.g. re-enactment of battles, complete with all the pyrotechnics (including explosions).

The Art Festival

The Edinburgh Art Festival represents 30+ galleries and runs from late July to early September. They include all the public galleries which (slightly confusingly) come under the auspices of the National Galleries of Scotland all the year round.

They embrace: The Royal Scottish Academy (at the foot of the Mound); The National Gallery of Scotland (also on the Mound); The Scottish National Portrait Gallery (Queen Street); and the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art.

From "Wikipedia"

simultaneous /ˌsɪməlˈteɪniəs/	одночасний — одновременный	warrant /ˈwɒrənt/	ставати підставою — становиться основанием
unrelated /ˌʌnrɪˈleɪtɪd/	непов'язаний — несвязанный	feature film /ˈfi:tʃə/	художній фільм — художественный фильм
trace one's roots /tu:ts/	брати початок — брать начало	claim /kleɪm/	претендувати — претендовать
gatecrash /ˈgeɪtˌkræʃ/	прорвати вхід (доступ) — прорвать вход (доступ)	span /spæn/	охоплювати — охватывать
fringe /frɪndʒ/	край — край	maintain /meɪnˈteɪn/	утримувати — удерживать
vote /vəʊt/	виділяти кошти — выделять средства	tattoo /təˈtu:/	військове шоу — военное шоу
shop /ʃɒp/	розм. заклад — разг. заведение	pipe /paɪp/	дуда, дудка — дуда, дудка
venue /ˈvenju:/	розм. місце (збору) — разг. место (встречи)	ramparts /ˈræmpɑ:ts/	вал — вал
fair /feə/	ярмарок — ярмарка	re-enactment /ˌri:ɪˈnæktmənt/	постановка на сцені — постановка на сцене
biennially /baɪˈeɪniəli/	кожні два роки — каждые два года	under the auspices /ˈɔ:spɪsɪs/	при сприянні — при содействии

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