

Lecture 1

Task 1

1. By the late 18th century, the British Empire had spread English through its colonies and geopolitical dominance. Commerce, science and technology, diplomacy, art, and formal education all contributed to English becoming the first truly global language.
2. English is the language of science, of aviation, computers. Knowing English increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within your home country or for finding work abroad. Much of the technical terminology is based on English words, and if you want to learn about the latest developments and discoveries from around the world, you'll read about them in journals and research reports published in English, no matter whether the scientists who wrote them are from China or Norway.
3. The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English.
4. The various Germanic tribes brought their own dialects which were then continued in England. Thus we have a Northumbrian dialect (Anglian in origin), a Kentish dialect (Jutish in origin), etc.
5. The name "England" is derived from the Old English name Englalund, which means "land of the Angles".
6. Also with the Internet.
7. The Esperanto language is a language (almost) like any other. It has its own culture, literature and magazines, etc. However, unlike all other languages, the Esperanto language does not have its own country, nor does it have its own people. What it has instead is a community. The Esperanto language is a supranational language that goes beyond the confines of a given nation. Esperanto is a universal language because 2 million speakers have learned it.

Task 2

1. The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. Great Britain consists of just England, Wales and Scotland, whereas the United Kingdom also includes Northern Ireland.
3. Yes.
4. Big Ben, the Tower of London, London Eye.
5. It was used by the Druids for their ceremonies.

Task 3

1. King John of England was forced to sign the Great Charter (Magna

Carta) with the barons in 1215, in which he promised to limit the Crown's power and control over finance.

2. In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament.
(The first English Parliament was convened in 1215, with the creation and signing of the Magna Carta, which established the rights of barons (wealthy landowners) to serve as consultants to the king on governmental matters in his Great Council.)
3. A very important English King was Henry the 8th (the dynasty of the Tudors). Due to the Pope's refusal to allow Henry the 8th to divorce his first wife Catherine of Aragon Henry 8th broke with the Roman Church, "nationalized" the English Church and named himself the Supreme Head of the English Protestant Church (1534). He dissolved the catholic monasteries and seized their wealth. He also came into history as the one who killed or executed his 5-6 wives for their inability to give birth to his male heirs.
4. She strengthened England, stimulated shipbuilding, foreign commerce and art. She patronized pirates who robbed Spanish ships coming back from America with gold. The English fleet defeated Spanish Armada.
5. At the end of the 18th century as a result of the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in 1769 Britain entered the period known as the Industrial Revolution. The first factories appeared and a movement of population from the countryside into towns began.
6. In 1850 she had as many merchant ships as the rest of the world. That is why the English way of life was seen as superior to that of other nations. Queen Victoria reign was also marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. Britain enlarged her colonies and dominions with India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, a lot of African lands. "The sun never sets on the British Empire" became a popular saying of that time.
7. 21 November 1918: the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act 1918 was passed, allowing women to be elected into Parliament. 1928: Women in England, Wales and Scotland received the vote on the same terms as men (over the age of 21) as a result of the Representation of the People Act 1928.
8. During the Second World War Britain acted as a part of Anti-Hitler Coalition. The destruction of property was great but only 60000 people were killed.
9. After World War II all big colonies of British Empire reached independence.
10. The Commonwealth of Nations, generally known simply as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 54 member states, nearly all former territories of the British Empire.
11. Britain believes in a "special relationship" with the USA, which is based upon a shared language, Anglo-Saxon culture and strong relationships between Churchill and Roosevelt, Thatcher and Reagan, Blair and Clinton.
12. The population of Britain at the moment is 58 million people and currently approximately 35 million are of working age. About 2.5 million people are unemployed. When the oil resources were discovered in the North Sea much of the oil revenue was spent on social security for the unemployed. Like in some other countries there is a gap between the earning of the rich and poor. The salaries of directors (so-called 'fat cats') are sometimes 20 times greater than average earnings at the bottoms of the companies. The centre of economic and political power, and therefore the largest population concentration is in the south of the country - a result of good climate and proximity to the European mainland. Men in the south East earn

the most and work the shortest week. The south east accounts for more than one-third of the Gross domestic Product (GDP) of the United Kingdom. The north of England had the lowest average weekly wages, and the second highest regional unemployment level. North Ireland has the highest.

13. Due to the lower cost of living and population density.

14. Life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many people prefer to move out of big cities and move to quiet cheaper small towns, retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called "commuters".

