

**Міністерства освіти і науки України
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**ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ПЕРШОЇ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ**

навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності “Філологія” освітньо-професійної програми германські мови та літератури (переклад включно) перша англійська “Переклад (англійський)”.

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Юнацька А.Б. Лінгвокраїнознавство країн першої іноземної мови: навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності “Філологія” освітньо-професійної програми германські мови та літератури (переклад включно) перша англійська “Переклад (англійський)”. Запоріжжя: Запорізький національний університет, 2021. 122 с.

Навчальний посібник містить лінгвокраїнознавчу інформацію з суспільного, політичного, університетського та культурного життя Об’єднаного Королівства Великобританії та Північної Ірландії. До посібника увійшли оригінальні тексти та статті англійською мовою відповідної тематики, відібрані з англійських періодичних видань, та комплекс вправ до курсу “Лінгвокраїнознавство”. У посібнику також пропонуються матеріали з лінгвокраїнознавчих словників, довідників та інтернет-ресурсів.

Для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності “Філологія”, які навчаються за

освітньо-професійною програмою германські мови та літератури (переклад включно) перша англійська “Переклад (англійський)”.

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ЗМІСТ

ВСТУП.....4

INTRODUCTION: THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.....7

UNIT 1 *England: Academic and Cultural Life*15

UNIT 2 *Customs, Landmarks and Traditions in England*.....37

UNIT 3. 46

Royal Life

UNIT 4 *Oxbridge: History and Traditions* 56

UNIT 5 *Law and Religion*79

UNIT 6 *Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland* 86

UNIT 7

UNIT 8

Перелік питань, що виносяться на іспит.....109

СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ
ЛІТЕРАТУРИ.....
.....111

ВСТУП

Даний посібник розрахований на студентів освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «бакалавр» професійного спрямування «Переклад (англійська мова)», що вже володіють певною країнознавчою інформацією та засвоїли матеріал з курсу «Історія англійської мови». Дисципліна

«Лінгвокраїнознавство» викладається англійською мовою.

Метою курсу є формування лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції студентів, тобто формування у майбутніх перекладачів цілісної системи уявлень про національно-культурні особливості країн, мова яких вивчається. Курс націлено на формування у студентів фонових знань, які надають можливості коректно інтерпретувати та вживати мовні та соціокультурні реалії англійської мови.

Під лінгвокраїнознавчою компетенцією, в першу чергу, ми розуміємо знання реалій англomовних культур та специфіку їх перекладу/передачі рідною мовою, знання національної символіки англomовних країн, їх історії, системи освіти, державного устрою, судової системи, релігійних особливостей (віросповідання тощо), засвоєння відповідних лексичних одиниць та мовленнєвих моделей на матеріалі тематичних суспільно-політичних лінгвокультурологічних текстів та статей з оригінальних англomовних видань, посилення самостійної пошукової, творчої роботи з найбільш вагомими словниками та довідниковою літературою; підвищення рівня лінгвістичної компетенції через втілення знань культури, устоїв, традицій гастрономічних уподобань націй, мова яких вивчається.

Основні завдання курсу:

- Поширення загального міжкультурного кругозору студентів крізь призму знайомства з географічними, історичними, політичними, етнічними, соціальними, загальнокультурними, мовними особливостями Великобританії та США.
- Підвищення рівня мовної та культуральної компетенції. Особлива увага приділяється вивченню лінгвальних характеристик безеквівалентної лексики та тлумаченню мовних реалій з огляду на національно-культурні особливості життя країни (Великобританії та США).
- Формування перекладацької компетенції студентів. Курс також має за мету розвиток відповідних перекладацьких навичок, в першу чергу, вміння перекладати безеквівалентну лексику. Практичні заняття курсу спрямовано на оволодіння головними способами перекладу безеквівалентної лексики з метою вибору оптимального варіанту перекладу.
- Розвиток навичок міжкультурної комунікації і здатності розуміння культурних розбіжностей.
- Поповнення словникового запасу студентів реаліями та культурно-забарвленою тематичною лексикою для посилення їх висловлювальних можливостей.

- Стимулювання активного обговорення сприйнятої інформації в аудиторії.
- Формування навичок письма з метою підвищення ефективності письмової комунікації; логічно структурувати та правильно виконувати словесне оформлення письмового тексту на задану лінгвокраїнознавчу тему (есе, модульні контрольні роботи, реферати тощо);
- Актуалізація лінгвокраїнознавчих знань (реалії, історико-культурна інформація) у ході побудови монологічного мовлення на практичних заняттях з дисципліни.
- Ознайомлення студентів з неологізмами, мовними кліше, фразеологізмами, які домінують у сучасній англійській розмовній мові, з огляду на розбіжності британського та американського варіантів англійської мови.
- Вдосконалення навичок усних доповідей/презентацій англійською мовою на семінарських заняттях.

Даний посібник допомагає студентам-перекладачам сформувавши фундаментальну лінгвокраїнознавчу, а відповідно й мовленнєву компетенцію, яка є необхідною у подальшій практичній діяльності. При цьому у ході роботи розвиваються практичні навички і вміння у процесі засвоєння базових соціокультурних, історико-політичних, лексичних явищ і структур,

що уможливить створення необхідної бази для вивчення інших основних філологічних і перекладознавчих дисциплін, зокрема, теорії міжкультурної комунікації, основної іноземної мови (англійської), історії англійської мови, вступу до германської філології, лексикології англійської мови, стилістики англійської мови, теорії та практики перекладу тощо.

Комплексний характер завдань сприяє всебічному розвитку знань та вмінь студентів з лінгвокраїнознавства.

Вправи на розуміння на аналіз прочитаного (*Reading Comprehension Exercises*) мовного та мовленнєвого характеру сприяють вдосконаленню знань усного та писемного мовлення англійською мовою, а саме, формуванню навичок монологічного і діалогічного мовлення, підвищенню рівня лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції, актуалізації мовного матеріалу, вдосконаленню навичок усних доповідей, підготовці презентацій англійською мовою тощо.

Вправи на засвоєння нової лексики (*Vocabulary Exercises*), здебільшого британських реалій, сприяють поповненню лексичного запасу, закріпленню мовного матеріалу, вільному веденню бесіди англійською мовою на високому професійному рівні, спілкуванню за програмною тематикою та поза її межами.

Вправи на переклад (*Translation Exercises*) допомагають активно оволодіти засвоєним лексичним, стилістичним, країнознавчим, перекладознавчим матеріалом, втілюючи його компоненти в усне та писемне мовлення у професійній перекладацькій ситуації. Цей блок вправ сприяє формуванню навичок правильного перекладацького вибору.

Посібник також націлено на те, щоб навчити студента переконливо доводити у творчих та академічних письмових роботах власну думку, уникаючи феномену “Moscow News English”.

До посібника включені нові тематичні матеріали англomовної та вітчизняної преси, більшість з яких опубліковані протягом останніх десяти років. Інша компільована інформація також відібрана з новітніх джерел.

Introduction

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The term "British Isles"

There is **dispute and disagreement over the term British Isles**. The term is defined in dictionaries as "Great Britain and Ireland and adjacent islands". However, the association of the term "British" with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as its association with the island of Great Britain, cause the term to be regarded as objectionable or inappropriate to many people in the Republic of Ireland and in the nationalist community in Northern Ireland when it is used to include the island of Ireland.

The dispute is partly semantic: to many British readers the term is a value-free geographic one, while to many Irish readers the term is a value-laden political one.

The fact that the British Isles in general coincided with the geographic area of the former United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1801–1922), from which most of Ireland seceded/became independent in 1922, is also highly relevant. The island of Ireland is currently occupied by two states; the Republic of Ireland occupies five sixths of the

island and Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom, occupies the remaining sixth.

No branch of the government of the Republic of Ireland officially uses the term, and although it is on occasion used in a geographical sense in Irish parliamentary debates, it is often used in a way that excludes the Republic of Ireland. A spokesman for the Irish Embassy in London has said use of the term would be discouraged. The term "British Isles" is sometimes used in the same way as British Islands by major media institutions. **From the Irish perspective the term "British Isles" is not a neutral geographical description but is an unavoidably political term.**

Use of the name "British Isles" is often rejected in the Republic of Ireland and amongst Irish Nationalists in Northern Ireland because its use implies a primacy of British identity over all of the islands, including the sovereign state of the Republic of Ireland as well as the Isle of Man, and many feel that the term does not apply to Ireland since secession/independence from the United Kingdom in 1922.

Many bodies, including the Irish Government, avoid describing the Republic of Ireland as being part of the British Isles. In October 2006, Irish educational publisher **Folens** announced that it was removing the term **British Isles** from its popular school atlas from January 2007.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why is the term “the United Kingdom” more preferable than the term “Great Britain”?
2. Explain why the use of the name “British Isles” is often rejected in the Republic of Ireland and amongst Irish Nationalists in Northern Ireland?

SYMBOLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**Union Flag/ Union Jack (1801)**

St. George's Cross (red cross on the white background), *St. Andrew's Cross* (two diagonal stripes crossed on the blue background in the form of letter X), *St. Patrick's Cross* (two red diagonal lines in the form of the letter X on the white background).

Principality, kingdom

Britannia/Queen Boudicca

Renaissance times, personification of Britain, pageants

50 pence coin

Fierce, to take on the Roman Empire, the largest town of Colchester

Helmet, trident.

John Bull, Dr. John Arbuthnot (1712)

Stout man, tailcoat, breeches, Union Jack waistcoat,
low topper, a bulldog, pub sign.

The **National Anthem** is God Save the Queen. The British National Anthem originated in a patriotic song first performed in 1745. It became known as the National Anthem from the beginning of the nineteenth century.

On official occasions, only the first verse is usually sung, as follows:

God save our gracious Queen!
 Long live our noble Queen!
 God save the Queen!
 Send her victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us,
 God save the Queen.

Boudicca: *British Celtic warrior queen* who led a revolt against Roman occupation

Also known as: Boadicea

Sources: We know the history of Boudicca through two writers: Tacitus, in "Agricola" (98 CE) and "The

Annals" (109 CE), and Dio, in "The Rebellion of Boudicca" (about 163 CE).

About Boudicca: Boudicca was the wife of Prasutagus, who was head of the Iceni tribe in East England, in what is now Norfolk and Suffolk.

In 43 CE, the Romans invaded Britain, and most of the Celtic tribes were forced to submit. However, the Romans allowed two Celtic kings to retain some of their traditional power; one was Prasutagus.

The Roman occupation brought increased Roman settlement, military presence, and attempts to suppress Celtic religious culture. There were major economic changes, including heavy taxes and money lending.

In 47 CE the Romans forced the Iceni to disarm, creating resentment. Prasutagus had been given a grant by the Romans, but the Romans then redefined this as a loan. When Prasutagus died in 60 CE, he left half his kingdom to the Emperor Nero to settle this debt.

The Romans arrived to collect, but instead of settling for half the kingdom, seized control of it. To humiliate the former rulers, the Romans beat Boudicca publicly, raped their two daughters, seized the wealth of many Iceni and sold much of the royal family into slavery.

The Roman governor Suetonius turned his attention to attacking Wales, taking two-thirds of the Roman military in Britain. Boudicca meanwhile met

with the leaders of the Iceni, Trinovanti, Cornovii, Durotiges, and other tribes, who also had grievances against the Romans including grants that had been redefined as loans. They planned to revolt and drive out the Romans.

Led by Boudicca, about 100,000 British attacked Camulodunum (now Colchester), where the Romans had their main center of rule. With Suetonius and most of the Roman forces away, Camulodunum was not well-defended, and the Romans were driven out. The Procurator Decianus was forced to flee. Boudicca's army burned Camulodunum to the ground; only the Roman temple was left.

Immediately Boudicca's army turned to the largest city in the British Isles, Londinium (London). Suetonius strategically abandoned the city, and Boudicca's army burned Londinium and massacred the 25,000 inhabitants who had not fled. Archaeological evidence of a layer of burned ash shows the extent of the destruction.

Next, Boudicca and her army marched on Verulamium (St. Albans), a city largely populated by Britons who had cooperated with the Romans, and they were killed as the city was destroyed.

Boudicca's army had counted on seizing Roman food stores when the tribes abandoned their own fields to wage rebellion, but Suetonius had strategically seen to the burning of the Roman stores. Famine thus struck the victorious army, weakening them.

Boudicca fought one more battle, though its precise location is not sure. Boudicca's army attacked uphill, and, exhausted, hungry, was easy for the Romans to rout. Roman troops of 1,200 defeated Boudicca's army of 100,000, killing 80,000 to their own loss of 400.

What happened to Boudicca is uncertain. It is said she returned to her home territory and took poison to avoid Roman capture.

A result of the rebellion was that the Romans strengthened their military presence in Britain and also lessened the oppressiveness of their rule.

Boudicca's story was nearly forgotten until Tacitus' work, *Annals*, was rediscovered in 1360. Her story became popular during the reign of another English queen who headed an army against foreign invasion, Queen Elizabeth I.

LONDON

London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, and the largest city, urban zone and metropolitan area in the United Kingdom, and the European Union by most measures. Located on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it *Londinium*. London's ancient core, the City of London, largely retains its square-mile mediaeval boundaries. Since at least the 19th century, the name London has also

referred to the metropolis developed around this core. The bulk of this conurbation forms the London region and the Greater London administrative area, governed by the elected Mayor of London and the London Assembly.

London is a leading global city, with strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transport all contributing to its prominence. It is one of the world's leading financial centres and has the fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world depending on measurement. London has been described as a world cultural capital. It is the world's most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic. London's 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe. In 2012, London became the first city to host the modern Summer Olympic Games three times.

London has a diverse range of peoples and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries. London had an official population of 8,174,100, making it the most populous municipality in the European Union, and accounting for 12.5% of the UK population. The Greater London Urban Area is the second-largest in the EU with a population of 8,278,251, while the London

metropolitan area is the largest in the EU with an estimated total population of 15,010,295. London had the largest population of any city in the world from around 1831 to 1925.

London contains four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London; Kew Gardens; the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement of Greenwich (in which the Royal Observatory marks the Prime Meridian, 0° longitude, and GMT). Other famous landmarks include Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, and The Shard. London is home to numerous museums, galleries, libraries, sporting events and other cultural institutions, including the British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Modern, British Library and 40 West End theatres. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world

Two recent discoveries indicate that London could be much older than previously thought. In 1999, the remains of a Bronze Age bridge were found on the foreshore north of Vauxhall Bridge. This bridge either crossed the Thames, or went to a (lost) island in the river. Dendrology dated the timbers to 1500BC. In 2010 the foundations of a large timber structure, dated to 4500BC, were found on the Thames foreshore, south of Vauxhall Bridge. The function of the mesolithic structure is not known. Both structures are

on South Bank, at a natural crossing point where the River Effra flows into the River Thames.

In 1300 the City was still confined within the Roman walls.

Although there is evidence of scattered Brythonic settlements in the area, the first major settlement was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. This lasted for just seventeen years and around 61, the Iceni tribe led by Queen Boudica stormed it, burning it to the ground. The next, heavily planned, incarnation of Londinium prospered and superseded Colchester as the capital of the Roman province of Britannia in 100. At its height during the 2nd century, Roman London had a population of around 60,000.

With the collapse of Roman rule in the early 5th century, London ceased to be a capital and the walled city of Londinium was effectively abandoned, although Roman civilisation hung on in the St Martin-in-the-Fields area until around 450. From around 500, an Anglo-Saxon settlement known as Lundenwic developed in the same area, slightly to the west of the old Roman city. By about 680, it had revived sufficiently to become a major port, although there is little evidence of large scale production of goods. From the 820s the town declined because of repeated Viking attacks, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recorded that it was "refounded" by Alfred the Great in 886. Archaeological research shows that this involved abandonment of Lundenwic and a revival of

life and trade within the old Roman walls. London then grew slowly until about 950, after which activity increased dramatically.

By the 11th century, London was beyond all comparison the largest town in England. Westminster Abbey, rebuilt in the Romanesque style by King Edward the Confessor, was one of the grandest churches in Europe. Winchester had previously been the capital of Anglo-Saxon England, but from this time on, London became the main forum for foreign traders and the base for defence in time of war. In the view of Frank Stenton: "It had the resources, and it was rapidly developing the dignity and the political self-consciousness appropriate to a national capital."

London was the world's largest city from about 1831 to 1925. London's overcrowded conditions led to cholera epidemics, claiming 14,000 lives in 1848, and 6,000 in 1866. Rising traffic congestion led to the creation of the world's first local urban rail network. The Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw infrastructure expansion in the capital and some of the surrounding counties; it was abolished in 1889 when the London County Council was created out of those areas of the counties surrounding the capital. London was bombed by the Germans during the First World War while during the Second World War the Blitz and other bombing by the German *Luftwaffe* killed over 30,000 Londoners and destroyed large tracts of housing and other buildings across the city.

Immediately after the war, the 1948 Summer Olympics were held at the original Wembley Stadium, at a time when London had barely recovered from the war.

In 1951, the Festival of Britain was held on the South Bank. The Great Smog of 1952 led to the Clean Air Act 1956, which ended the "pea soup fogs" for which London had been notorious. From the 1940s onwards, London became home to a large number of immigrants, largely from Commonwealth countries such as Jamaica, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, making London one of the most diverse cities in Europe.

Primarily starting in the mid-1960s, London became a centre for the worldwide youth culture, exemplified by the Swinging London subculture associated with the King's Road, Chelsea and Carnaby Street. The role of trendsetter was revived during the punk era. In 1965 London's political boundaries were expanded to take into account the growth of the urban area and a new Greater London Council was created. During The Troubles in Northern Ireland, London was subjected to bombing attacks by the Provisional IRA. Racial inequality was highlighted by the 1981 Brixton riot. Greater London's population declined steadily in the decades after the Second World War, from an estimated peak of 8.6 million in 1939 to around 6.8 million in the 1980s. The principal ports for London moved downstream to Felixstowe and

Tilbury, with the London Docklands area becoming a focus for regeneration as the Canary Wharf development. This was borne out of London's ever-increasing role as a major international financial centre during the 1980s.

The Thames Barrier was completed in the 1980s to protect London against tidal surges from the North Sea. The Greater London Council was abolished in 1986, which left London as the only large metropolis in the world without a central administration. In 2000, London-wide government was restored, with the creation of the Greater London Authority. To celebrate the start of the 21st century, the Millennium Dome, London Eye and Millennium Bridge were constructed. On 6 July 2005 London was awarded the 2012 Summer Olympics, making London the first city to stage the Olympic Games three times.

UNIT 1. ENGLAND: ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Study the cultural and social realia of the academic life in England. Note that the terms given below are especially used in the city of Cambridge, at the University of Cambridge.*

Cambridge Slang

1st-8th Week The eight weeks in a full term (when lectures are run – supervisions can be arranged outside this time), a system frequently used in place of calendar dates. A Cambridge week starts on a Thursday and finishes on a Wednesday.