Lecture 2

Task 4

1. Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democrats.
2. General elections are held every 5 years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament (MP). The party which wins the elections gets the most seats in the House of Commons and forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister.
3. There are two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The members of the House of Commons are elected, and the members of the House of Lords inherit their seats from their fathers, are granted by the Queen or are bishops of the Church of England. The House of Lords has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. The House of Lords may take part in legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill passed by the Commons.
4. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister (the leader of the winning party).
5. The Cabinet is a committee of ministers formed by the party which wins the most seats in the Parliament. Each member of the Cabinet is a minister responsible for a government department. The Cabinet runs the country and is responsible to Parliament.
6. Mr. David Cameron.
7. It is a word that has become used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU - merging the words Britain and exit. In the same way Brexiteers means the UK membership in the EU.
8. No.

Translate from Russian to English:

- The Parliament is made up of two chambers
- To elect
- Win the elections
- To form the Government
- Set of Laws

- To inherit, heirs
- To have no real power
- Advisory council
- To take part
- To block a bill
- The highest court of appeal
- To make political decisions
- Executive and legislative duties
- Opening and dissolving Parliament
- Fulfillment of duties
- Welfare
- To be responsible
- To rule the country

Task 5

1. The term "media" generally refers to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (cable and satellite television, radio and video and now computer).
2. Grandmothers and grandfathers buy newspapers.
3. National papers are usually termed quality or popular depending on their differences in content and format.
4. The Times.
5. Three authorities oversee these services: the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the Independent Television Commission (ITC) and satellite broadcasting BSkyB.
6. The BBC's external services, the World Service in English and 42 other languages abroad, were founded in 1932 and are funded by the Foreign Office. These have a reputation for objective news reporting and programmes. News reports, documentaries and current-affairs analyses, animal films are generally of a high standard.
7. In London there is also Reuters News Agency (an international news agency) which operates in more than 200 cities and offers quick and easy access to hot news in about 200 languages.

Lecture 4

Task 7

1. Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16.
2. Infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years), junior schools (from 8 to 11 years), secondary schools (from 11 to 16/18). Private schools are called by different names:

the preparatory (often called "prep") schools are for pupils aged up to 13, and the public schools are for 13 to 18 year-olds.

3. The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) was introduced for 16 year-olds. "A" Level (Advanced Level) GCE exam (General Certificate of Education) at 17-19.
4. "A" Level (Advanced Level) GCE exam (General Certificate of Education) is necessary for University entrance. Good "A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews, and competition for places at university is fierce.
5. British universities differ greatly from each other. They differ in date of foundation. size. history. tradition. general organization. methods of instruction. the way of student life.

The two intellectual eyes of Britain which are frequently jointly referred to as "Oxbridge"— Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous of Britain's universities and date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

6. After three years of study university graduates can leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts(BA). Science. Engineering. Medicine. etc. Later they may continue to take the Master's Degree (MA or MSc) and then the Doctor's Degree (PhD). Research is an important feature of university work during two last stages.

Translate from Russian to English:

- Compulsory schooling
- Public/State ,comprehensive, secondary school
- High quality education
- Tuition fees
- To get a place at/Enter a university, graduate from university

Lecture 6

Task 8

1. It was in the 18th century that the term ballad was used in England in its present sense.
2. One of the oldest printed fairy tales in England was Tom Thumb which appeared in 1621 in a chapbook.
3. British folklore includes traditions, customs, beliefs and system of values of a particular nation. In fact, nations, as we conceive them, are founded upon a

consciousness of common interests and ideas, which are the result of long and complicated historical, social and economic experience.

Folklore has many cultural aspects. Firstly, folklore can also serve to validate a culture (romantic nationalism), as well as transmit a culture's morals and values.

Folklore can also be used to assert social pressures, or relive them, in the case of humor and carnival.

4. The Three Little Pigs.
5. Joseph Jacobs.
6. Didn't read.
7. Britain has a long tradition of theater. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. The reign of Elizabeth I saw a flowering of the theater. During the Revolution of 1642—1660, English theatres were closed by the Puritans. Today there are over 200 theaters in Britain: 40 of which are situated in London's West End. The most famous British theaters are The Royal Opera and Royal Ballet, both based at Covent Garden, the National Theatre and the Barbican Theatre. The National is a part of the South Bank Arts Centre, located near the River Thames.
8. No.
9. No.