Alumni Plural for alumnus. Former students, many of whom are famous and distinguished, including Issac Newton, Charles Darwin, Lord Byron, Sylvia Plath, Stephen Hawking, Douglas Adams, Germaine Greer, to name but a few.

Apostles Secret society founded in 1820. Women accepted since 1978 when Carol Vorderman was enrolled. Notorious as recruiting ground for Communist traitors in the 1930s; nowadays more whimsical.

ARU Anglia Ruskin University. Another university in central Cambridge, main campus on East Road, just opposite the Grafton Centre. Formerly called Anglia Polytechnic University or APU and was the last new universities to remove Polytechnic from its name in 2005.

Arch n Anth Cambridge slang for the subject Archaeology and Anthropology, and anyone studying it.

ASNAC Cambridge slang for the subject Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic, and anyone studying it.

Backs, the The rear part of the big colleges (Queens', Kings, Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity, Johns mainly) which are next to the River Cam, which Queens Road runs along on. A beautiful part of Cambridge with magnificent view on the majestic architecture and beautiful gardens.

Ballot The draw deciding one's position within a year group in choosing accommodation for the coming year. The method of selection varies between colleges.

Bank Holidays Public holidays not enjoyed by Cambridge students. Lectures, supervisions and practicals still occur on these days (and on Saturdays too for some subjects such as NatSci and law, so weekends don't exist for Cambridge students either).

Baxter, the The internal inter-college academic league table, available for colleges and departments of the University only, but can be calculated yourself using the formula.

Bedders The cleaning and maintenance staff in some colleges who comes into students' rooms in the mornings and clear out the bins/make your bed/vacuums the room/etc. Also can become the gossip central.

Blades During the four days of bumps (see below), if a crew bumps every day, its crew members receive blades (oars) for the glory.

Blues The University's first team for any sport. Also refers to the students who play in these teams.

Boatie Cambridge slang for someone who rows.

Book Grants Many colleges give grants towards the cost of your textbooks.

Bop Equivalent of school discos at a Cambridge College, normally cheesy, but expanding to alternative scenes. Generally organised by ents (short for "entertainments", see below) committees. The most famous scenes in Cambridge include Kings Cellar, Queens' Bops, Johns' Boiler Room, Clare Cellars and Churchill's Pav. See individual colleges for more detail.

Bumps The most talked of Cambridge rowing race. A solution to the difficulty created by the narrow River Cam to a side by side race. All crews start at the same time, with a length and a half of clear water in between each boat. One wins the race by "bumping" (i.e. to make physical contact with) the boat in front. Currently two are held each year, one in Lent week 6 (Lent Bumps) and one in May week (May Bumps, or Mays).

Bursar Person responsible for a college's finances.

Bursary Means-tested financial aid offered by all colleges and the University to reduce the burden of tuition fees or living costs. Cambridge has a policy of not letting anyone leave due to financial need or difficulty.

Caius Gonville and Caius College. Pronounced "keys".

Cam The river in Cambridge, formerly called the Granta. Home to the boaties.

Cambridge Union, the Or the Union. Primarily a debating society, also organises many other events and houses many great facilities. Events include talks from famous speakers ranging from global political leaders to powerful businessmen, to celebrities from the entertainment business; and of course the regular ents such as free Ben 'n' Jerry's, wine tasting, Ann Summers Party, etc. Not the same as Cambridge University Students' Union (CUSU).

Cantab Another name for Cambridge. Now only used in cantab.net, the website for Cambridge alumni. Students from the other place (see below) call Cambridge students "tabs". A "Cantabrigian" is the correct name for a Cambridge graduate (alumnus), just as an "Oxonian" is someone who studied at Oxford.

Catz St Catharine's College.

Cellar Posh name for underground college bars, e.g. at Clare and King's.

Chancellor The Chancellor was originally the voted representative of the organisation who held an active role within the University. Today the Chancellor is the titular head of the University, who has no executive duties anymore and is essentially a fund-raising manager and could represent the University's interests in court. Currently HRH Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Cindy's One of the few Cambridge nightclubs, current official name Ballare (Italian for "dance"). Cindy's was the name around 15 years ago; then named Fifth Avenue but due to sticky carpets the students nicknamed it Filth; refurbished and changed its name to Ballare during summer 2003. Cambridge students still call it Cindy's though. Currently the night club backed by CUSU and hence has high student traffic.

Citi 4 This is the replacement to the old number 14 bus, which follows the same route through the City centre to the West Cambridge site, but then continues to Cambourne. University Card holders currently have to pay full rate on this service, unlike on the Uni4

service which runs on a similar route. It runs every 20 minutes on weekdays.

Clare Novice Regatta Novice rowing regatta held by Clare College Boat Club at the end of November.

Classes Larger-scale supervisions, typically from five to twenty students. Generally used in numerate subjects to cover topics quickly where more interaction than a lecture is required but a supervision would be a waste of resources.

CMS Centre for Mathematical Sciences, also called the Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences. Situated on Wilberforce Road, near Girton College's Wolfson Court and Churchill College.

College The centre of your student life. Cambridge is made up of a collection of colleges, which serve as halls of residence, academic bases and centres of student support. The University only has an administrative and co-ordination role in setting the exams and subject syllabuses. College provides everything a student would need, especially tutorials/supervisions and friendship, except lectures, which are organised by the subject departments. It is also the basis of traditions and rivalries, and forms a central part of many students' sense of identity.

College Parents The JCRc of many colleges organises a useful college parenting system, where each first year student is allocated two (or more) upper year students, normally one male and one female (depending on the ratio of people who want college children), "married" together at the end of summer term. They are there to look after their college "children", answer any queries and introduce them to Cambridge life.

Corpus Short for Corpus Christi College. People from Corpus are called **Corpuscles**.

Cox (Rowing). The small one who yells at all the rowers and steers but doesn't have an oar. Supposed to be motivating the rowers by abusing them.

CUCS Cambridge University Computing Services. Situated at the back of New Museums Site on Pembroke Street. In charge of the University's IT services and offers university members free courses in IT and computing.

Cuppers The inter-college knock-out cup match run in Lent Term, available in many sports.

CUSU Cambridge University Students' Union. Affiliate of the National Union of Students (NUS). You automatically become a member when you matriculate (become a member of your college, and

thus the University). Provides welfare and other services such as ents (short for "entertainments", see below), and campaigns on the students' behalf. Unlike in other universities it does not have a central student venue or building of its own (although one is being planned).

Dean The name for official responsible for discipline in some colleges.

Domestic Bursar Person responsible for a college's all domestic affairs.

DoS or DOS Director of Studies. This is the person in charge of your academic welfare in your subject at your college. (S)he will be your primary contact for any academic affairs or concerns during your study at the University of Cambridge. You will see him/her at least twice a term, at the beginning and end, to review your progress.

Drinking Societies Most colleges of Cambridge have at least one drinking society of its own – some have one for each year. In the years when drinking was regarded to be "illegal" by the University, these were the underground societies which gathered the students to drink "merrily" behind the officials. Since drinking has become openly acceptable, those have become register societies to organise formal swaps and cocktail evenings.

Easter Term The last term of an academic year, also known as the exam term. Runs from mid April to the end of June. Ends with May Week.

Emma Emmanuel College.

Emma Sprints Novice rowing race held by Emmanuel College Boat Club at the end of November. Crews row in fancy dress.

Ents The Cambridge slang for "entertainments". Refers to the event being organised, such as Bops (see above). Also refers to the entertainment officers (ents officers) on the JCRC or MCRc.

Erg, or Ergo Short for "ergometer", the "proper" name for the indoor rowing machines that you generally find in a normal gym (from Greek, literally "work measure". More commonly used than the phrase "rowing machine" due to the heavy boatie (see above) culture in the University.

Ethernet The network access point standard for shared disk space, college printers and the Internet. Used to refer to the plug on your computer which the Ethernet cable plugs into on one end, and into the wall socket on the other end.

Example Sheets Mainly encountered by Mathmos, engineers and NatScis. Worksheets which are worked

through and handed into the supervisors to be discussed in supervisions.

Fairbairns The rowing race at the end of Michaelmas Term, organised by Jesus College Boat Club. Total length around 4.2k for senior crews and 2.7k for novice crews.

Fenners University cricket ground, located behind Kelsey Kerridge sports centre.

Finalist Anyone taking their Final Tripos exams at the end of the academic year.

Finals The degree-awarding examinations at the end of the degree course.

Fitz Fitzwilliam College.

Formal Hall A formal dinner held at least a week in most colleges of the University. Senior members of the College sit at the high table, the students and their guests fill the remainder of the hall. Gowns have to be worn over smart attire (suits for men and smart casual for women) and a three or four course meal is generally served. Generally cheaper than eating out. Lots of societies in Cambridge do formal swaps.

Formal Swap Societies may invite each other to a formal hall at a college. A great social event and

especially active between sports societies and drinking societies.

Freshers New students admitted to the University of Cambridge. Technically only students who have not yet been matriculated but typically referred to as first years.

Freshers Fair Aka Societies Fair. Organised by CUSU (see above) and normally held in Kelsey Kerridge sports centre on the Tuesday and Wednesday just before lectures start. Where hundreds of University and College organisations, societies and sports teams try to recruit new freshers and generally new members. Lots of businesses have stalls there too and it generally becomes a massive freebies' heaven.

Gardies The nickname given to the Greek Kebab shop named The Gardenirs on Rose Crescent. Much beloved by the Cambridge student community.

Girton A little village several miles north of Cambridge town, home to Girton College (half an hour cycle ride from the city centre).

Gown Every college has its own type of gowns. Must be worn on formal occasions such as the formal hall in some more traditional colleges; everyone has to wear them for matriculation (see below) except at King's, and graduation.

Grad Graduate student/graduand.

Grad Pad Officially known as the University Centre, situated at the Granta Place, just around the corner from Mill Lane. A central building for graduates mainly, but welcomes any members of the University.

Grafton Centre One of Cambridge's shopping centres, situated on East Road. Has Vue cinema and restaurants.

Half Blue Awarded to students chosen to represent the University in the "lesser" sports.

Hawks The Hawks' Club is the club of male blues. A "hawk" refers to a student who is a blues player.

Hill, the/Castle Hill Generally referred to the tiny hillock on Castle Street leading up to Huntingdon Road, where Fitz and New Hall are found. Originated because Cambridge is generally flat and it is an easy job to cycle around, "up the hill" becomes a lot more hard work in comparison.

ICMS Inter-College Mail Service. Free internal mail service between the colleges for any member of the university to use.

JCR The Junior Combination Room. The public lounge/common room within a college where

undergraduates relax and socialise. Also the organisation that represents the undergraduates and holds activities within a college, which may be called the JCR Executive or JCR Committee (JCRc).

John's St. John's College. To the tune of 'she'll be coming round the mountain': 'Oh, we'd rather be at Oxford than St. John's we'd rather be at Oxford than St. John's...'

June Event A more modern version of the May Ball, held in May Week. Generally less expensive and of shorter duration, but just as fun. An approach started by Kings College with their King's Affair, and is now taken up by several Cambridge colleges, such as Trinity Hall's June Event.

Kelsey Kerridge The central Cambridge sports centre.

Kitchen Fixed Charge, or KFC Most colleges (at Undergraduate level at least) charge a Kitchen Fixed Charge. This goes towards the subsidised college canteen and kitchen facilities and utilities.

LBGT, or LesBiGayTrans Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay and Transgender/Transexual society. A community openly accepted at Cambridge. There is a JCR post available in most colleges which represents and looks after the welfare of this community.

League The inter-college league match run in Michaelmas, available in many sports.

League Tables The inter-college league tables which rank colleges by the proportion of people gaining a certain class of degree. See "Baxter Table" above and "Tompkins Table" below, two examples of these tables which use different methods to rank the colleges.

Lent Term The second term of an academic year, runs from mid January to mid March.

Living Out Not living in college. Usually due to not being able to get a room in college.

Market Square Found in the town centre, in front of the city's Guild Hall.

Master The name for official responsible for discipline in some colleges.

Mathematical Bridge, The The Wooden Bridge (real name) linking the two parts of Queens' College. Legend has it (told by the tour guides) that Sir Issac Newton built the bridge without a single nail or screw; then the students and fellows of the college dissembled it and were unable to put it back together. Legend in this case is unfortunately untrue. The bridge was built in 1749 by James Essex the Younger (1722-

1784) to the design of William Etheridge (1709-1776). Sir Issac Newton died in 1727 and hence has nothing to do with the bridge. The bridge was then rebuilt to the same design in 1866 and 1905.

Mathmo Cambridge slang for someone who studies Mathematics.

Matriculation A College ceremony attended by freshers, normally conducted by the College's Praelector (a figurehead of the College), to signify the official admission of the students as a member of the College and thus of the University of Cambridge. Ceremonies vary between colleges, some being a simple signing and some involving the chapel, Latin, cap-doffing etc. Different from the Oxford ceremony which is done centrally. Praelector also has a different meaning in Oxford.

May Ball The end of year ball held by many colleges in May Week.

May Week The week of relaxation, generally in mid June at the end of Easter Term, when most May Balls, June Events, and garden parties are held, just after all undergraduate exams are finished. So called because it used to be in May before exams started.

MCR The Middle Combination Room. The public lounge/common room within a college where

graduates relax and socialise. Also the organisation that represents the graduates and holds activities within a college (also called the MCR Executive).

Michaelmas Term The first term of the academic year, runs from early October to early December.

Mill Lane Site of the Mill Lane Lecture Rooms (for PPSIS) and the Careers Service. Parallel to Silver Street and opposite Pembroke College.

Mill Road Other side of Cambridge town to Mill Lane, housing lots of students living out. Lots of food shops, Kelsey Kerridge and Grafton Centre are nearby. Home of a "proper chip shop", i.e. one that sells proper chunky chips, not the crap you get in town.

MML Short for Modern & Medieval Languages.

NatSci Cambridge slang for someone who studies Natural Sciences. Pronounced 'natski', as the "Sci" is short for Latin "Scientia", which means knowledge. Natural Sciences originally meant "knowledge of the natural world", which is why it covers Physical as well as Biological sciences, respectively called Phys NatSci and Bio NatSci.

New Museums Site A main lecture and department site for most first year lectures and houses the

University Computing Service and several scientific departments.

Newnham Short Course The rowing race in Lent Week 3, organised by Newnham College Boat Club.

Newton Trust Bursary A University-wide bursary scheme set up by Trinity College in an attempt to use its wealth to help the entire University. Works by contributing to a percentage of an individual college's Newton Trust Bursary fund taking account of the college's finance, and the college contributes the rest. Trinity College itself does not receive any contribution from this fund and contributes 100% under this scheme.

Organ Scholarship Most college have one or two Organ Scholars in residence each year. They are chosen by competitive audition in September when they apply. Standard of organ playing and sight reading have to be high-between Grade 8 and diploma level. To be an Organ Scholar in most colleges it means that you'd play the organ for services, direct the college choir and organise some sort of music society. Anyone can apply to Organ Scholarships in August before the main application deadline.

Open Application An application which does not specify a first-choice college, which results in the applicant being allocated a college by the central

Admissions Office (normally one with lower application rate in your chosen subject).

Osprey The female version of the Hawks.

Oxford A second rate university in the Midlands. Occasionally produces Prime Ministers. See also: The Other Place

P'hole Short for "Pigeon Hole", see below.

Pembroke Regatta The rowing regatta in Lent Week 5, organised by Pembroke College Boat Club.

Personal Tutor The Fellow (see above) responsible for your personal and pastoral welfare during your time at the University of Cambridge. The person to contact if you have any concerns, even academic ones if you feel you can't speak to your DoS (see above) about them. Usually a fellow in a different subject to the one you are reading, their job is to take your side and support you, also in any disagreements concerning university/college matters.

Pigeon Hole A space in the plodge (see below) or College mailroom, generally the "letter box" during one's time at Cambridge. Check it several times a day at the beginning of Term, especially in Michaelmas, and daily during the rest of term. There is usually one per student, but can be shared between up to 3

students in some colleges. Usually shortened to "pidge" or "p hole".

Plodge Cambridge slang for Porters' Lodge.

Pool When a candidate is not given an offer at their chosen college due to the limited number of places for that subject at that college, but the Director of Studies thinks that they are good enough to get a place at Cambridge, they may "pool" them (put them in the winter pool). Other colleges with place for that subject may then make the candidate an offer, either straight away, or after reinterviewing them. Sometimes, a college may pool a candidate "with strings attached" so that they can compare that candidate against the ones from other colleges which have been pooled (as the college has to participate in the pool in order to see the other candidates in the pool), and if they do not see any better candidates, the original college may give their original candidate an offer (as they still have first dibs on that candidate "with strings"), or decide to give an offer to a better candidate from the pool. When a candidate fails their offer by a small amount, or due to reasons such as illness or family crisis, they can be placed in the summer pool to be considered by another college with a place for their subject. The pooling system is designed to make the application process as fair as possible, as the best candidates will get an offer regardless of which college they originally applied to or if they did an open application, as

applicant numbers for different subjects at different colleges can vary by a large degree between different years.

Porters Multi-functional college staff who act as receptionists, administrators (to an extent), mailmen, and sometimes porters. Generally known as the "grumpy old men" in Cambridge – however there are occasionally nice ones and female ones in a few colleges.

Porters Lodge Generally at the front gate of a college which houses the porters, see above. The place to go if you have any queries, and people also usually meet outside it. Usually shortened to "plodge".

PPS Politics, Psychology and Sociology, the new and more specific name for SPS (Social and Political Sciences). International Studies is sometimes added onto the end to make it PPSIS, though most people still call it SPS.

Prelims Preliminary exams. Held in some subject such as History and English, where the Part I lasts two years and is not divided into Part IA and IB like many other subjects.

Principle The name for official responsible for discipline in some colleges.

President Mainly the person who runs any club or societies. Also the name for official responsible for discipline in some colleges (e.g. Queens' College).

Proctor Officials presiding over a number of aspects of university life including discipline, societies and examinations.

Provost The name for official responsible for discipline in some colleges.

Punting A punt is a flat-bottomed boat, typically used in small rivers and canals. It is propelled by pushing the riverbed with a long pole. Punting is a popular tourist and leisure activity on the River Cam, especially for students as an escape from the pressure of exam term, and celebrations when exams are over. An option for a possibly romantic, or possibly hilarious trip on the River Cam.

RAG Raising And Giving. A university-wide charity organisation with RAG reps in every college, working closely with the CRs. It organises events throughout the year, and runs a RAG total for each college to encourage participation.

Robinson Head The rowing race in Lent Week 4, organised by Robinson College Boat Club.

Rowed Over During bumps, if a crew doesn't get bumped or bump, it has "rowed over" as they have to row the whole course. If you bump or get bumped, you can stop rowing the course.

Room-draw See Ballot above.

Scholar Academic high-flyer recognised by the University or College, usually for achievement of a First Class in their non-final tripos exams.

SCR The Senior Combination Room. A public lounge/common room for the senior members of a Cambridge college.