Translate from Russian to English:

- The main reason for the uniqueness of British culture certainly lies on the surface.
- Most fairy tales circulated in England only in oral form.
- Fairy tales with the same plots and characters can be found in almost all European cultures.
- Ballads are considered to be a rich source of data connected with history, social life, feelings and values of the British people.
- Legends about King Arthur began to appear in the 12th century and may be based on the Legends of the Celtic leader of the fifth and sixth centuries who defended the country from the Saxon Invasion.
- The oldest ballads about Robin Hood date back to the 15th century. His name was first mentioned in English literature in a poem by William Langland, written in 1377, and later in the 18th century in government documents.
- It is safe to say that Robin Hood really looked like the person described in the old ballads.
- The great Scottish poet Robert Burns loved his homeland, his compatriots and wrote mainly about them.
- In 1718, when the English writer Daniel Defoe was already about 60 years old, he met a sailor who spent many years alone on a desert island near Chile.
- The unusual adventures of the sailor Selkirk captured his imagination, and Defoe wrote the story of a man who was shipwrecked. He chose an island in another part of the world and created a fictional image of his character Robinson Crusoe.
- The skill of the journalist allowed Defoe to create a very true and captivating story. The book was a huge success. Readers believed in the reality of what was described.

Lecture 7

Task 9

1. The Virginia Company resembled English joint-stock companies of Africa and Asia, but the small Jamestown colony proved to be an economic “white elephant” for investors and a nightmare for many of its earliest inhabitants. The site was surrounded by water on three sides (it was not fully an island yet) and was far inland; both meant it was easily defensible against possible Spanish attacks. The water was also deep enough that the English could tie their ships at the shoreline.
2. In 1607 Virginia Company landed 144 men near the mouth of the James River as a site for permanent settlement. The first colony was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Many of the people who settled in the New World came to escape religious persecution. The Pilgrims, founders of Plymouth, Massachusetts, arrived in 1620.
3. The first English attempts at colonization in Newfoundland and North Carolina however failed. Sir H. Gilbert’s expedition in 1583 was destroyed by a storm. It was bound to be unsuccessful from the start as the boats were too light for the trans-Atlantic passage. Walter Raleigh’s first expedition to America in 1587 brought back glorious reports of the coast of Virginia, but the outbreak of war between England and Spain in 1588 postponed the mission of England’s transatlantic ventures.
4. After they landed in the colonies, they were indentured for a term of service proportional to the amount of their debt. The term of service lasted from one year to four or longer
5. In 1664 King Charles II gave a large area of Manhattan Island to his brother Duke of York and New Amsterdam was turned into New York in honor of the duke
6. But in return for their friendship the Europeans took their lands, destroyed their way of life, and turned them into refugees and beggars in their own country. The story of the American Indians is one of the most brutal stories of violence and cruelty in human history. The settlers needed land, Indians occupied it.
7. In August 1619 the first cargo of twenty blacks was brought by a Dutch ship to Virginia.
8. To work the new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco, rice, cotton and indigo black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America.
9. A few northern states, including New York, New Jersey, and Vermont, abolished slavery at that time, escaped slaves from the South could be legally recaptured there and returned to their masters.
10. Many slaves tried to escape to Canada, the only place that slaves could become free legally. The escape route, called the Underground Railroad, was a network of hiding places and people called “conductors” who led slaves north to freedom.

Task 10

1. In 1749 the French sent an expedition down the Ohio River to claim the land in the Mississippi basin for Louis XV.
2. The Seven Years' War ended in the expulsion of France from North America and stirred a wave of patriotism among the English population in America.
After the French war Great Britain rose to the heights of national power and prestige. At the same time the costly seven-year struggle severely strained Britain's treasury and pointed up glaring differences of interests between England and Americans who felt much less dependent on the mother country. The colonies had become quite different and no longer wanted to be seen as extensions of England. The controversy between England and the colonies after 1763 revolved around the laws affecting the settlement of the West, colonial trade, currency, taxes, courts of justice and legislative assembly.
3. The British Prime Minister George Grenville was determined to make the American colonies realize their obligations to the Empire. He introduced a series of new administrative and financial programs for America: the Quartering Act (1765) demanded colonials to furnish shelter and provisions for the English troops.; the Currency Act of 1764 extended an earlier edict against making colonial money legal.
4. In March 1770 British redcoats who had been sent to enforce certain British Acts clashed with colonial civilians. Five men were killed and six wounded. The incident was later known as "The Boston massacre When the uproar in America reached Britain, the British Parliament repealed all the duties except the tea tax, but most basic sources of discontent remained.. The Americans felt angry upon the presence of unnecessary troops, the English courts and customs officers.
When three ships loaded with tea came into the port of Boston on December 16, 1773 American colonists refused to pay the tax and unload the tea. Instead at night a group of 60 men disguised as Indians boarded the ships and dumped the cargo of three hundred forty two chests into the water of the harbor This event came into American history under the name "The Boston Tea Party".
5. This famous document drafted by Thomas Jefferson maintained that all men were created equal and proclaimed their rights for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.
6. Many Americans were ready to die for colonial rights, singing the words from John Dickinson's "Liberty Song": "Come, join hand in hand, brave Americans, all, and rouse your hearts".
7. Americans had only an ill trained militia and no navy. Yet they had one great advantage – they were fighting at home and for freedom.
8. In 1787 a nation-wide meeting (named Convention) in Philadelphia adopted a new Constitution. It established a legislature of two Houses, the House of Representatives in which the places were assigned according to the population and filled by popular vote, and the Senate where every state was to send two members appointed by the state legislature.
9. During January and February 1789 elections took place in the states and soon the new congressmen gathered in New York, the temporary capital. George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the United States of America.