Seeley The History Library situated on the Sidgwick Site on Sidgwick Avenue.

Senate House Situated on King's Parade, next to King's College main entrance and opposite the King's College Chapel. It is where Cambridge students graduate, and Tripos (exam) results are posted outside this building at the end of the academic year for University members to see.

Senior Tutor The head of academic affairs in a college.

Sidgwick Site A main lecture and department site located on Sidgwick Avenue next to Selwyn College

and opposite Newnham College, housing the departments of most arts subjects, including ASNAC, Classics, Divinity, Economics, English, History, Law, Linguistics, MML, Music, Oriental Studies, Philosophy and Theology and Religious Studies.

Spoons During the four days of bumps, if a crew gets bumped every single day, it gets "spoons" (of the wooden variety). The opposite of Blades (see above) - an utter shame, and all crews try to avoid it.

SPS Social and Political Sciences, now renamed to the more specific PPSIS ("p'psis") for Politics, Psychology, Sociology, and International Studies, though most people still call it SPS or more recently, PPS.

Squire The Law Library situated on the Sidgwick Site on Sidgwick Avenue.

Suicide Sunday The Sunday before May Week. Usually the day after the last day of exams for the year. Lots of celebrations occur on this day. So called because students are reputed to drink themselves to death on it, obviously exaggerated (because then you'd miss out on the festive frivolities of May Week, and who would be stupid enough to do that?).

Super Supervision.

Supervisions Sometimes referred to as "supers". A unique teaching system where students are taught in small groups (generally two to four students). The most important way you learn in Cambridge, you cannot miss them without a very good reason (or you get fined heavily for doing so). Makes up at least half of the Cambridge learning experience, apart from lectures, and labs for science students.

Supervisors Departmental staff or postgraduate students who give supervisions, increasingly specialists in the particular area of your subject you are interested in in later years.

TCS "The Cambridge Student". A student newspaper run by CUSU (see above) which is less formal than "Varsity".

The Other Place Oxford University, people from which are sometimes referred as the "Fordies."

The Vans The Van of Life and the Van of Death, the two mobile food suppliers open in the Market Square every night from around 8pm until 3am, manna from the gods when feeling peckish after a night out. See also "Gardies" above.

Tit Hall Trinity Hall, a Cambridge college.

Tompkins, the The unofficial league table started by a Mathematics undergrad called Peter Tompkins in 1981. Published in student newspapers ("Varsity" and "The Cambridge Student") and national newspapers such as the Independent. See related article.

Trains First Capital Connect operates the express non-stop train service which only takes around 45-50 mins, and semi-fast services which take just over an hour, from Cambridge to London Kings Cross. There is also a slower stopping service over a different route to London Liverpool Street which takes about an hour run by National Express East Anglia. If you're unfortunate enough to live in the Midlands, train services to there are run by Arriva CrossCountry and are much less speedy.

Travel Grants Some colleges pay Travel Grants which help with the cost of foreign travel. Usually a trip report is expected when you return.

Tripos The Cambridge degree exam system. Divides an undergraduate degree into blocks of one or two years called Parts, and examinations are held at the end of each part. Transfer between subjects is possible after completion of earlier parts.

UL The University Library. A Copyright Library (which means that publishers must by law send it a copy of every book and magazine they publish in the

UK) with an extensive collection of books from around the world. Located between the Backs, the Sidgwick site and Grange Road. Looks like a foreboding factory. Afternoon tea and biscuits are served inside during Exam Term, when many people go there to revise.

UMS University Mail Service. Internal mail service between departments of the University.

Uni4 A bus service that runs from Addenbrooke's Hospital in south of Cambridge to Madingley Road, northwest of Cambridge, where Churchill College, the Maths dept, the Computer Lab, Science Park and the Veterinary Hospital can be found. The service is run every 20 minutes during week day and is 50p to all members of university on showing of one's University Card.

Vacation The university's preferred alternative word to 'holiday', meant to remind you that the ones at Christmas and Easter should be spent on supervision work and reading rather than relaxation - as if. Though do try to do some revision at Easter, it does help.

Varsity Inter-university event, usually refers to sporting and other contests between Oxford and Cambridge. Also a classic restaurant on Regent Street.

Varsity, the An independent student run newspaper.

Vice-Chancellor The principal academic and administrative officer of the University. Currently Professor Alison Richard.

Week 5 blues When the beginning-of-term partying dies down a little bit and work piles up to the level that sometimes makes you despair. Many Cambridge students find Week 5 (or Week 4 or 6, depending on the person and subject) a tough week with mounting work pressure, and naturally the Union and societies organise parties and relaxing sessions to "cure" those Week 5 blues.

Exercise 2. *Look up for the definitions and Ukrainian equivalents of:*

Principal, Pigeon Hole, Bursary, Albion, Senior Combination Room, Bank Holidays, Cockney, beefeater, bobby, county, Danelaw, Don, Easter bunny, Industrial Revolution, the IRA, kippers, Lions of Anjou, Picts, Scots, Toad in the Hole, West End, Michaelmas Term.

Exercise 3. *Do library or internet research in order to find examples of students' pranks at Cambridge.*

Reading comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the article taken from The Cambridge Student newspaper. Find and explain some of the terms given in **Exercise 1**. Answer the questions.*

Protests persist against St John's bottle ban

Stuart Moore, a PhD student at St John's College, has refused to pay his Kitchen Fixed Charge in protest against the ban on wine at formal hall there.

Refusal to pay the charge was accompanied by an open letter to the master of St. John's, Professor Christopher Dobson, detailing the reasons behind his actions.

This is the latest complaint since the ban on bringing wine into hall came into place at the beginning of last term. Moore has said he will not resume payment until the college "allows us once again to bring our own choice of wine into hall."

The college's current policy, intended to "enhance the experience of dining in hall", bans students from bringing their own wine into hall and

provides them with the option of being served a limited amount of wine during the meal for a higher ticket price.

"It's not the quantity of wine I object to," Moore told TCS. "It's more about choice...red or white is not enough. There are many, many different wines and different people have different tastes"

Moore explains the contrast to previous regulations:

"In the past, people could bring their own wine to suit their taste. Now I have to pay an extra £2.61 and run the risk of the wine not being to my taste."

Several protests by opposing students have been made, including organised boycotts of formal hall, the creation of a Facebook group boasting over three hundred members and even a question and answer meeting with the master.

However, the recent letter is an indication that the Christmas break has done little to soothe tensions between the College Council and the student body over the matter:

"Previous objections meant some changes were made last term...but unfortunately these changes didn't address most people's objections" Moore said.

"I'm also disappointed that there couldn't be more of a dialogue between the college authorities and the students."

"The college said they wanted to reduce the amount of alcohol drunk in hall; the students responded by

requesting one bottle between two, and instead the college have gone for an unpopular system."

The policy on wine is due to be reviewed by the College Council early this term.

The full letter can be found at <http://www.stuartmoore.org.uk/wineletter>

Alice Baghdijan New Reporter

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. What are the reasons of the protests at St.John's?
2. What is Formal Hall? What is Kitchen Fixed Charge?
3. Do you think that the "policy of wine issue" is worth being discussed?

Exercise 3. *Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of High Tables and Formal Halls for students and lecturers.*

Translation exercises.

Exercise 1. *Translate into English using the active vocabulary.*

Відомий на увесь світ Кембридж знаходиться у двох годинах їзди від киплячого, працюючого Лондона. Кембридж є знаменитим і стародавнім

університетом. Місце, де живуть майбутні світила, справжні ерудити, студенти, які в майбутньому прославляться на увесь світ. Як би й не зовсім місто, а величезний студентський гуртожиток. Дійсно, більша частина землі Кембриджу офіційно належить університету, що ділиться на різні коледжі – Королівський, Св. Трійці, де вчилися Ньютон і Байрон, Святого Джеймса і інші.

Цікаво, що навчальне навантаження в Кембриджі становить усього 15 навчальних годин на тиждень (у медиків додаються ще й практикуми). Це незрівнянно менше, ніж в українських вищих навчальних закладах. «Корисніше працювати самостійно, а не зображувати сонну ретельність на лекціях і семінарах, – міркує декан гуманітарного факультету Кембриджу Кейт Притти. – Навчання – це активний процес, пасивне сприйняття не є ефективним».

Але контроль виконання усіх завдань з боку викладачів є дуже серйозним: у ході триместру треба здати безліч курсових робіт. До кожного студента приставлений куратор, або наставник. Всі роки в Кембриджі наставник, немов Вергілій, веде підопічного через численні кола випробувань. Іспити – винятково письмові й анонімні! Хвости в Кембриджі сприймаються немов атавізм, загалом, можуть дозволити перескладання іспиту лише

двічі. Факт списування приведе до категоричного відрахування, так само, як і бійки.

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian.

Women's education

Initially, only male students were enrolled into the university. The first colleges for women were Girton College (founded by Emily Davies) in 1869 and Newnham College in 1872 (founded by Anne Clough and Henry Sidgwick), followed by Hughes Hall in 1885 (founded by Elizabeth Phillips Hughes as the Cambridge Teaching College for Women), New Hall (later renamed Murray Edwards College) in 1954, and Lucy Cavendish College in 1965. The first women students were examined in 1882 but attempts to make women full members of the university did not succeed until 1948.¹ Women were allowed to study courses, sit examinations, and have their results recorded from 1881; for a brief period after the turn of the twentieth century, this allowed the "steamboat ladies" to receive *ad eundem* degrees from the University of Dublin.

From 1921 women were awarded diplomas which "conferred the Title of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts". As they were not "admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts" they were excluded from the governing of the university. Since students must belong to a college, and since established colleges

remained closed to women, women found admissions restricted to colleges established only for women. Starting with Churchill College, all of the men's colleges began to admit women between 1972 and 1988. One women's college, Girton, also began to admit male students from 1979, but the other women's colleges did not follow suit. As a result of St Hilda's College, Oxford, ending its ban on male students in 2008, Cambridge is now the only remaining United Kingdom University with colleges which refuse to admit males, with three such institutions (Newnham, Murray Edwards and Lucy Cavendish). In the academic year 2004–5, the university's student gender ratio, including post-graduates, was male 52%: female 48%.

UNIT 2. CUSTOMS, LANDMARKS AND TRADITIONS IN ENGLAND

Reading Comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the article and comment on the peculiarities and controversial nature of the chronophage clock?*

Corpus chronophage clock “is a UFO”

The Corpus Christi clock, recently voted one of the best inventions of 2008 by Time magazine, has been labelled "a winged disc UFO" which "predicts the apocalypse" by a christian group.

A youTUBE video posted by a member of the christian group, only calling himself 'Chris', explains that the clock "released upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, is in fact a depiction of what is to come."

Chris has many videos on his website, www.nibirupedia.com, which believes the "literal word of every word of our god." It claims that the world has been overtaken by UFOs.

He states that the clock has clear links with a painting of the Burning of Rome, which shows a "flying disc and an extra part" similar to the pendulum.

The video also claims the clock heralds "the end of the world and the beginning of the first terror, as outlined in the book of revelations."

'Chris' also alleges that "all of the rich and the freemasons are about to lose everything" in this new age.

As evidence, he cites the Book of Revelations assertion that "locusts will devour everything in their path and will have the power to sting like scorpions", like the grasshopper on top of the clock.

The man adds that the eyes, "which are reptilian and have downward slits" show links to the devil and the fallen angels who are also "reptilian".

He adds claims the clock, with its centre of six pyramids, is also linked to Masonic signs seen around the world, such as Dutch architecture and Alexandra Palace.

The clock cost £1 million to build and has gained notoriety since it was revealed. Dr Taylor, the clock's inventor, has now been asked to produce two more at the same price and has even had enquiries from NASA.

One of the new clocks will be more expensive than the original since it will have a silver dial and be rhodium plated. According to The Cambridge Evening News, there are now plans to create a miniature version for people's homes.

There are various other claims made by the christian site including that "John F. Kennedy warned that Worldwide Monolithic Conspiracy involving Government/s, military, Civil Service, Business and just ordinary folk all working in one secret accord against God and the whole of humanity." Yet that he "was shot dead shortly after speaking of this."

Dr Taylor did not comment on the accusations.

Alexander Glasner, News Editor

This article was posted on Thursday, January 15th, 2009.

Exercise 2. *Make up a Summary of the text* **Corpus chronophage clock “is a UFO”**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk/40871.stm>

Friday, December 19, 1997 Published at 10:19 GMT

Exercise 3. *Read the text, render and summarize it. Do library research and make a presentation on holidays in Great Britain.*

Christmas is Britain's most popular holiday. Its traditions and early ceremonies were rooted in pagan beliefs and date back hundreds of years. They are still part of contemporary Christmas celebrations.

The Druids, for example, honoured the mistletoe in their religion and sacrificial rites. The red berry of the holly was believed to protect one against witchcraft. Ivy symbolised immortality. The Vikings introduced the Yule log which used to be burnt in honour of God Thor. The English adapted this practice for Christmas and today's (electric) Christmas candle is a holdover from baronial days.

The custom of sending Christmas cards to friends and family originated in Britain, too. In 1843 John Calcott Horsley designed the first one for Sir Henry Cole. Thus began a real spread of sending Christmas cards and this practice soon became an established tradition. Favoured designs were Christmas feasts,

church bells, plum and turkey as well as religious themes. Every year more than a billion Christmas cards are now sent in the United Kingdom. Many of them are sold in aid for charities.

Since 1840 the decorated and illuminated Christmas tree has gained popularity in England. Prince Albert brought this rite over from Germany. In 1848 the Illustrated London News published a picture of the Royal Family around one. The English families followed the Royal example and it can truly be called a Victorian innovation. Each year a giant Christmas tree is set up and decorated near the statue of Lord Nelson in Trafalgar Square. It commemorates Anglo-Norwegian cooperation during World War II.

On Christmas Eve carols are often sung by groups of singers walking from house to house, and children hang a stocking on the fireplace or at the foot of their bed for Father Christmas to fill. Caroling dates back to the Middle Ages when beggars were seeking for money, food or drink wandering the streets singing holiday songs.

On Christmas Day gifts are opened in the morning. Later the family will gather for the traditional Christmas dinner consisting of Brussels sprouts, fried potatoes with roast turkey, roast beef or goose. Sweet mince pie or Christmas pudding is served for dessert.

The pudding might contain coins or lucky charms for children. For afternoon tea Christmas cake is

offered. It is rich baked fruit cake with marzipan and icing. A party favourite are Christmas crackers. There will be one to each plate on the Christmas dinner table. A Christmas cracker is a brightly coloured paper tube, twisted on both ends and filled with a party hat, a riddle and a toy.

The annual broadcasting of the Queen's Christmas Message is on Christmas Day afternoon. In 1932 King George brought this custom into being.

Boxing Day is on December 26th. This day takes its name from a former custom giving a Christmas box to delivery men and trades people called regularly through the year. Nowadays dustmen, milkmen, or postmen get a tip for a good service at Christmas time.

This text was written by *Ulrike Schroedter*.

Exercise 4. *Study the given recipes. Tell about your favourite dish and how you cook it.*

Recipes

DIRECTIONS FOR ROASTING TURKEY

Wash the turkey thoroughly, remove any pinfeathers, and singe any hairs along the edges of the wings and around the legs. Rub the cavity with the cut side of a half lemon and stuff the bird lightly with any of the suggested stuffings. Close the opening by skewering or sewing it and truss the bird well. Rub the turkey with butter and season with salt and pepper. Place in a large roasting pan and cover with several layers of cheesecloth soaked in butter. Do not add water to the pan. Roast in a preheated **325°** oven.

Baste several times during roasting period, right through the cheesecloth. Remove the cheesecloth during the last half hour of cooking to allow the turkey to brown. To test whether it is done, move the leg joint up and down – it should give readily – or take several layers of paper towels and squeeze the fleshy part of the drumstick – if properly cooked, it should feel soft. To roast an **8-** to **10-**pound stuffed turkey, allow **4** to **4½** hours; for a **12-** to **14-**pound stuffed turkey, allow **5** to **5¼** hours; and for a large stuffed turkey, **18** to **20** pounds, allow **6½** to **7½** hours.

TO PREPARE A TURKEY FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER

The turkey should be cooped up and fed some time before Christmas. Three days before it is slaughtered, it should have an English walnut forced down its throat three times a day, and a glass of sherry once a day. The meat will be deliciously tender, and have a fine nutty flavor.

-Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Statesmen's Dishes and How to Cook Them, 1890

Recipe of English Pudding

Queen of Puddings is a traditional British dessert, consisting of a baked, breadcrumb-thickened egg custard, spread with jam and topped with meringue.

Ingredients
 4 eggs
 600 ml full fat milk
 1 piece lemon rind
 1 cup caster sugar
 2 cups soft white breadcrumbs
 1

tsp vanilla 300g raspberry jam .Method 1. Preheat the oven to 150 C. 2. Butter a deep baking dish, at least 1.5L capacity. Spread with jam. 3. Heat the milk with the lemon rind until just before boiling-point. 4. Beat one whole egg and three egg yolks with 1/3 cup of sugar. Add the vanilla. 5. Discard the lemon rind and whisk the warm milk into the egg-sugar mixture. 6. Stir ...

Exercise 5. *Read the text. Retell it. Look up for more information on Halloween.*

Halloween

Halloween, the time of pumpkins, candies, ghosts, witches and much more, is annually celebrated on 31 October. That's the night before All Saints Day. Its origins date back thousands of years to the Celtic festival of Samhain or The Feast of the Sun, a most significant holiday of the Celtic year. This day marked the end of summer but also the season of darkness as well as the beginning of the New Year on 1 November.

Druids in Britain and Ireland would light bonfires, dance around them and offer sacrifices of animal and crops. The fires were also intended to give warmth to the households and to keep free from evil spirits. Through the ages these practices changed.

The Irish hollowed out turnips, placed a light inside to keep away the bad and stingy Jack. As the legend says, Jack was a man who tricked the devil and

after Jack had died he was allowed neither in heaven nor in hell. With a lantern in his hand he began to search for a resting place on Earth. This was the original Jack-o-Lantern. Since Halloween came to America from Ireland (Scotland and Wales) people used pumpkins because they were bigger and easier to hollow out than turnips.

During the centuries the cultures have added their own elements to the way Halloween is celebrated.

Children love the custom of dressing-up in fancy costumes and going from door-to-door yelling "Trick-or-Treat". Adults instead join spooky parties which are nearly held all over the cities and villages on that special evening. A spooky decoration, games and "frightening food" are nuts and bolts for a Halloween party your friends won't soon forget.

Author Ulrike Schroedter

Exercise 6. *Read the text and comment on tea traditions in Britain. Compare them with tea traditions in Ukraine.*

Tea in Britain

Tea is the most quintessential of English drinks. It was not until the mid 17th century that beverage first appeared in England. The use of tea spread slowly from its Asian homeland and reached Europe around 1560. Dutch and Portuguese traders imported tea to Europe with regular shipments by 1610.

Thomas Garway who owned one of the first London coffee (!) houses sold tea both liquid and dry to the public as early as 1657.

Tea gained popularity quickly in coffee houses. By 1700 over 500 houses sold it and 50 years later this drink had become the favoured one of Britain's lower classes also.

In the early 1800's Anna, 7th Duchess of Bedford, launched the idea of having tea in the late afternoon. Afternoon tea is said to have originated with one person.

Today you find tea shops all over Britain.

Exercise 7. *Study the driving rules in Britain. Discuss it in groups. Make up a dialogue on driving on the left/on the right.*

Why do the British drive on the left?

Answer 1

Up to the late 18th century, driving on the left was general in Europe. So why should all milestones and signs be put to the right? In the late 50ies people in Britain thought about changing to the right, like in Sweden. But they dismissed the thought, because of the costs (steering weels in cars, signs etc.). And Britain is an island, so there was no need to change to the right. And the British kept a little of their "splendid isolation".

Answer 2

In Roman times the shield was carried with the left hand and the sword with the right. The soldiers marched on the left, so they could protect their body with their shield and they were able to fight with their right hand.

Answer 3

A horse is mounted from the left. You swing the right leg over the horse's back. To make it easier for smaller people to mount the horse, special stones (mounting stones) were provided. They were put on the left side of the roads.

Answer 4

Josef Mertens, Neuss and Anders Hanquist, Stockholm

Battles are fought via the left wing, like in soccer. Napoleon fought his battles via the right wing. It made him successful as his enemies didn't expect this strategy. Napoleon ordered that people had to drive on the right. In countries where Napoleon did not invade, people still drove on the left. The drivers of old stagecoaches sat on the right. On 3rd September 1967, the change from the left to the right side took place in Sweden, due to practical reasons. This was the day "H" = höger. It means "right" in Swedish. Iceland followed in 1968.

Answer 5

Josef A. Winkelhofer, Azmoos (Switzerland)

Horses were harnessed one behind the other in England. The reins were drawn with the left hand, so

you had to sit on the right. That's why the people drove on the right, in order to get a better view of the road.

Answer 6

I must point out that in days of old logic dictated that when people passed each other on the road they should be in the best possible position to use their sword to protect themselves. As most people are right handed they therefore keep to their left. This practice was formalised in a Papal Edict by Pope Benedict around 1300AD who told all his pilgrims to keep to the left.

Nothing much changed until 1773 when an increase in horse traffic forced the UK Government to introduce the General Highways Act of 1773 which contained a keep left recommendation. This became a law as part of the Highways Bill in 1835.

Answer 7

Jeremy Davis, Madrid (Spain)

I must point out that Napoleon was lefthanded, and so he used to draw his sword from right to left. He imposed his soldiers to parade marching on the right. Therefore, all Napoleon's conquests were changing the way carts and horses used to go. From left to right. The US after the War of Independence changed too, and so did Canada due to the French influence. Commonwealth countries and other ones such as Japan, didn't change the way.

Damien wrote: It is not only the British who drive on the left, but also the Japanese, Australians, New Zealanders and others. Why does everyone else drive on the right?

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Decide whether the given statements are true or false.

1. **Boxing Day** is the second day of Christmas.
2. **Yorkshire pudding** is a famous English desert.
3. **King Arthur** is a historic figure of the 5th century England.
4. There are four airports in London, and **Gatwick** is one of them.
5. **King's College** (Cambridge) offers all post-graduate courses available at the University.

Exercise 2. Read the given article and point out the words that make up English Academic realia. Explain what they mean.

UK

Ghost sightings haunt Cambridge college

Peterhouse, the oldest of the Cambridge colleges, is hoping to make a local spectre a ghost of Christmas past by summoning an exorcist to banish the spirit and return campus life to normal.

The ghost, thought to be that of a former Peterhouse bursar who hanged himself in the 18th century, was first seen last spring and most recently seen two weeks ago.

Some of the college staff are refusing to enter the so-called combination room, a 13th century oak-pannelled chamber linked to the fellows dining room, where the apparition was last seen.

Two butlers reported seeing the ghost moving slowly across the room before disappearing near the spot where Dawes's body was discovered.

College dons believe the ghost sightings are impairing the smooth functioning of the institution.

The Times Higher Educational Supplement reports that the local exorcist appointed for the diocese proposed the only way to banish the ghost is to hold a full-requiem mass in the presence of all 48 fellows and the kitchen staff.

The Dean of Peterhouse, Dr Graham Ward, is reported to be exploring these measures to restore college life to normal.

However, some fellows, including a few scientists, are agreeing not to attend the mass because they say they don't believe in ghosts.

History of ghoulish goings-ons

Mr Dawes, who is buried in the neighbouring churchyard of Little St Mary's, committed suicide in his 60s after blaming himself for the controversial election of Francis Barnes as Master of Peterhouse.

The election, overseen by the bursar, was marked by skullduggery and resulted in a highly unpopular victor. Documents note that hundreds of people attended the funeral of Dawes, a respected classicist.

Two previous exorcisms have been carried out in the college. In the 18th century a poltergeist was removed from a student's room and, more recently, a former Dean carried out a ceremony because of the appearance of a dark presence in a corner of the old courtyard overlooking the graveyard.

UNIT 3. ROYAL LIFE

ENGLISH MONARCHY

The **monarchy of the United Kingdom** (commonly referred to as the **British monarchy**) is the constitutional monarchy of the United Kingdom and its overseas territories. The title of the monarch is king or queen. Queen Elizabeth II became monarch on 6 February 1952. The monarch and immediate family undertake various official, ceremonial, diplomatic, and representational duties. As the monarchy is constitutional, the monarch is limited to non-partisan

functions such as bestowing honours and appointing the Prime Minister. The monarch is by tradition Commander-in-chief of the British Armed Forces. Though the ultimate formal executive authority over the government of the United Kingdom is still by and through the monarch's royal prerogative, these powers may only be used according to laws enacted in Parliament, and, in practice, within the constraints of convention and precedent.

The British monarchy traces its origins from the Kings of the Angles and the early Scottish Kings. By the year 1000, the kingdoms of England and Scotland had developed from the petty kingdoms of early medieval Britain. The last Anglo-Saxon monarch (Harold II) was defeated and killed in the Norman invasion of 1066 and the English monarchy passed to the Norman conquerors. In the thirteenth century, the principality of Wales was absorbed by England, and Magna Carta began the process of reducing the political powers of the monarch.

From 1603, when the Scottish King James VI inherited the English throne as James I, both kingdoms were ruled by a single monarch. From 1649 to 1660 the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms. The Act of Settlement 1701, which is still in force, excluded Roman Catholics, or those who marry Catholics, from succession to the English throne. In 1707 the

kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great Britain and in 1801 the Kingdom of Ireland joined to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British monarch became nominal head of the vast British Empire, which covered a quarter of the world's surface at its greatest extent in 1921.

In the 1920s, five-sixths of Ireland seceded from the Union as the Irish Free State, and the Balfour Declaration recognised the evolution of the dominions of the empire into separate, self-governing countries within a Commonwealth of Nations. After the Second World War, the vast majority of British colonies and territories became independent, effectively bringing the empire to an end. George VI and his successor, Elizabeth II, adopted the title Head of the Commonwealth as a symbol of the free association of its independent member states.

The United Kingdom and fifteen other Commonwealth monarchies that share the same person as their monarch are called Commonwealth realms. The terms *British monarchy* and *British monarch* are frequently still employed in reference to the shared individual and institution; however, each country is sovereign and independent of the others, and the monarch has a different, specific, and official national title and style for each realm.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926) is the constitutional monarch of 16 sovereign states, known as the Commonwealth realms, and their territories and dependencies, and head of the 54-member Commonwealth of Nations. She is Supreme Governor of the Church of England and, in some of her realms, carries the title of Defender of the Faith as part of her full title.

On her accession on 6 February 1952, Elizabeth became Head of the Commonwealth and queen regnant of seven independent Commonwealth countries: the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon. From 1956 to 1992, the number of her realms varied as territories gained independence and some realms became republics. At present, in addition to the first four aforementioned countries, Elizabeth is Queen of Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis. Her reign of 61 years is currently the second longest for a British monarch; only Queen Victoria has reigned longer at over 63 years.

Elizabeth was born in London and educated privately at home. Her father acceded to the throne as George VI in 1936 on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII, from which time she was the heir

presumptive. She began to undertake public duties during the Second World War, in which she served in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947, she married Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, with whom she has four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward. Her coronation service took place in 1953 and was the first to be televised.

The Queen's many historic visits and meetings include a state visit to the Republic of Ireland and reciprocal visits to and from the Pope. The Queen has seen major constitutional changes in her realms, such as devolution in the United Kingdom and the patriation of the Canadian constitution. Times of personal significance have included the births and marriages of her children, the births of her grandchildren, the investiture of the Prince of Wales, and the celebration of milestones such as her Silver, Golden, and Diamond Jubilees in 1977, 2002, and 2012, respectively.

Major events in the Queen's reign have included the Troubles in Northern Ireland, the Falklands War, wars with Iraq and the War in Afghanistan. There have been times of personal sorrow for her which include the death of her father at 56, the assassination of Prince Philip's uncle, Lord Mountbatten, the breakdown of her children's marriages in 1992 (a year deemed her *annus horribilis*), the death in 1997 of her former daughter-in-law, Diana, Princess of Wales, and the deaths of her mother and sister in 2002. The Queen

has occasionally faced severe press criticism of the royal family and republican sentiments, but support for the monarchy and her personal popularity remain high.

Reading comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the article, render and analyze it.*

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-21420189>

12 February 2013

Woman's Hour power list: Queen tops BBC Radio 4 survey

The Queen: In the hot seat of power

The Queen, Home Secretary Theresa May and Santander bank boss Ana Botin have been declared the UK's top three most powerful women in a BBC survey.

A panel of judges compiled a list of the country's 100 most influential females for Radio 4's Woman's Hour.

Further down were author JK Rowling at seventh and Scottish Deputy First Minister Nicola Sturgeon at 20th.

One judge, journalist Eve Pollard, said the list highlighted the sectors where women were still under-represented.

The Queen's granddaughter-in-law, the Duchess of Cambridge, did not make the list but the judges noted her potential to do so.

'Soft power'

Ms Pollard said: "Most women on our list were judged to have power because they had reached a place where they have control - of policy, of direction, of influence, of staff.

"The panel, a democratic group, also felt that we should include some women who have what we describe as soft power - not hire and fire or innovative financial decisions but the ability to transform the way we think about ourselves.

"Inevitably, not everyone will agree with the 100 we have chosen. There are some omissions. For example, we had long debates about the Duchess of Cambridge. Is she influential? Hugely. Is she powerful? Not yet.

"What this list does is shine a light on those sectors where too few women are getting to the top, like politics, FTSE companies, the military and journalism.

"Our legacy, we hope, is that this list might change that."

David Cameron's speechwriter Clare Foges, singer Adele and broadcaster Clare Balding were among those outside the top 20 but on the full list.

The judging panel also included Conservative MP Priti Patel, Labour peer Oona King and crime novelist Val McDermid.

Figures compiled by the BBC News website last year showed fewer than a third of the UK's most influential jobs were held by women.

Women occupied on average 30.9% of the most senior positions across 11 key sectors analysed, including business, politics, the judiciary and policing.

Campaigners said progress was still too slow.

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Study the active vocabulary of the article. Look up for the Ukrainian equivalents.*

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_%22-er%22

Notes From a Royal Wedding

William and Kate are a thoroughly modern couple, but their soap opera looked mighty familiar-with a few twists.

The great thing about a royal wedding is that it's the ultimate national Groundhog Day. All those cartoon faces doing all the same things, except it ends in a gloriously different way. And however cynical you feel at the outset, it's impossible to resist the potent images of historical bonding. The glimmering veiled bride, driven slowly on her mystical journey from Kate the commoner to Her Royal Highness; the tall, virile prince in the scarlet military uniform who awaits her at the altar; the queen herself, tiny and implacable in daffodil yellow. The soaring sounds of "Guide Me O Thou Great Redeemer," beloved by the Welsh rugby crowds.

You just succumb. You just roll over. Nothing to be done except count up the score of past versus present. The couple—their chemistry lit up the screen. Compare it with the tango of uneasy body language every time Charles and Diana appeared as a couple. When Catherine's eyes met William's over the marriage vows at the Abbey, there was a powerful vibe of contented sexual understanding. Her gaze was level and demure, secure in the long years of his affection. He returned it with a look that said, I trust.

The Middleton family

Catherine's mother, Carole, can say goodbye to all the tabloid sniping about her origins as an air stewardess. She looked so naturally chic in her stone-blue Catherine Walker coat dress. Let the tabs just acknowledge that Mrs. Middleton's aspirational parenting has been flawless. During eight years of scorching press scrutiny of the woman they sneeringly tabbed "doors to manual" (an airline joke), there's been no leaking or trashing from this supportive family circle. I sensed no social triumph in Carole's demeanor as the wedding progressed. Instead I saw a mother pensive with the knowledge of how completely she will now yield up her beloved daughter. However deep their bond, from this day the mighty Windsor machine inevitably takes over. Kate will henceforth be addressed by others as Ma'am. She belongs to Them, and also to the nation.

The Dress

It perfectly expressed the slinky image of classical modernity. It was a daring high-fashion designer choice in Alexander McQueen's Sarah Burton, but the tight-fitting bodice and cautious nine-foot train managed to be seductive and regal at the same time. The veil was a light dust of snow over the glow of her face. Thank God no frightful experimental updo, or a burqa-like swath of taffeta like the one that hid Diana's blushing young face. Kate's decision to

keep her usual glossy brown cascade pinned back by the queen's discreet 1936 diamond Cartier tiara was another example of her instinctive good taste. Everything about her actions, to and for William, is about creating a feeling of safe continuity: You know me. I am here.

The best single takeaway from the wedding is how fast Catherine has morphed into a future monarch. The new Duchess of Cambridge has a sleek, natural poise. Forget her new status as a duchess and a princess. This woman with no patrician forebears is ready for the throne already. The irony, new for Britain, but so familiar to Americans, is that her strength derives from those very humble origins. The fact that she comes from flinty, northern coal-miner stock. Her grandmother Dorothy always said she wanted to be the "top brick on the chimney." Her mother's dynamism built the family fortune with a party-favor business she threw together on the kitchen table. Catherine's stoic temperament was evident in that endless eight-year courtship. What was not evident was something perhaps William saw before anyone else—that Catherine was the kind of gorgeous, equable woman who, like his great-grandmother the Queen Mother, would stay in London during the Blitz.

The Guests

Wounding for Tony Blair not to make the cut. Or his successor in 10 Downing Street, Gordon Brown. To include two Tory prime ministers, John

Major and the incumbent David Cameron, but not the last two Labour P.M.s, was a bad whiff of ye olde crusty England (made worse by the lame palace excuse that Blair and Brown are not Knights of the Garter). I would count these omissions, though glaring, as perhaps the sole wrong calculation in the otherwise flawlessly well-considered crowd choreography. I am told William nixed Blair because he didn't like the overpersonal recollection Blair wrote about him in his recent memoir, and the queen didn't save him because she is sick of the myth—perpetrated by Stephen Frears's movie starring Helen Mirren—that the then-P.M.'s great advice “saved” the monarchy when the crowd turned ugly after Diana's death. Still, Blair did win three elections and run the country for more than 10 years. Is he really less consequential than the dodgy foreign royals, representatives of toppling Middle Eastern despots—and even Mr. Bean, *Rowan Atkinson*—who made the list?

The Gaggle of Friends

Some subtle groundhogging to be found in the names of all William's friends at the Abbey. So many of them are the offspring or relatives of the same old squierarchy Diana referred to with dread as “heavy furniture,” or the Highgrove Set. William, like his dad, hangs out with a gaggle of Van Cutsems, Van Straubenzees, Parker Bowleses, and Palmer-

Tomkinsons. (Tara Palmer-Tomkinson, 39-year-old daughter of Charles's friends Patti and Charles, was last heard of when her nose collapsed from overenthusiastic cocaine consumption, but you would never know it last Friday as she made her way grandly to her seat in an electric-blue confection with what appeared to be a small upturned canoe on her head.) The difference with the new lot (perhaps to be known as the Cambridge Set for William and Kate's new ducal title): they tend to have racy, entrepreneurial-sounding jobs like running an Internet concierge service or a party-planning agency. But these are just today's way of selling your contacts book.

Only the hats take no prisoners in the class wars. British tradition dictates that the posher you are, the more eccentric the headgear. Perhaps years of suppressed emotion are to blame for the appearance of these small feather explosions or enormous organza transponders. A galleon in full sail seemed to float atop Camilla's noggin. (How times have changed. The once racy mistress of Prince Charles is now ripe for casting as Lady Bracknell in *The Importance of Being Earnest*.) Sarah Ferguson's unfortunate older daughter, Princess Beatrice, plumped for a "fascinator" of entwined prawn-colored entrails. Someone should arrest Philip Treacy, the fashionable milliner who made both of them. Catherine's sister, Pippa, however, got everything right. That cowled

Sarah Burton column in ivory crepe was a Twitter sensation.

The Spencer Clan

Weren't snubbed, as some tried to say, just not that well advertised. Diana's brother, Earl Spencer, who breathed fire from the pulpit at her funeral when he hurled recriminations at the royal family for the way they treated his sister, is now on his about-to-be third wife and looked almost as relaxed and cheerfully overweight as Elton John. And Prince Harry may be a Windsor, but in coloration and temperament he is indubitably a flaming-red Spencer. I love the way even in his crisp captain's uniform of the Household Cavalry there's a roguish hint of dishevelment about his hair.

The Future King

No prince of the realm has been as good at the democratic touch as William, unless you count Prince Hal as written by Shakespeare in *Henry IV*. You see it reflected in his off-duty clothes, an everyman hoodie slung over his (nonetheless) classic Jermyn Street shirt worn with a pair of sneakers. On the wedding eve he plays soccer with his buddies in Battersea Park, then hops on his Ducati motorbike back to Clarence House.

When he spontaneously comes out with Harry and mingles with the ecstatic crowd, it's the YouTube version of the night before Agincourt. Maybe the coolest image of the day was William at the wheel of his father's convertible Aston Martin with a smiling

Catherine beside him, as they rolled out of Buckingham Palace courtyard for some post-wedding downtime.

The Diana Factor

It was stamped on every minute of the proceedings, not just because the networks couldn't resist the flashback glories to that Other Wedding, but because none of what we saw last week could have happened without her. Her own marriage to Charles may have failed, but her parenting, like Carole Middleton's, was a blazing success. After so many years of being defined by her last tragic years, the old footage the networks played reminded us what an incredible mother she was to William and Harry. In those precious times alone with them, how unneurotic she was! Toting 9-month-old William around with her on her first royal tour of Australia (the only royal woman at that time ever to take a child along); careening down the water slide with her boys at Thorpe Park, Britain's "national thrill capital," she was so clearly a magical, fun-loving mom, or as Harry acknowledged at her memorial service in 2007, at the Guards Chapel near Buckingham Palace, "the best mother in the world." It was Diana who wired William with some innate radar to look for a soulmate who had a strong family bond. She never had it with her own family, nor did Prince Charles, the sad prince who betrayed her but became a caring father. As we head toward Mother's Day we should bless Diana for that.

Newsweek

by *Tina Brown* May 01, 2011

UNIT 4. OXBRIDGE: HISTORY AND TRADITIONS***Reading Comprehension Exercises***

Exercise 1. *Read the article, render and analyze it.*

The **University of Cambridge** (informally known as **Cambridge University** or **Cambridge**) is a public research university located in Cambridge, United Kingdom. It is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world (after the University of Oxford), and the seventh-oldest in the world. In post-nominals the university's name is abbreviated as *Cantab*, a shortened form of *Cantabrigiensis* (an adjective derived from *Cantabrigia*, the Latinised form of *Cambridge*).

The university grew out of an association of Cambridge scholars that was formed in 1209, early records suggest, by scholars leaving Oxford after a dispute with townsfolk. The two "ancient universities"

have many common features and are often jointly referred to as *Oxbridge*. In addition to cultural and practical associations as a historic part of British society, they have a long history of rivalry with each other.

Cambridge has performed consistently in various league tables over the years, achieving the top spot in the world according to the QS World University Rankings in both 2010 and 2011; in 2012, the same editors ranked Cambridge second. Other results include a sixth place in the world in the 2011 *Times Higher Education World University Rankings*, and a fifth position in the world (and first in Europe) in the 2011 *Academic Ranking of World Universities*. Furthermore, Cambridge regularly contends with Oxford for first place in UK league tables. In the two most recently published rankings of UK universities by *The Guardian* newspaper, Cambridge was ranked first. In 2011, Cambridge ranked third, after Harvard and MIT, in the *Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings*. Graduates of the university have won a total of 65 Nobel Prizes, the most of any university in the world.

Cambridge is a member of the Coimbra Group, the G5, the International Alliance of Research Universities, the League of European Research Universities and the Russell Group of research-led British universities. It forms part of the 'Golden Triangle' of British universities. The official founding

of Cambridge University is traced to the enhancement, by a charter in 1231 from King Henry III of England, which awarded the *ius non trahi extra* (a right to discipline its own members) plus some exemption from taxes, and a bull in 1233 from Pope Gregory IX that gave graduates from Cambridge the right to teach "everywhere in Christendom".

After Cambridge was described as a *studium generale* in a letter by Pope Nicholas IV in 1290, and confirmed as such in a bull by Pope John XXII in 1318, it became common for researchers from other European medieval universities to come and visit Cambridge to study or to give lecture courses.

History: The official founding of Cambridge University is traced to the enhancement, by a charter in 1231 from King Henry III of England, which awarded the *ius non trahi extra* (a right to discipline its own members) plus some exemption from taxes, and a bull in 1233 from Pope Gregory IX that gave graduates from Cambridge the right to teach "everywhere in Christendom".

Translation exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate the given text into Ukrainian paying attention to the active vocabulary. Comment on the ways of translation used.*

Foundation of the colleges

Cambridge's colleges were originally an incidental feature of the system. No college is as old as the university itself. The colleges were endowed fellowships of scholars. There were also institutions without endowments, called hostels. The hostels were gradually absorbed by the colleges over the centuries, but they have left some indicators of their time, such as the name of Garret Hostel Lane.

Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, founded Peterhouse in 1284, Cambridge's first college. Many colleges were founded during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but colleges continued to be established throughout the centuries to modern times, although there was a gap of 204 years between the founding of Sidney Sussex in 1596 and Downing in 1800. The most recently established college is Robinson, built in the late 1970s. However, Homerton College only achieved full university college status in March 2010, making it the newest full college (it was previously an "Approved Society" affiliated with the university).

In medieval times, many colleges were founded so that their members would pray for the souls of the founders, and were often associated with chapels or abbeys. A change in the colleges' focus occurred in 1536 with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. King Henry VIII ordered the university to disband its Faculty of Canon Law and to stop teaching "scholastic philosophy". In response, colleges changed their

curricula away from canon law and towards the classics, the Bible, and mathematics.

As Cambridge moved away from Canon Law, it also moved away from Catholicism. As early as the 1520s, Lutheranism and what was to become more broadly known as the Protestant Reformation were making their presence felt in the intellectual discourse of the university. Among those involved was Thomas Cranmer, later to become Archbishop of Canterbury. As it became convenient to Henry VIII in the 1530s, the King looked to Cranmer and others (within and without Cambridge) to craft a new path that was different from Catholicism yet also different from what Martin Luther had in mind.

Nearly a century later, the university was at the centre of a Protestant schism. Many nobles, intellectuals and even common folk saw the ways of the Church of England as being too similar to the Catholic Church and that it was used by the crown to usurp the rightful powers of the counties. East Anglia was the centre of what became the Puritan movement and at Cambridge, it was particularly strong at Emmanuel, St Catharine's Hall, Sidney Sussex and Christ's College. They produced many "non-conformist" graduates who greatly influenced, by social position or pulpit, the approximately 20,000 Puritans who left for New England and especially the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the Great Migration decade of the 1630s. Oliver Cromwell, Parliamentary

commander during the English Civil War and head of the English Commonwealth (1649–1660), attended Sidney Sussex.

Exercise 2. *Read about the contributions to the advancement of science and translate the highlighted words into Ukrainian*

Many of the most important scientific discoveries and revolutions were made by **Cambridge alumni**. These include:

- Understanding the scientific method, by Francis Bacon
- The **laws of motion and the development of calculus**, by Sir Isaac Newton
- The development of thermodynamics, by Lord Kelvin
- The **discovery of the electron**, by J. J. Thomson
- The splitting of the atom, by Ernest Rutherford and of the nucleus by Sir John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton
- The unification of electromagnetism, by James Clerk Maxwell
- The **discovery of hydrogen**, by Henry Cavendish
- Theory of Evolution by **natural selection**, by Charles Darwin

- Mathematical synthesis of **Darwinian selection with Mendelian genetics**, by Ronald Fisher
- The Turing machine, a basic model for computation, by Alan Turing
- The **structure of DNA**, by Rosalind Franklin, Francis Crick, James D. Watson and Maurice Wilkins
- Pioneering quantum mechanics, by Paul Dirac and string theory, by Michael Green

Myths, legends and traditions

As an institution with such a long history, the University has developed a large number of myths and legends. The vast majority of these are untrue, but have been propagated nonetheless by generations of students and tour guides.

A discontinued tradition is that of the wooden spoon, the 'prize' awarded to the student with the lowest passing grade in the final examinations of the Mathematical Tripos. The last of these spoons was awarded in 1909 to Cuthbert Lempriere Holthouse, an oarsman of the Lady Margaret Boat Club of St John's College. It was over one metre in length and had an oar blade for a handle. It can now be seen outside the Senior Combination Room of St John's. Since 1909, results were published alphabetically within class rather than score order. This made it harder to ascertain who the winner of the spoon was (unless

there was only one person in the third class), and so the practice was abandoned.

Each Christmas Eve, BBC radio and television broadcasts The Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols by the Choir of King's College, Cambridge. The radio broadcast has been a national Christmas tradition since it was first transmitted in 1928 (though the festival has existed since 1918). The radio broadcast is carried worldwide by the BBC World Service and is also syndicated to hundreds of radio stations in the USA. The first television broadcast of the festival was in 1954.

Organisation

Cambridge is a collegiate university, meaning that it is made up of self-governing and independent colleges, each with its own property and income. Most colleges bring together academics and students from a broad range of disciplines, and within each faculty, school or department within the university, academics from many different colleges will be found.

The faculties are responsible for ensuring that lectures are given, arranging seminars, performing research and determining the syllabi for teaching, overseen by the General Board. Together with the central administration headed by the Vice-Chancellor, they make up the entire Cambridge University.

Facilities such as libraries are provided on all these levels: by the University (the Cambridge University Library), by the Faculties (Faculty libraries such as the Squire Law Library), and by the individual colleges (all of which maintain a multi-discipline library, generally aimed mainly at their undergraduates).

Colleges

The colleges are self-governing institutions with their own endowments and property, founded as integral parts of the university. All students and most academics are attached to a college. Their importance lies in the housing, welfare, social functions, and undergraduate teaching they provide. All faculties, departments, research centres, and laboratories belong to the university, which arranges lectures and awards degrees, but undergraduates receive their supervisions—small-group teaching sessions, often with just one student—within the colleges. Each college appoints its own teaching staff and fellows, who are also members of a university department. The colleges also decide which undergraduates to admit to the university, in accordance with university regulations.

Cambridge has 31 colleges, of which three, Murray Edwards, Newnham and Lucy Cavendish, admit women only. The other colleges are mixed, though most were originally all-male. Darwin was the first college to admit both men and women, while

Churchill, Clare, and King's were the first previously all-male colleges to admit female undergraduates, in 1972. In 1988 Magdalene became the last all-male college to accept women. Clare Hall and Darwin admit only postgraduates, and Hughes Hall, Lucy Cavendish, St Edmund's and Wolfson admit only mature (i.e. 21 years or older on date of matriculation) students, encompassing both undergraduate and graduate students. All other colleges admit both undergraduate and postgraduate students with no age restrictions.

Colleges are not required to admit students in all subjects, with some colleges choosing not to offer subjects such as architecture, history of art or theology, but most offer close to the complete range. Some colleges maintain a bias towards certain subjects, for example with Churchill leaning towards the sciences and engineering, while others such as St Catharine's aim for a balanced intake. Costs to students (accommodation and food prices) vary considerably from college to college. Others maintain much more informal reputations, such as for the students of King's College to hold left-wing political views, or Robinson College and Churchill College's attempts to minimise its environmental impact.

There are also several theological colleges in Cambridge, separate from Cambridge University, including Westcott House, Westminster College and Ridley Hall Theological College, that are, to a lesser

degree, affiliated to the university and are members of the Cambridge Theological Federation.

Teaching

Teaching involves a mixture of lectures, organised by the university departments, and supervisions, organised by the colleges. Science subjects also involve laboratory sessions, organised by the departments. The relative importance of these methods of teaching varies according to the needs of the subject. Supervisions are typically weekly hour-long sessions in which small groups of students (usually between one and three) meet with a member of the teaching staff or with a doctoral student. Students are normally required to complete an assignment in advance of the supervision, which they will discuss with the supervisor during the session, along with any concerns or difficulties they have had with the material presented in that week's lectures. The assignment is often an essay on a subject set by the supervisor, or a problem sheet set by the lecturer. Depending on the subject and college, students might receive between one and four supervisions per week. This pedagogical system is often cited as being unique to Cambridge and Oxford (where "supervisions" are known as "tutorials").

A tutor named William Farish developed the concept of grading students' work quantitatively at the University of Cambridge in 1792.

Schools, faculties and departments

In addition to the 31 colleges, the university is made up of over 150 departments, faculties, schools, syndicates and other institutions. Members of these are usually also members of one of the colleges and responsibility for running the entire academic programme of the university is divided amongst them.

A "School" in the University of Cambridge is a broad administrative grouping of related faculties and other units. Each has an elected supervisory body—the "Council" of the school—comprising representatives of the constituent bodies. There are **six** schools:

- Arts and Humanities
- Biological Sciences
- Clinical Medicine
- Humanities and Social Sciences
- Physical Sciences
- Technology

Teaching and research in Cambridge is organised by faculties. The faculties have different organisational sub-structures which partly reflect their history and partly their operational needs, which may include a number of departments and other institutions. In addition, a small number of bodies

entitled 'Syndicates' have responsibilities for teaching and research, e.g. Cambridge Assessment, the University Press, and the University Library.

Academic year

The academic year is divided into three academic terms, determined by the Statutes of the University. Michaelmas Term lasts from October to December; Lent Term from January to March; and Easter Term from April to June.

Within these terms undergraduate teaching takes place within eight-week periods called Full Terms. According to the University statutes, it is a requirement that during this period all students should live within 10 miles of the Church of St Mary the Great; this is defined as *Keeping term*. Pupils can graduate only if they fulfill this condition for nine terms (three years) when obtaining a Bachelor of Arts or twelve terms (four years) when studying for a Master of Science, Engineering or Mathematics.

These terms are shorter than those of many other British universities. Undergraduates are also expected to prepare heavily in the three holidays (known as the Christmas, Easter and Long Vacations).

Central administration

Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor

The office of Chancellor of the University, for which there are no term limits, is mainly ceremonial and is held by David Sainsbury, Baron Sainsbury of Turville, following the retirement of the Duke of Edinburgh on his 90th birthday in June, 2011. Lord Sainsbury was nominated by the official Nomination Board to succeed him, and Abdul Arain, owner of a local grocery store, Brian Blessed and Michael Mansfield were also nominated. The election took place on 14 and 15 October 2011. David Sainsbury won the election taking 2,893 of the 5,888 votes cast, winning on the first count.

The current Vice-Chancellor is Leszek Borysiewicz. While the Chancellor's office is ceremonial, the Vice-Chancellor is the *de facto* principal administrative officer of the University. The university's internal governance is carried out almost entirely by its own members, with very little external representation on its governing body, the Regent House (though there is external representation on the Audit Committee, and there are four external members on the University's Council, who are the only external members of the Regent House).

Senate and the Regent House

The Senate consists of all holders of the MA degree or higher degrees. It elects the Chancellor and the High Steward, and elected two members of the

House of Commons until the Cambridge University constituency was abolished in 1950. Prior to 1926, it was the University's governing body, fulfilling the functions that the Regent House fulfils today. The Regent House is the University's governing body, a direct democracy comprising all resident senior members of the University and the Colleges, together with the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Deputy High Steward, and the Commissary. The public representatives of the Regent House are the two Proctors, elected to serve for one year, on the nomination of the Colleges.

Council and the General Board

Although the University Council is the principal executive and policy-making body of the University, therefore, it must report and be accountable to the Regent House through a variety of checks and balances. It has the right of reporting to the University, and is obliged to advise the Regent House on matters of general concern to the University. It does both of these by causing notices to be published by authority in the *Cambridge University Reporter*, the official journal of the University. Since January 2005, the membership of the Council has included two external members, and the Regent House voted for an increase from two to four in the number of external members in March 2008, and this was approved by Her Majesty the Queen in July 2008.

The General Board of the Faculties is responsible for the academic and educational policy of the University, and is accountable to the Council for its management of these affairs.

Faculty Boards are responsible to the General Board; other Boards and Syndicates are responsible either to the General Board (if primarily for academic purposes) or to the Council. In this way, the various arms of the University are kept under the supervision of the central administration, and thus the Regent House.

Finances

Cambridge is by far the wealthiest university in the UK and in the whole of Europe, with an endowment of £4.3 billion in 2011. This is made up of around £1.6 billion tied directly to the university and £2.7 billion to the colleges.¹ As of 2011, Oxford had an endowment valued at around £3.3 billion. The university's operating budget is well over £1 billion per year. Each college is an independent charitable institution with its own endowment, separate from that of the central university endowment. If ranked on a US university endowment table on most recent figures, Cambridge would rank fourth compared with the eight Ivy League institutions (subject to market fluctuations).

Comparisons between Cambridge's endowment and those of other top US universities are, however, inaccurate because being a state-funded public university (although the status of Cambridge as a public university can not be compared with US or European public universities as, for example, the state does not "own" the university), Cambridge receives a major portion of its income through education and research grants from the British Government. In 2006-7, it was reported that approximately one third of Cambridge's income comes from UK government funding for teaching and research, with another third coming from other research grants. Endowment income contributes around £130 million. The University also receives a significant income in annual transfers from the Cambridge University Press.

Exercise 2. *Translate into Ukrainian* Parts
Benefactions and fundraising and Location

Benefactions and fundraising

In 2000, Bill Gates of Microsoft donated US\$210 million through the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to endow the Gates Scholarships for students from outside the UK seeking postgraduate study at Cambridge.

In 2005 the Cambridge 800th Anniversary Campaign was launched, aimed at raising £1 billion by 2012—the first US-style university fund-raising

campaign in Europe. This aim was reached in the financial year 2009-2010, with raising £1.037 billion.

Location

The university occupies a central location within the city of Cambridge, with the students taking up a significant proportion (nearly 20%) of the town's population and heavily distorting the age structure. Most of the older colleges are situated nearby the city centre and river Cam, along which it is traditional to punt in order to appreciate the buildings and surroundings.¹

Given that the sites are in relative close proximity to each other and the area around Cambridge is reasonably flat, one of the favourite modes of transport for students is the bicycle: a fifth of the journeys in the town is made by bike, a figure enhanced by the fact that pupils are not permitted to hold car park permits.

Exercise 3. *Underline translate the active words and phrases in the text.*

Town and Gown

The relationship between the University and the city has not always been positive. The phrase *Town*

and Gown is employed to differentiate inhabitants of Cambridge from students at the University, who often wear their academical dresses. There are many stories of ferocious rivalry between the two categories: in 1381, strong clashes brought about attacks and looting of university properties while locals contested the privileges granted by the government to the academic staff. Following these events, the Chancellor was given special powers allowing him to persecute the criminals and re-establish order in the city. Attempt to reconcile the two groups followed over time, and in the XVI century agreements were signed in order to improve the quality of streets and student accommodation around the city. However, this was followed by new confrontations when the plague hit Cambridge in 1630 and colleges refused to help those affected by the disease by locking their sites.

Nowadays, these conflicts have somewhat subsided and the University has become an opportunity for employment among the population, providing an increased level of wealth in the area. The enormous growth in the number of high-tech, biotech, providers of services and related firms situated near the town has been termed the *Cambridge Phenomenon*: the addition of 1,500 new, registered companies and as many as 40,000 jobs between 1960 and 2010 has been directly related to the presence and importance of the educational institution.

The university has 114 libraries. The Cambridge University Library is the central research library, which holds over 8 million volumes and, in contrast with the Bodleian or the British Library, many of its books are available on open shelves, and most books are borrowable. It is a legal deposit library, therefore it is entitled to request a free copy of every book published in the UK and Ireland. It receives around 80,000 books every year, not counting the books donated to the library. In addition to the University Library and its dependent libraries, every faculty has a specialised library, which, on average, holds from 30,000 to 150,000 books; for example the History Faculty's Seeley Historical Library possess more than 100,000 books. Also, every college has a library as well, partially for the purposes of undergraduate teaching, and the older colleges often possess many early books and manuscripts in a separate library. For example Trinity College's Wren Library has more than 200,000 books printed before 1800, while Corpus Christi College's Parker Library possesses one of the greatest collections of medieval manuscripts in the world, with over 600 manuscripts. The total number of books owned by the university is about 12 million.

Cambridge University operates eight arts, cultural, and scientific museums, and a botanic garden:

- **The Fitzwilliam Museum**, is the art and antiquities museum

- **The Kettle's Yard** is a contemporary art gallery
- **The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge** houses the University's collections of local antiquities, together with archaeological and ethnographic artifacts from around the world
- **The Cambridge University Museum of Zoology**
- **The Museum of Classical Archaeology, Cambridge**
- **The Whipple Museum of the History of Science**
- **The Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences** is the geology museum of the University
- **The Scott Polar Research Institute** comprises the Polar Museum, dedicated to the Arctic and Antarctic exploration
- **The Cambridge University Botanic Garden** is the botanic garden of the university, created in 1831

Research

Cambridge University has research departments and teaching faculties in most academic disciplines, and spends around £650 million in a year for research. All research and lectures are conducted by University Departments. The colleges are in charge of giving or arranging most supervisions, student accommodation,

and funding most extracurricular activities. During the 1990s Cambridge added a substantial number of new specialist research laboratories on several University sites around the city, and major expansion continues on a number of sites.

Cambridge is a member of the Russell Group, a network of research-led British universities; the Coimbra Group, an association of leading European universities; the League of European Research Universities; and the International Alliance of Research Universities. It is also considered part of the "Golden Triangle", a geographical concentration of UK university research.

Cambridge has a research partnership with MIT in the United States: the Cambridge–MIT Institute.

Vocabulary excersises

Exercise 2. *Make up and act out dialogues using the words and expressions given in the part **Admissions***

Admissions

The application system to Cambridge and Oxford involves additional requirements, with candidates typically called to face-to-face interviews.

How applicants perform in the interview process is an important factor in determining which students are accepted. Most applicants are expected to be predicted at least three A-grade A-level qualifications relevant to their chosen undergraduate course, or equivalent overseas qualifications, such as getting at least 7,7,6 for higher-level subjects at IB. The A* A-level grade (introduced in 2010) now plays a part in the acceptance of applications, with the university's standard offer for all courses being set at A*AA. Due to a very high proportion of applicants receiving the highest school grades, the interview process is crucial for distinguishing between the most able candidates. In 2006, 5,228 students who were rejected went on to get 3 A levels or more at grade A, representing about 63% of all applicants rejected. The interview is performed by College Fellows, who evaluate candidates on unexamined factors such as potential for original thinking and creativity. For exceptional candidates, a *Matriculation Offer* is sometimes offered, requiring only two A-levels at grade E or above.

Strong applicants who are not successful at their chosen college may be placed in the Winter Pool, where they can be offered places by other colleges.

This is in order to maintain consistency throughout the colleges, some of which receive more applicants than others.

Graduate admission is first decided by the faculty or department relating to the applicant's subject. This effectively guarantees admission to a college—though not necessarily the applicant's preferred choice.

Access

Public debate in the United Kingdom continues over whether admissions processes at Oxford and Cambridge are entirely merit based and fair; whether enough students from state schools are encouraged to apply to Cambridge; and whether these students succeed in gaining entry. In 2007–08, 57% of all successful applicants were from state schools (roughly 93 percent of all students in the UK attend state schools). Critics have argued that the lack of state school applicants with the required grades applying to Cambridge and Oxford has had a negative impact on Oxbridge's reputation for many years, and the University has encouraged pupils from state schools to apply for Cambridge to help redress the imbalance. Others counter that government pressure to increase state school admissions constitutes inappropriate social engineering. The proportion of undergraduates drawn from independent schools has dropped over the

years, and such applicants now form a (very large) minority (43%) of the intake. In 2005, 32% of the 3599 applicants from independent schools were admitted to Cambridge, as opposed to 24% of the 6674 applications from state schools. In 2008 the University of Cambridge received a gift of £4m to improve its accessibility to candidates from maintained schools. Cambridge, together with Oxford and Durham, is among those universities that have adopted formulae that gives a rating to the GCSE performance of every school in the country to "weight" the scores of university applicants.

Both the University's central Student Union, and individual college student unions (JCRs) run student led Access schemes aimed at encouraging applications to the University from students at schools with little or no history of Oxbridge applications, and from students from families with little or no history of participation in university education.

Reputation

Results for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos are read out inside Senate House and then tossed from the balcony.

In the last two British Government Research Assessment Exercise in 2001 and 2008 respectively, Cambridge was ranked first in the country. In 2005, it was reported that Cambridge produces more PhDs per year than any other British university (over 30% more than second placed Oxford). In 2006, a Thomson Scientific study showed that Cambridge has the highest research paper output of any British university, and is also the top research producer (as assessed by total paper citation count) in 10 out of 21 major British research fields analysed. Another study published the same year by Evidence showed that Cambridge won a larger proportion (6.6%) of total British research grants and contracts than any other university (coming first in three out of four broad discipline fields).

The university is also closely linked with the development of the high-tech business cluster in and around Cambridge, which forms the area known as Silicon Fen or sometimes the "Cambridge Phenomenon". In 2004, it was reported that Silicon Fen was the second largest venture capital market in the world, after Silicon Valley. Estimates reported in February 2006 suggest that there were about 250 active startup companies directly linked with the university, worth around US\$6 billion.

University rankings

In 2011, University of Cambridge topped the world university rankings: first in both the QS World University Rankings and the annual World's Best Universities by U.S. News & World Report for a second consecutive year. It came in first in the international academic reputation peer review, first in the natural sciences, second in biomedicine, second in chemical engineering, third in the arts & humanities, fourth in the social sciences, and fourth in technology.

Publishing

The University's publishing arm, the Cambridge University Press, is the oldest printer and publisher in the world, and it is the second largest university press in the world.

Public examinations

The university set up its Local Examination Syndicate in 1858. Today, the syndicate, which is known as Cambridge Assessment, is Europe's largest assessment agency and it plays a leading role in researching, developing and delivering assessments across the globe.

Graduation

At the University of Cambridge, each graduation is a separate act of the university's

governing body, the Regent House, and must be voted on as with any other act. A formal meeting of the Regent House, known as a *Congregation*, is held for this purpose.

Graduates receiving an undergraduate degree wear the academical dress that they were entitled to before graduating: for example, most students becoming Bachelors of Arts wear undergraduate gowns and not BA gowns. Graduates receiving a postgraduate degree (e.g. PhD or Master's) wear the academical dress that they were entitled to before graduating, only if their first degree was also from the University of Cambridge; if their first degree is from another university, they wear the academical dress of the degree that they are about to receive, the BA gown without the strings if they are under 24 years of age, or the MA gown without strings if they are 24 and over.

Graduands are presented in the Senate House college by college, in order of foundation or recognition by the university (except for the royal colleges), as follows.

1 King's . College	8. Trinity Hall	16 Sidney . Sussex College	24 Darwin . College
2 Trinity . College	9. Corpus Christi College	17 Downing . College	25 Wolfson . College

3 St John's College	10 Queens' College	18 Girton College	26 Clare Hall
	11 St Catharine's College	19 Newnham College	27 Robinson College
4 Peterhouse	12 Jesus College	20 Selwyn College	28 Lucy Cavendish College
5 Clare College	13 Christ's College	21 Fitzwilliam College	29 St Edmund's College
6 Pembroke College	14 Magdalen College	22 Churchill College	30 Hughes Hall
7 Gonville & Caius College	15 Emmanuel College	23 New Hall	31 Homerton College

Students' Union

Main article: Cambridge University Students' Union

The *Cambridge University Students' Union* (CUSU) serves to represent all the students within the University which automatically become members upon arrival.^[142] It was founded in 1964 as the *Students' Representative Council* (SRC); the six most important positions in the Union are occupied by Sabbatical officers.

Sport

Cambridge maintains a long tradition of student participation in sport and recreation. Rowing is a particularly popular sport at Cambridge, and there are competitions between colleges, notably the bumps races, and against Oxford, the Boat Race. There are also Varsity matches against Oxford in many other sports, ranging from cricket and rugby, to chess and tiddlywinks. Athletes representing the university in certain sports entitle them to apply for a Cambridge Blue at the discretion of the *Blues Committee*, consisting of the captains of the thirteen most prestigious sports. There is also the self-described "unashamedly elite" Hawks' Club, which is for men only, whose membership is usually restricted to Cambridge Full Blues and Half Blues.

Societies

Numerous student-run societies exist in order to encourage people who share a common passion or interest to periodically meet or discuss. As of 2010, there were 751 registered societies.^[144] In addition to these, individual colleges often promote their own societies and sports teams.

The Cambridge Union serves as a focus for debating. Drama societies notably include the Amateur Dramatic Club (ADC) and the comedy club Footlights, which are known for producing well-known show-business personalities. The Cambridge

University Chamber Orchestra explores a range of programmes, from popular symphonies to lesser known works. Membership of the orchestra is composed of students of the university and it has also attracted a variety of conductors and soloists, including Wayne Marshall, Jane Glover, and Nicholas Cleobury

Newspapers and radio

Student newspapers include the long-established *Varsity* and its younger rival, *The Cambridge Student*. Recently, both have been challenged by the emergence of *The Tab*, Cambridge's first student tabloid. Together with colleagues from Anglia Ruskin University, students run a radio station, Cam FM, which provides members with an opportunity to produce and host weekly radio shows and promotes broadcast journalism, sports coverage, comedy and drama.

JCR and MCR

In addition to university-wide representation, students can benefit from their own college student unions, which are known as JCR (*Junior Combination Room*) for undergraduates and MCR (*Middle Combination Room*) for postgraduates. These serve as a link between college staff and members and consists of officers elected annually between the fellow

students; individual JCR and MCRs also report to CUSU, which offers training courses for some of the most delicate positions within the body.

Notable alumni and academics

Over the course of its history, a sizeable number of Cambridge alumni have become notable in their fields, both academic, and in the wider world. Depending on criteria, affiliates of the University of Cambridge have won between 85 and 88 Nobel prizes, more than any other institution according to some counts. Former undergraduates of the university have won a grand total of 61 Nobel prizes, 13 more than the undergraduates of any other university. Cambridge academics have also won 8 Fields Medals and 2 Abel Prizes (since the award was first distributed in 2003).

Mathematics and sciences

Perhaps most of all, the university is renowned for a long and distinguished tradition in mathematics and the sciences.

Among the most famous of Cambridge natural philosophers is Sir Isaac Newton, who spent the majority of his life at the university and conducted many of his now famous experiments within the grounds of Trinity College. Sir Francis Bacon, responsible for the development of the Scientific

Method, entered the university when he was just twelve, and pioneering mathematicians John Dee and Brook Taylor soon followed.

Other ground-breaking mathematicians to have studied at the university include Hardy, Littlewood and De Morgan, three of the most renowned pure mathematicians in modern history; Sir Michael Atiyah, one of the most important mathematicians of the last half-century; William Oughtred, the inventor of the logarithmic scale; John Wallis, the inventor of modern calculus; Srinivasa Ramanujan, the self-taught genius who made incomparable contributions to mathematical analysis, number theory, infinite series and continued fractions; and, perhaps most importantly of all, James Clerk Maxwell, who is considered to have brought about the second great unification of Physics (the first being accredited to Newton) with his classical electromagnetic theory.

Charles Darwin

In biology, Charles Darwin, famous for developing the theory of natural selection, was a Cambridge man. Subsequent Cambridge biologists include Francis Crick and James Watson, who worked out a model for the three-dimensional structure of DNA whilst working at the university's Cavendish Laboratory along with leading X-ray crystallographer Maurice Wilkins and Rosalind Franklin. More

recently, Sir Ian Wilmut, the man who was responsible for the first cloning of a mammal with Dolly the Sheep in 1996, was a graduate student at Darwin College. Famous naturalist and broadcaster David Attenborough graduated from the university, while the ethologist Jane Goodall, the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees did a Ph.D. in Ethology at Darwin College.

The university can be considered the birthplace of the computer, with mathematician Charles Babbage having designed the world's first computing system as early as the mid-1800s.

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Study the Oxbridge Terminology

University and City locations

- **Adders**: Addison's Walk, Magdalen College;
- **All Soggers**: All Souls (as, e.g., in the *Letters* of Philip Larkin);
- **Bodder**: Bodleian Library;
- **Compers and Benders**: Compline and Benediction, Magdalen College;

- **Deepers**: the beer cellar of Lincoln College, officially "Deep Hall";
- **the Giler**: the street St Giles'; also St Giles' Café;
- **Jaggers**: Jesus College;
- **memugger**: memorial, particularly the Martyrs' Memorial, which has also been referred to as **Maggers Memoggers**;
- **Radder**: Radcliffe Camera;
- **Staggers**: St Stephen's House;
- **Stanners**: members of St Anne's College;
- **Wuggers** (or sometimes, **Wuggins**): Worcester College.

Other Oxonian forms

- **Bonnors** was undergraduate slang for bonfire (c1890s), possibly, as Partridge suggests, an allusion to Bishop Edmund Bonner of London (c1500–1569) who was involved in the burning of alleged heretics under Queen Mary I.
- **Bullers** for the University police, or bulldogs: for example, "The [University] proctors ... go about accompanied by small, thickset men in blue suits and bowler hats, who are known as bullers" (Edmund Crispin (1946) *The Moving Toyshop*).
- **Bumpers** for a bumping rowing-race was in use at both Oxford and Cambridge from about the

turn of the 20th century and may have arisen first at Shrewsbury School.

- ***Congratters*** (or simply, *gratters*), now very dated indeed as a form of congratulations, was recorded by Desmond Coke (1879–1931) in *Sandford of Merton* (1903).
- ***Cuppers*** is an inter-collegiate sporting competition, derived from "cup".
- ***Divvers*** referred to divinity as a subject of study, as, for example, when John Betjeman, as an undergraduate in 1928, published "a special 'Divvers' number of *The University News*, complete with cut-out Old and New Testament cribs in the form of shirt cuffs to enable candidates to cheat in the exam".
- ***Eccer*** (pronounced *ekker*) for exercise.

UNIT 5. LAW AND RELIGION.

English law is the legal system of England and Wales, and the basis of common law legal systems in the Republic of Ireland, Commonwealth countries and the United States.

English law in its strictest sense applies within the jurisdiction of England and Wales. While Wales now has a devolved Assembly, any legislation which that Assembly passes is enacted in particular circumscribed policy areas defined by the Government of Wales Act 2006, other legislation of the Parliament

of the United Kingdom, or by Orders in Council given under the authority of the 2006 Act. Furthermore that legislation is, as with any by-law made by any other body within England and Wales, interpreted by the undivided judiciary of England and Wales.

The essence of English common law is that it is made by judges sitting in courts, applying legal precedent (*stare decisis*) to the facts before them. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, the highest appeal court in England and Wales, is binding on every other court. For example, murder is a common law crime rather than one established by an Act of Parliament. Common law can be amended or repealed by Parliament; murder, for example, now carries a mandatory life sentence rather than the death penalty. English and Welsh courts recognise the primacy of statute law over common law where the two overlap.

COMMON LAW

Since 1189, English law has been described as a common law rather than a civil law system (i.e. there has been no major codification of the law, and judicial precedents are binding as opposed to persuasive). This may have been due to the Norman conquest of England, which introduced a number of legal concepts and institutions from Norman law into the English system. In the early centuries of English common law,

the justices and judges were responsible for adapting the Writ system to meet everyday needs, applying a mixture of precedent and common sense to build up a body of internally consistent law, e.g., the Law Merchant began in the Pie-Powder Courts (a corruption of the French "pieds-poudrés" or "dusty feet", meaning ad hoc marketplace courts). As Parliament developed in strength legislation gradually overtook judicial law making so that, today, judges are only able to innovate in certain very narrowly defined areas. Time before 1189 was defined in 1276 as being time immemorial.

Reading Comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the text and comment on the peculiarities of the British court system.*

PARTICIPANTS OF A TRIAL

In England and Wales the legal profession is traditionally divided into two classes of lawyers – BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS. There is no practical difference between the work of the solicitor and that of the barrister. For there are many barristers who do little advocacy, and there are solicitors who do little else, but who have made considerable reputations for themselves in the courts in which they are allowed to appear. In general, however, solicitors are lawyers who undertake legal business for ordinary people (non-professional clients), while barristers advise

through solicitors and conduct the case in the higher courts.

A prospective barrister must have an accepted educational standard, pass the special legal examinations and become a member of a legal corporation, called “INN OF COURT”.

Barristers are either: JUNIORS or KING’S COUNSEL (QUEEN’S COUNSEL). A barrister, when appointed King’s Counsel is said to “take silk” as he is then entitled to wear a silk gown.

Participating in a trial, a barrister may be counsel for the PLAINTIFF (counsel for the prosecution) or counsel for the DEFENDANT (counsel for the defense).

A PARTY wanting to be represented by King’s Counsel must employ three lawyers: a solicitor, a junior barrister and the King’s Counsel since the latter cannot appear in court alone.

The court is presided over by a JUDGE, sitting alone. His functions are to conduct the proceedings, point out the problems to be clarified, put questions to the parties and the witnesses, examine the documents and evidence, and rule the details of the procedure. He also makes the summing-up to the jury (if it is involved), interprets the law and passes the sentence (judgment).

Judges are not a separate profession. They are appointed from the barristers or the BAR as they are corporately referred to.

All serious crimes are tried in a superior court before a JURY. Sometimes juries may be found in civil cases, too. A jury consists of twelve persons. Most tax-payers (men and women alike) are liable to be summoned for jury service if they are between the age of 21 and 60.

The jury returns a VERDICT which must be unanimous. If the JURORS are unable to reach agreement, the case must be retried before a new jury. In Scotland, however, the verdict may be by a bare majority of the jurors.

According to English law, the jury in criminal cases is entitled to return only one of the two verdicts – GUILTY or NOT GUILTY. Under the Scottish law, there is also the third formula – NOT PROVEN – which is actually the same as NOT GUILTY.

The burden of proof in criminal cases generally rests on the PROSECUTION. It is for them to establish positively that the crime was committed and that THE ACCUSED committed it. Under English law a person accused of a crime must be supposed innocent until his guilt has been proved. The officers of the court or the press must not refer to the accused as “the thief” or “the murder” before a sentence on him is passed.

Witnesses are brought to the court on the initiative of the parties. When the case starts, the witnesses are asked to leave the courtroom. They are called in by the barristers. On giving evidence the

witness must not leave the court to prevent his mixing with later witnesses.

Evidence is given in the witness box (in the dock). Before a witness goes into it, he is required to swear an oath, with his hand on the Bible. A witness may tell only what he himself knows to be true. He must describe what he saw, but not what he heard from other persons. Under English law, the so-called "hearsay" evidence is not generally taken into consideration.

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. What is the practical difference between the work of the solicitor and that of the barrister?
2. What are the accepted standards needed to be appointed a barrister?
3. Explain what is meant by "a plaintiff", "a defendant", "a party", "prosecution", "defense".
4. Who presides over the court? What are the main functions of a judge?
5. Who are jurors? What kind of verdicts are they supposed to return?
6. What are the set rules for witnesses in the courtroom?

Exercise 3. *Read these sentences and mark them (✓) if you agree, (x) if you disagree, and (?) if you are not sure. Compare answers in pairs.*

1. According to English law, the jury in criminal cases is entitled to return only one of the two verdicts – GUILTY or NOT GUILTY.
2. The burden of proof in criminal cases generally rests on the Defense.
3. Before a witness goes into it, he is required to swear an oath, with his hand on the Bible.
4. Under English law, the so-called “hearsay” evidence is not generally taken into consideration.
5. A witness may give “hearsay evidence“.
6. In Wales the jury in criminal cases is entitled to return only one of the two verdicts – GUILTY or NOT GUILTY.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND

Exercise 4. *Read the text and comment on the roots and peculiarities of the British religion.*

Christianity is the most widely practiced and declared **religion in England**. The Anglican Church of England is the established church of England holding a special constitutional position for the United Kingdom. After Christianity, religions with the most adherents are Islam, Hinduism, Wicca and other Pagan movements, Sikhism, Judaism, Buddhism and the Bahá'í Faith. There are also organisations which promote irreligion, atheist humanism, and secularism.

In the past, various other religions (usually *pagan*) have been important in the country, particularly Celtic polytheism, Roman polytheism, Anglo-Saxon paganism and Norse paganism. Religions native to England include Wicca and Druidry.

Many of England's most notable buildings and monuments are religious in nature, including Stonehenge, the Angel of the North, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral and Canterbury Cathedral. The festivals of Christmas and Easter are still widely commemorated in the country.

Christianity was first introduced through the Romans (English mythology links the introduction of Christianity to England to the Glastonbury legend of Joseph of Arimathea; see also the legend of Saint Lucius). Archaeological evidence for Christian communities begins to appear in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The Romano-British population after the withdrawal of the Roman legions was mostly Christian.

Today, the Church of England is the established church in England. It regards itself as in continuity with the pre-Reformation state Catholic church, (something the Roman Catholic Church does not accept), but has been a distinct Anglican church since the settlement under Elizabeth I (with some disruption

during the 17th-century Commonwealth period). British Monarch is formally Supreme Governor of the Church of England, but its spiritual leader is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is regarded by convention as the head of the worldwide communion of Anglican Churches (see Anglican Communion). In practice the Church of England is governed by the General Synod, under the authority of Parliament. The Church of England's mission to spread the Gospel has seen the establishment of many churches in the Anglican Communion throughout the world particularly in the Commonwealth of Nations.

There is another Anglican Church in England - the Free Church of England - which separated from the Church of England in the 19th century, out of concern that the Established Church was re-introducing Roman Catholic dogmas and practices. The Church of England recognises the Orders of the Free Church of England as valid. The Free Church of England is in communion with the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada.

The English Church was heavily influenced by Rome from the arrival of St Augustine of Canterbury who arrived in AD 597, until the final break with Roman control at the accession of Queen Elizabeth I in 1558.

The early years of the UK were difficult for English adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, although the persecution was not violent as they had experienced in the recent past, for instance under the Popery Act 1698, that affected adherents in England and Wales. The civil rights of adherents to Roman Catholicism were severely curtailed, and there was no longer, as once in Stuart times, any Catholic presence at court, in public life, in the military or professions. Many of the Catholic nobles and gentry who had preserved on their lands among their tenants small pockets of Catholicism had followed James II into exile, and others at last conformed to Anglicanism, meaning that only very few such Catholic communities survived.

In the late 18th and early 19th century most restrictions on Catholic participation in public life were relaxed under acts such as the *Papists Act 1778*, *Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791* and *Catholic Relief Act 1829*. This process of Catholic Emancipation met violent opposition in the Gordon Riots of 1780 in London. In the 1840s and 1850s, especially during the Great Irish Famine, while the bulk of the large outflow of emigration from Ireland was headed to the United States, thousands of poor Irish people also moved to England, establishing communities in cities and towns up and down the country such as London and Liverpool, thus giving Catholicism a huge numerical

boost. In 1850, the Catholic Church in England and Wales re-established a hierarchy.

Reading Comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Study the active vocabulary of the text. Look up for the Ukrainian equivalents.*

Exercise 2. *Do library research on police system in English-speaking and Slavic countries. Discuss the results in groups. Compare Ukrainian and British police system. Think about differences and similarities.*

Exercise 3. *Give a Summary of the text.*

UNIT 6. WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

WALES AND ITS CAPITAL

Cardiff is the capital and largest city in Wales and the tenth largest city in the United Kingdom. The city is the country's chief commercial centre, the base for most national cultural and sporting institutions, the Welsh national media, and the seat of the National Assembly for Wales. The unitary authority area's mid-2011 population was estimated to be 346,100, while the population of the Larger Urban Zone was estimated at 861,400 in 2009. Cardiff is a significant tourist centre and the most popular visitor destination in Wales with 18.3 million visitors in 2010. In 2011, Cardiff was ranked sixth in the world in National Geographic's alternative tourist destinations.

The city of Cardiff is the county town of the historic county of Glamorgan (and later South Glamorgan). Cardiff is part of the Eurocities network of the largest European cities. The Cardiff Urban Area covers a slightly larger area outside of the county boundary, and includes the towns of Dinas Powys and Penarth. A small town until the early 19th century, its prominence as a major port for the transport of coal following the arrival of industry in the region contributed to its rise as a major city.

Cardiff was made a city in 1905, and proclaimed the capital of Wales in 1955. Since the 1990s, Cardiff has seen significant development. A new waterfront area at Cardiff Bay contains the Senedd building, home to the Welsh Assembly and the Wales Millennium Centre arts complex. Current developments include the continuation of the redevelopment of the Cardiff Bay and city centre areas with projects such as the Cardiff International Sports Village, a BBC drama village, and a new business district in the city centre. Cardiff is the largest media centre in the UK outside of London.

Sporting venues in the city include the Millennium Stadium (the national stadium for the Wales national rugby union team and the Wales national football team), SWALEC Stadium (the home of Glamorgan County Cricket Club), Cardiff City Stadium (the home of Cardiff City football team), Cardiff International Sports Stadium (the home of Cardiff Amateur Athletic Club) and Cardiff Arms Park (the home of Cardiff Blues and Cardiff RFC rugby union teams). The city is also HQ of the Wales Rally GB and was awarded with the European City of Sport in 2009 due to its role in hosting major international sporting events. It has been announced that Cardiff will again be the European City of Sport in 2014. The Millennium Stadium hosted 11 football matches as part of the 2012 Summer Olympics,

including the games' opening event and the men's bronze medal match.

Politics in Wales forms a distinctive polity in the wider politics of the United Kingdom, with Wales as one of the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom (UK).

Constitutionally, the United Kingdom is *de jure* a unitary state with one sovereign parliament and government. However, under a system of devolution (or home rule) adopted in the late 1990s three of the four constituent parts of the United Kingdom, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, voted for limited self-government, subject to the ability of the UK Parliament in Westminster, nominally at will, to amend, change, broaden or abolish the national governmental systems. As such the National Assembly for Wales (*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*) is not *de jure* sovereign.

Executive power in the United Kingdom is vested in the Queen-in-Council, while legislative power is vested in the Queen-in-Parliament (the Crown and the Parliament of the United Kingdom at Westminster in London). The Government of Wales Act 1998 established devolution in Wales, and certain executive and legislative powers have been constitutionally delegated to the National Assembly

for Wales. The scope of these powers was further widened by the Government of Wales Act 2006.

Translation exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate the given text into Ukrainian paying attention to the active vocabulary. Comment on the ways of translation used.*

Personalities

Leanne Wood AM (born 13 December 1971), is a Welsh politician and the leader of Plaid Cymru. Born in the Rhondda, Wales, she has represented the South Wales Central region as a Member of the National Assembly for Wales since 2003. She was elected leader of Plaid Cymru on 15 March 2012. Wood, a socialist, republican and a proponent for Welsh independence, is the first female leader of Plaid Cymru and the first party leader not to be fluent in the Welsh language.

In December 2004 whilst pregnant, Wood was the first assembly member to be ordered out of the chamber for referring to the Queen as "Mrs Windsor" during a debate. Lord Elis-Thomas asked Wood to withdraw the remark on the grounds of discourtesy. When she refused, she was ordered to leave. She later

said: "I don't recognise the Queen ... I don't think I was treated fairly, I don't think it was necessary. I called her that because that's her name."

Wood was arrested on 8 January 2007 for protesting against the UK's Trident nuclear missile programme at Faslane naval base in Scotland.

Wood became Plaid Cymru's sustainability spokesperson from the formation of the One Wales government, a coalition between Labour and Plaid Cymru in July 2007, remaining in the role until the end of Assembly's term in 2011. While in the role, Wood campaigned on 'green' issues, including calling for more land to be made available for growing food.

During the 2011 referendum on extending the National Assembly for Wales' law-making powers, Wood was Plaid Cymru's representative on the all-party Yes for Wales steering group, which campaigned successfully for a 'Yes' vote. She is Chair of the PCS Cross-Party Group in the Welsh Assembly. According to the BBC, Wood's particular areas of interest are: poverty; women's issues; social services; criminal justice; social exclusion; mental health; anti-privatisation; and anti-war. Her Plaid Cymru profile includes her commitment to working "for Wales to become a self-governing decentralist socialist republic."

Topical vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Study the All Culture Glossary. Point out your favourite customs.*

Welsh Culture, Traditions and Customs

There are many great traditions of Wales, but three stand out that make it culturally distinct from its neighbors: the Eisteddfod, the Noson Lawen and the Cymanfa Ganu. Of these, the Eisteddfod is probably the most ancient and certainly the most popular. Most towns and villages conduct an annual Eisteddfod in one way or another. It is simply a competition, but the word translates as a "Chairing," with the winner being awarded a chair upon which he is ceremoniously crowned to great acclaim. Winners of local eisteddfodau (pl) go on to compete on a county or regional level, eventually reaching the **Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales** (Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru) in which they compete with others from all parts of the country. The "National" is the largest folk festival in Europe: held in a different town the first week in August each year. Alternating between a venue in South Wales one year and North Wales the next, it draws vast crowds to enjoy its week-long activities.

Eisteddfod: A Cultural Competition

The idea of the Eisteddfod is very ancient. It began, as did many Welsh institutions, as a challenge

from outside. This was the Norman invasion of Britain and the consequent subjugation of much of the population of Wales to Norman rule. In Wales proper, the coming of the Normans had the paradoxical effect of bringing about a brilliant new literary culture that was both Welsh and European in its outlook. There was an explosion of literary activity mainly made possible through the proliferation, throughout Wales, of monasteries and friaries, with their reverence for historical and literary traditions and their expertise in strengthening and preserving those traditions. Of great significance for Welsh culture was the revival of the bardic orders, indeed, the expansion of those orders led to the first eisteddfod, for the bards were anxious to come together in the spirit of competition. It is this era, too, that saw the blossoming of the **Arthurian** tradition, in which the Welsh people thought of themselves as the true British people, the heirs to Arthur and the glorious heroic age attributed to his time.

Llun y Pasg (Easter Monday)

Hills and mountains have played a great part in the observance of Welsh customs throughout the centuries and the festivities on Easter Day are no exception. In many parts of the country, the celebrations for this most joyful of days begins before sunrise with a procession to the top of the nearby mountain. Crowds of people climb up to the highest

point in the area to watch the sun "dance" as it rises through the clouds in honor of the resurrection of Christ. In Llangollen, in the **Vale of Clwyd**, villagers used to greet the arrival of the sun's rays on the top of **Dinas Bran** (a location famous for its inclusion in many medieval Welsh folk tales) by dancing three somersaults. Nowadays, a pilgrimage to the top of the mountain is sufficient celebration. In other areas, a basin of water was taken to the top of the nearest hill to catch the reflection of the sun "dancing" on the horizon. Another favorite spot in Northeast Wales for this Easter festivity is still the summit of **Moel Fammau**, in the Clwydian hills.

Noson Lawen (Merry Night)

Of unknown age is the third great Welsh tradition, the **Noson Lawen**. In Jack Jones's book "Off to Philadelphia in the Morning," a biography of the great Welsh composer **Joseph Parry** there is a description of a Noson Lawen held on the estate of Lord Crawshay the ironmaster at **Cyfartha Castle, Merthyr Tydfil**. The event was held to celebrate the successful bringing in of the hay harvest, always a big event because of the uncertainty of the Welsh weather. Because corn does not grow in Wales, a good hay crop is essential for winter feed for the cattle and horses. The festivities included penillion (the reciting of verses) to the sound of the harp, dancing, and recitation. No doubt prodigious quantities of ale and cider were also

consumed, but these are not necessary ingredients for a Noson Lawen. The tradition is similar and often formed part of, the Pilnos, when neighbors gathered to peel rushes around the fire for candle making. During the long, dark winter nights, it was inevitable that music would play a large part in the proceedings, and it seems that the playing of the harp and reciting impromptu verses were key elements in the activities. The Noson Lawen gave everyone a chance to show his or her talents; in modern days, an MC takes charge of the evening and introduces the performers, sometimes professional entertainers. However, in village halls throughout Wales, the old-fashioned Noson Lawen keeps pace with the local Eisteddfod as a living reminder of an old and much-valued cultural tradition.

Other Welsh Customs

The giving of hand-made wooden **love-spoons** to one's sweetheart (or intended lover) seems to be a peculiarly Welsh custom, though the custom of presenting various wooden articles as gifts was widespread in many countries of Europe from the end of the 17th century. In Wales, the wooden articles took the form of intricately decorated spoons, given by the suitor as a prelude to courtship and a token of his interest. Like the making of the rush candles on Pilnos, the carving of love spoons from a single piece of wood became a special pastime enjoyed by the

peasantry in the long, idle winter months. As in many other customs, the eating of food seems to have a lot to do with the choice of a spoon as a gift. The practice of using a particular utensil to eat led perhaps to the spoon's being chosen, first for its utilitarian use, but then as a symbol of a desire to help one's lover. No longer to be used for eating, the spoons were given long handles and could be hung on the wall as reminders or as decorations. Elaborate patterns and intricate designs began to proliferate, and Welsh love spoons began to appear in every conceivable size and shape, and in different kinds of wood. Many produced today are made by a number of craftsmen anxious to show off their skills and imagination.

Some of the designs can be interpreted as follows: two bowls sprouting from one handle signifies "we two are united;" keys or keyholes mean "my house is also yours;" an anchor signifies that the donor has found "a place to stay and settle down" and so on. Many spoons are carved with a swivel or chain attachment with the number of links showing the number of children desired. Naturally, many spoons were given as Valentines, and have the heart or entwined hearts motif; some have initials of the lovers. Some were made as puzzle spoons, with captive spheres or balls being carved in the handles. The finest display of love-spoons is now on permanent display, along with their history and areas of manufacture, at the Welsh Folk Museum, St. Ffagan.

Birth Customs

Expectant mothers in many parts of Wales had to be very careful what they did before the baby was born. For example, if she stepped over a grave, it was believed that the baby would die soon after birth or would be still-born. If she dipped her hands into dirty water, the child would grow up having coarse hands. If the child was born under a new moon, it would grow up to be eloquent in speech. If born at night, it would be able to see visions, ghosts and phantom funerals. During the christening ceremony, if the baby held up its head, it would live to be very old. If, however, it allowed its head to fall back or to rest on the arm of the person holding it, the child would die an early death. At some christening ceremonies, specially designed drinking glasses were used to consume prodigious amounts of liquor in toasts to the newly baptized infant. (to be fair, it has to be remembered that it is only in this century that most of the water supplies in Wales have become fit to drink, and beer was always not only considered a safe drink, but was also thought to confer strength).

Welsh Language

The language of Wales, more properly called Cymraeg in preference to Welsh (A Germanic word denoting "foreigner"), belongs to a branch of Celtic, an Indo-European language. The Welsh themselves

are descendants of the Galatians, to whom Paul wrote his famous letter. Their language is a distant cousin to Irish and Scots Gaelic and a close brother to Breton. Welsh is still used by about half a million people within Wales and possibly another few hundred thousand in England and other areas overseas.

In most heavily populated areas of Wales, such as the Southeast (containing the large urban centers of Cardiff, Newport and Swansea), the normal language of everyday life is English, but there are other areas, notably in the Western and Northern regions, (Gwynedd and Dyfed particularly) where the Welsh language remains strong and highly visible. The Welsh word for their country is Cymru (Kumree), the land of the Comrades; the people are known as Cymry (Kumree) and the language as Cymraeg (Kumrige). Regional differences in spoken Welsh do not make speakers in one area unintelligible to those in another (as is so often claimed), standard Welsh is understood by Welsh speakers everywhere.

Despite its formidable appearance to the uninitiated, Welsh is a language whose spelling is entirely regular and phonetic, so that once you know the rules, you can learn to read it and pronounce it without too much difficulty. For young children learning to read, Welsh provides far fewer difficulties than does English, as the latter's many inconsistencies

in spelling are not found in Welsh, in which all letters are pronounced.

Source: Wales on Britannia
<http://www.britannia.com/wales/culture1.html>

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, situated on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth. With a population of 495,360 in 2011 (up 1.9% from 2010), it is the largest settlement in Lothian and lies at the centre of a larger urban zone of approximately 850,000 people. While the town originally formed on the ridge descending from the Castle Rock, the modern city is often said to be built on seven hills.

From its prehistoric roots as a hillfort, following periods of Celtic and Germanic influence, Edinburgh became part of the Kingdom of Scotland during the 10th century. With burgh charters granted by David I and Robert the Bruce, Edinburgh grew through the Middle Ages as Scotland's biggest merchant town. By the time of the European Renaissance and the reign of James IV it was well established as Scotland's capital. The 16th century Scottish Reformation and 18th century Scottish Enlightenment were formative periods in the history of the city, with Edinburgh

playing a central role in both. While political power shifted to London following the Treaty of Union in 1707, with devolution in 1997 the city has seen the return of a Scottish parliament.

Edinburgh has a high proportion of independent schools, one college and four universities. The University of Edinburgh (which now includes Edinburgh College of Art) is the biggest university in Scotland and ranked 21st in the world. These institutions help provide a highly educated population and a dynamic economy. Edinburgh has the UK's strongest economy outside London and was named European *Best Large City of the Future for Foreign Direct Investment* by fDi Magazine in 2012/13.

Each August the city hosts the biggest annual international arts festival in the world. This includes the Edinburgh International Festival, Edinburgh Festival Fringe and the Edinburgh International Book Festival. Other festivals are held throughout the year, such as the Science Festival, Film Festival and Jazz and Blues Festival. Other annual events include the Hogmanay street party and Beltane. Edinburgh is the world's first UNESCO City of Literature and the city's Old Town and New Town are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world and regularly polls as one of the best places to live, having won more than 12 UK Best City Awards in 8 years to 2013.

Attracting over one million overseas visitors a year, Edinburgh is the second most popular tourist destination in the UK and was voted *European Destination of the Year* at the World Travel Awards 2012.

Politics

Scotland was an independent country from its foundation in the Early Middle Ages (traditionally 843) until 1707, with the Treaty of Union and subsequent Acts of Union. Beginning in 1603, however, and continuing to the present time, the two countries have had the same sovereign, when James VI of Scotland became King James I of England, following the death of Queen Elizabeth I. Queen Elizabeth II is the present sovereign of Scotland, and her official residence, which she occupies for about a week in each year, is Holyrood Palace.

Scottish independence (Scots: *Scots unthirldom*, Scottish Gaelic: *Neo-eisimeileachd na h-Alba*) is a political aim of some political parties, advocacy groups, and individuals in Scotland (which is a country of the United Kingdom), for the country to become an independent sovereign state once again.

The current Scottish Government has expressed its intention to hold an independence referendum on 18 September 2014.

Reading Comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. Read the text given below and comment upon the potential Scottish independence.

Scottish independence: Labour launches referendum campaign

The independence referendum will be held on 18 September 2014

Former prime minister Gordon Brown is due to speak at the launch of Labour's campaign to keep Scotland in the UK.

The party will be launching its United with Labour campaign in Glasgow on Monday, which it says offers a "different view" of Scotland's future.

The party said it complements the pro-Union Better Together campaign.

Scottish Labour leader Johann Lamont will also be speaking at the launch at the Emirates Arena.

Campaign co-ordinator Anas Sarwar said: "We are excited about putting forward our case for Scotland in the United Kingdom based on Labour values of

solidarity, community, fairness, equality and social justice.

"Our vision is for a fairer, better Scotland that stands strong within the United Kingdom, working in partnership with our neighbours.

"Constitutional politics brings together people who wouldn't normally be on the same side and we will continue to work with the Better Together campaign.

"But the Labour movement has a different view of Scotland's future from the Conservatives and Liberals."

He added: "The referendum is the biggest decision the people of Scotland will face for 300 years and it is important that we have strong Labour voices speaking for the majority of Scots who believe we are better working together with our neighbours in the United Kingdom."

'Standing strong'

The campaign aims to contact half a million households in the next three months.

The party said a mixture of senior Labour figures and new faces would be invited to put the case for

Scotland "standing strong" within the United Kingdom.

The launch comes less than a month since the Scottish Labour party conference in Inverness, where the leadership was urged to put forward a distinct, positive argument for remaining in the UK.

Scottish Labour has already drafted a recommendation for the devolution of income tax to bolster the Scottish Parliament within the UK.

The tax was described as the "best candidate" but the proposal attracted concerns from within the party.

BBC News, Scotland's politics, 12 May 2013

The Scottish traditions are a blend of ancient and modern traditions of Scotland. Several changes have been brought about in clothing, food and celebrations.

Traditional food in Scotland

One of the most traditional food in Scotland is the 'Haggis'. Haggis is made from sheep's pluck. The lungs, heart and liver of the sheep are boiled and then minced. Oatmeal, onion, salt, pepper, spices are added and the mixture is placed inside the sheep's stomach,

which is sewn closed. The resulting haggis is traditionally cooked by further boiling for about three hours.

Scotch Pies are round crusty pies filled with minced meat. This is often replaced with offal. Traditionally, the meat used is mutton, although beef is more used presently.

Porridge is a dish made of oatmeal, which is boiled and then cooked in low flame with continuous stirring. Salt is also added for the correct flavor.

Bannocks (or Oatcakes) are barley and oat- flour biscuits baked on a griddle.

Forfar Bridies are oval delicacies which are prepared by making a stiff paste of flour and water and adding a pinch of salt. This is made to a oval shape and is filled with minced beef, suet and onion. This is then brushed with milk and cooked until golden brown.

Cullen sink is a fish soup that is made with smoked haddock and milk.

Christmas pudding is made of suet, spices and brandy or rum. The mixture is then boiled.

Usually a week before the wedding, the mother of the bride will conduct a ‘**show of presents**’ for her

daughter, similar to bridal shower in other cultures. Female guests will bring presents to help the new couple start their own new home. The presents are unwrapped before the guests. For the groom, there is a **wild night party**, where the groom and his male friends spend the whole night partying and drinking.

The Scottish bride will wear a traditional or contemporary white wedding gown, while the groom dresses in traditional Highland kilt, kilt jacket and sporran. The couple are either bag piped down the aisle or traditional Gaelic hymns are played as they walk to the altar. After the vows, which is recited in ancient Gaelic or modern English, the groom often pins a strip of his clan's tartan colors to the bride's wedding dress to imply that she is now a member of his clan. Later on the wedding reception will be held.

One custom that has been followed for more than 700 years is the custom of the groom carrying his new bride over the doorstep of their new home together. This ritual is considered to keep evil spirits from entering his wife through her feet.

Scottish Clothing

Scotland dress mainly features tartan, which are criss-crossed horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colors. There more than 4,000 recognized Scottish tartan patterns. Men wear kilt, sporran, jackets, kilt

hose and garters. Women usually wear angle length tartan skirts, which are pleated. The kilt is shorter and has more pleats than the woman's skirt. Tartan sash or shawl may also be worn by women. Gillies are traditional thick soled shoes with no tongues and long laces. The laces are tied above the wearer's ankles. Women too wear Gillies but have thinner soles as compared to that of men's.

Highland games

These are the events held through out the year to exhibit Scottish culture and heritage, especially that of Scottish Highlands. Some of the events that take place are bag piping, drumming, dancing and heavy sports like stone throwing, tossing the caber, tug-of-war etc. the heavy sports helped men to exhibit their physical power where as dancing helped woman to show their finery and dancing skills. The Cowal Highland Gathering, which is conducted in Dunoon, Scotland in every August, is the biggest Highland games held in Scotland. There are around 3,500 competitors taking part in the games from around the world.

Traditional holidays

St. Andrew's day is celebrated on November 30. It is a popular feast day especially in the village of St. Andrew. The farmers and labourers catch rabbits and

hares and would feast and drink. There will be ceilidhs-dances as a part of the celebrations.

Christmas is celebrated similar to other people around the world with Christmas trees, Santa Claus, decorations, presents, carols, Christmas cards etc.

Boxing Day is celebrated on December 26. It is said that many centuries ago the Lord and the Lady would come the manor house and distribute the annual necessities to the workers based on their status and family size. They were given cloths, new tools, food etc, which were provided in boxes and so the day was called 'Boxing Day'.

Hogmanay New Year is celebrated on December 31. There are several stories behind the origin of the word 'Hogmanay'. Some say that it is from the night of slaughter when animals were killed to celebrate the mid winter feast. Other notion is that it is from 'Huh-me-naay' or kiss me now when even strangers embraced. Another belief is that it is from the French Hoguinane sung by children on 'Cake Day'. People conduct street parties with fire works and bell ringing. It is considered that if the first person who enters the house in the New Year Eve is a male with black hair, that would bring luck to the family. January 1 and January 2 is also considered as a part of the New Year celebrations. Hogmanay New Year is considered more important than Christmas in Scotland.

Robert Burn's night is celebrated on January 25. This day is celebrated in the memory of the poet, Robert Burn, who had made a tremendous influence on the people of Scotland. People have Burn's supper and the 'Immortal Memory', a speech in praise of the Bard, is given on this day.

Scotland has very rich traditions and customs and there are so many of them which are not mentioned here. Many people around the world have adopted these customs and traditions.

Scottish culture and traditions

Scotland has been handing down its traditions for close to a thousand years now, since the earliest days of the clans in the 12th century. However, Scottish traditions are not something sterile under glass and steel in a cold museum. They are vibrant, living things, constantly growing and evolving, and every generation adds the thumbprint of its own particular Scottish culture to the whole.

Bagpipes, haggis and kilts

Everybody knows the cliché of the piper on the shortbread tin. But have you experienced the breathtaking reality of a hundred pipers skirling in uplifting unison? This isn't an image from Scotland's cultural

past: it happens every August at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo and on Glasgow Green.

Or take food, for example. We all know the stereotypical notions of traditional Scottish fare - haggis, porridge and whisky. Not anymore. Scotland's new elite of super-chefs like Gordon Ramsay, Nick Nairn and Andrew Fairlie are taking the country's incredible natural produce – our beef, venison and seafood – and elevating them to Michelin starred levels.

Or that the kilt is making a comeback on the catwalk as designers like Jean Paul Gaultier, Vivienne Westwood and Glasgow's own Jonathan Saunders take traditional Scottish dress to places the clan chiefs never dreamed of.

Burns an a' that

The traditional Burns Supper, Hogmanay and St Andrews Day celebrations are still very much a part of Scottish culture but the Scots are now joined on these special days by Scot-o-philes across the globe. "Auld Lang Syne", a traditional Scottish song first written down by Burns, is the second most popular song in the world after "Happy Birthday".

Scotland's Heroes & Heroines

Scotland's culture has been shaped by a long tradition of strong-willed and influential characters. View our gallery to find out more about these important Scottish figures.

Warm, fun-loving and generous Scottish people

Scottish people have a worldwide reputation for warmth and friendliness. Whether it's the 2.5 million visitors who travel to Scotland every year or the thousands who come to live permanently, so many talk of a genuine friendliness and a welcoming hospitality.

Did you know that almost three quarters of European visitors say that one of the main reasons for visiting Scotland is its people?

Everyday friendliness

The Scots love people – and they like to make others feel at home. You'll find an enthusiastic friendliness in so many places. Ask a stranger for directions, buy something in a local shop, eat or drink in a pub or restaurant or put on the kettle in your workplace kitchen and you'll be met with a smiling face and a friendly “Let me help”, “Tell me more about yourself” or “How are you?”

Culture and identity

Scottish people are proud of their nationality but they also have a long tradition of welcoming new people and cultures. Historically, Scotland has appreciated the benefits of embracing different cultures.

Today, Scotland is a richly diverse country with dozens of different cultures living in harmony. Tolerance, equality of opportunity and social justice are important principles of Scottish people and communities.

We love a party

Scotland knows how to party – and extends an invitation to all. From large Hogmanay (New Year’s Eve) street parties and music and film festivals to more intimate Burns’ Suppers and St Andrew’s Day celebrations, there is always a fun event to attend.

Getting together, sharing good times, ‘having a blether’ and welcoming others with open arms give Scotland its reputation for being a happy and friendly country.

Really, it’s no wonder that 50 million people around the world claim Scottish ancestry – and so many want to be a part of our Scottish family.

In this section, you’ll find all the facts about Scotland you need to know, including information about the

Scottish population, their language as well as famous Scottish people.

Reading Comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the text and comment on the diversity of various music genres.*

Exercise 1. *Read the article and comment on the advantages and disadvantages of strict limitations in the process of upbringing.*

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland (is a part of the United Kingdom in the north-east of the island of Ireland. It is variously described as a country, province or region of the UK, amongst other terms. Northern Ireland shares a border with the Republic of Ireland to the south and west. As of 2011, its population was 1,810,863, constituting about 30% of the island's total population and about 3% of the population of the United Kingdom. Since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998, Northern Ireland is largely self-governing. According to the agreement, Northern Ireland co-operates with the rest of Ireland – from which it was partitioned in 1921 – on some policy areas, while other areas are reserved for the Government of the United Kingdom, though the

Republic of Ireland "may put forward views and proposals".

Northern Ireland was for many years the site of a violent and bitter inter-communal conflict – the Troubles – which was caused by divisions between nationalists, who see themselves as Irish and are predominantly Roman Catholic, and unionists, who see themselves as British and are predominantly Protestant. Additionally, some people from either side of the community describe themselves as Northern Irish. Unionists want Northern Ireland to remain as a part of the United Kingdom, while nationalists want reunification with the rest of Ireland, independent of British rule. Since 1998, most of the paramilitary groups involved in the Troubles have ceased their armed campaigns.

Northern Ireland has traditionally been the most industrialised region of the island. After declining as a result of political and social turmoil in the second half of the 20th century, it has grown significantly since the 1990s. This is in part due to a "peace dividend" and in part due to links and increased trade with the Republic of Ireland.

Prominent artists and sports persons from Northern Ireland include Van Morrison, Rory McIlroy and George Best. Others from that part of the island prefer to define themselves as Irish, e.g. Seamus Heaney and Liam Neeson. Cultural links between Northern Ireland, the rest of Ireland and the rest of the

UK are complex, with Northern Ireland sharing both the culture of Ireland and the culture of the United Kingdom. In most sports the island of Ireland fields a single team, a notable exception being association football. Northern Ireland competes separately at the Commonwealth Games and athletes from Northern Ireland may compete for either Great Britain or Ireland at the Olympic Games.

Belfast (from Irish: *Béal Feirste*, meaning "mouth of the sandbanks") is the capital of, and largest city in, Northern Ireland. Most of Belfast is in County Antrim, but parts of East and South Belfast are in County Down. It is on the flood plain of the River Lagan.

By population, it is the fourteenth largest city in the United Kingdom and second largest on the island of Ireland. It is the seat of the devolved government and legislative Northern Ireland Assembly. The city of Belfast has a population of 281,000 and lies at the heart of the Belfast urban area, which has a population of 579,276. The Larger Urban Zone, as defined by the European Union, has a total population 641,638. Belfast was granted city status in 1888.

Historically, Belfast has been a centre for the Irish linen industry (earning the nickname "Linenopolis"), tobacco production, rope-making and

shipbuilding: the city's main shipbuilders, Harland and Wolff, which built the well-known *RMS Titanic*, propelled Belfast on to the global stage in the early 20th century as the biggest and most productive shipyard in the world. Belfast played a key role in the Industrial Revolution, establishing its place as a global industrial centre until the latter half of the 20th century. Industrialisation and the inward migration it brought made Belfast, if briefly, the biggest city in Ireland at the turn of the 20th century and the city's industrial and economic success was cited by Ulster unionist opponents of Home Rule as a reason why Ireland should shun devolution and later why Ulster in particular would fight to resist it.

Today, Belfast remains a centre for industry, as well as the arts, higher education and business, a legal centre, and is the economic engine of Northern Ireland. The city suffered greatly during the period of conflict called the Troubles, but latterly has undergone a sustained period of calm, free from the intense political violence of former years, and substantial economic and commercial growth. Belfast city centre has undergone considerable expansion and regeneration in recent years, notably around Victoria Square. Belfast is served by two airports: George Best Belfast City Airport in the city, and Belfast International Airport 15 miles (24 km) west of the city. Belfast is also a major port, with commercial and industrial docks dominating the Belfast Lough

shoreline, including the famous Harland and Wolff shipyard. Belfast is a constituent city of the Dublin-Belfast corridor, which has a population of three million, or half the total population of the island of Ireland.

Holidays and Traditions

Much of the Irish calendar still today reflects the old pagan customs, with later Christian traditions also having significant influence. Christmas in Ireland has several local traditions, some in no way connected with Christianity. On 26 December (St. Stephen's Day), there is a custom of "Wrenboys" who call door to door with an arrangement of assorted material (which changes in different localities) to represent a dead wren "caught in the furze", as their rhyme goes.

The national holiday in the Republic is Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March and is marked by parades and festivals in cities and towns across the island of Ireland, and by the Irish diaspora around the world. The festival is in remembrance to Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. Pious legend credits Patrick with banishing snakes from the island, and legend also credits Patrick with teaching the Irish about the concept of the Trinity by showing people the shamrock, a 3-leaved clover, using it to highlight the Christian belief of 'three divine persons in the one God'.

The Twelfth of July, which commemorates William III's victory at the Battle of the Boyne and existence of the Orange Order, is celebrated by many Protestants throughout Northern Ireland.

Brigid's Day (1 February, known as Imbolc or Candlemas) also does not have its origins in Christianity, being instead another religious observance superimposed at the beginning of spring. The Brigid's cross made from rushes on this day represents a pre-Christian solar wheel.

Other pre-Christian festivals, whose names survive as Irish month names, are Bealtaine (May), Lúnasa (August) and Samhain (November). The last is still widely observed as Halloween, followed by All Saints' Day, another Christian holiday associated with a traditional one. Important church holidays include Easter, and various Marian observances.

Reading Comprehension Exercises

Exercise 1. *Discussion. Speak on the vital role of preserving old traditions. What are those in Scotland?*

Exercise 2. *Read the text, render and summarize it. Do library research and make a presentation on holidays in Great Britain.*

Vocabulary exercises and revision

Exercise 1. *Study the active vocabulary of the article. Look up for the Ukrainian equivalents.*

Exercise 2. *Study the given recipes. Tell about your favourite dish and how you cook it.*

Exercise 3. *Read the text. Retell it. Look up for more information on Halloween.*

Exercise 4. *Read the text and comment on tea traditions in Britain. Compare them with tea traditions in Ukraine.*

Answer the Questions:

1. What symbols does the British flag contain?
2. What imprint did the Roman Empire leave on England and what physical evidence of its occupation can still be found?
3. What is the Tower of London famous for? What is kept inside it?
4. What is “matriculation”? What does it signify for the UK University students?
5. What is “Michaelmas Term”? How long does it last?
6. What is the official Church of England and how did it come into being?
7. What are the most famous British TV channels and newspapers?
8. What are the most renowned English figures of literature?

9. What is the official name of King's college (Cambridge)?
10. How many Royal colleges are there at Cambridge? Name all of them? Which college is the oldest at Cambridge (**hint:** *not one of the Royal colleges*)? Which one is the largest?
11. Name at least one women-only college at Cambridge. What is it famous for?

**ПЕРЕЛІК РОЗМОВНИХ ТЕМ, ЩО
ВИНОСЯТЬСЯ НА ІСПИТ**

Examination Questions

Winter Session

- 1. England. London.**
2. Flags and National Symbols.
3. Physical Geography.
4. Demographics and National Geography.
5. History.
6. Language.
7. System of Government.
7. System of Education.
8. Law. Religion. Mass Media.
9. Sports. Art and Culture.
10. Traditions, Customs, Public Holidays and Food.
11. National Icons. National Personalities.
12. **Scotland. Edinburgh.** Flags and National Symbols. Physical Geography. Demographics and National Geography.
13. History. Language.
14. System of Government.
15. System of Education.
16. Law. Religion. Mass Media.
17. Arts and Culture. National Personalities.
18. **Wales. Cardiff.** Flags and National Symbols.
19. History. Language.
20. System of Government. Arts and Culture. National Personalities.
21. **Northern Ireland.** Belfast.
22. History. Language.
23. System of Government. Traditions, Customs and Public Holidays.

24. Flags and National Symbols of the ***The Republic of Ireland.***
25. History. Language. System of Government.
26. Arts and Culture. National Personalities.
27. **Dublin.** National Personalities.
28. **The USA.** Flag and National Symbols. Physical Geography. Demographics and National Geography.
29. Multiculturalism in the USA.
30. **Washington DC.**
31. Language (American English).
32. System of Government.
33. System of Education.
34. Law. Religion. Mass Media.
35. Sports. Arts and Culture.
36. American Literature.
37. Traditions, Customs and Public Holidays.
38. Political Correctness in the USA.

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Навчальне видання

Юнацька Анна Борисівна

ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО КРАЇН ПЕРШОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності “Філологія” освітньо-професійної програми германські мови та літератури (переклад включно) перша англійська “Переклад (англійський)”.

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