Translate from Russian to English:

- main events
- the beginning of the war
- win a victory
- suppress the uprising
- to levy a duty on
- suspend the activities of the legislative body
- to repeal the duties
- implement the plan
- take punitive measures
- convene a congress
- to adopt law
- stop offensive operations
- provide unconditional independence

Lecture 8

Task 11

1. The American Revolution gave great impetus to the movement to end slavery by granting freedom to those blacks who served in the armed forces. Following the American Revolution a number of states abolished slavery, and its opponents hoped that emancipation would gradually spread to other areas of the country.
2. No.
3. The southerners and the northerners had opposite views on slavery.
4. The southerners for slavery.
5. In November 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected the sixteenth president of the USA. "Honest Abe", was a shrewd politician and a person of strong principles who offered good antislavery credentials. His votes were drawn only from the Northern States. A few days after A. Lincoln's election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. By February 1861 many other southern states: Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed the lead. In February the congress of seceded states formed the Confederate States of America and announced slavery as the corner – stone of their constitution.
6. He was against slavery.
7. In April 1861 the civil war between the North and the South actually began. Although abolition of slavery was to be one of its problems, the war was fought not only to destroy slavery but first of all to preserve the union. The war lasted four years.
8. The laws did not guarantee any social rights of the Blacks.

9. In 1869 the racist organization Ku-Klux-Klan added violence to the whites' resistance. Despite federal efforts to protect black people, they were intimidated at the polls, robbed of their earnings, beaten, or murdered. The Klan's purpose was not only economic (to keep the slavery) but also openly political and social, as Klansmen also attacked white philanthropists and schoolteachers who openly showed their support of the Black people. None who helped to raise the status of the blacks was safe.
10. When in 1872 the Amnesty Act was adopted which amnestied the white rebels, terrorism against blacks even widened. Between 1874 and 1876 a series of "race riots" swept across the South. Nighttime visits; whippings, and murder became common phenomena. After that thousands of blacks started migrating to the North, first to Kansas City and then farther North. Thus the nation ended over 16 years of bloody war without establishing real freedom for Black Americans.
11. Because black people were still considered inferior to whites.

Task 12

1. The executive branch (the president, the vice president, the cabinet), the legislative branch (the Congress) and the judicial branch (the Supreme Court).
2. The system of "check and balances" The US Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. Congress, in its turn, can override a veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Congress can also refuse to provide funds requested by the President. The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but they must be approved by the Senate. The courts have the power to determine the constitutionality of all acts of Congress and of presidential actions, and to strike down those they find unconstitutional. The system of checks and balances makes compromise and consensus necessary. Compromise is also a vital aspect of other levels of the US government. The system of "check and balances" protects against extremes. It means for example, that new presidents cannot radically change governmental policies just as they wish.
3. To meet the changing needs of the nation, the constitution has been repeatedly amended. Ten amendments in the Bill of rights (1791) guaranteed the basic rights of individual Americans. The other sixteen amendments included the one besides banning slavery (1865) to give women the right to vote (1920).
4. Sometimes, the Democrats are thought of as associated with labor, and the Republicans with business and industry. Republicans also tend to oppose the greater involvement of the federal government in some areas of public life, which they consider to be the responsibility of the states and communities. Democrats, on the other hand, tend to favor a more active role of the central government in social matters.
5. The national presidential election consists of two separate campaigns: one is for the nomination of candidates at national party conventions. The other is to win the actual election. The nominating race is a competition between members of the same party. They run in a succession of state primaries and caucuses (which take place between March and June). They hope to gain a majority of delegate votes for their national party conventions (in July of August). At the party convention having almost theatrical

character (bands, balloons, a lot of noise, etc.) the party's official candidate for the presidency is selected. The presidential campaign that follows begins very early and continues until election in early November when the candidates make final television appearances and appeal for the votes. Presidential campaigns also include major expenses, apart from TV and radio and the press advertising, such as the travel costs of the candidate and his staff, their salaries and campaign literature. Such publicity items as campaign pins and bumper stickers are also widely used. All these tremendous campaign costs are financed with federal funds with equal amounts of money for each major party. At the time of the primary campaigns the competing candidates may also receive private contributions. Every campaign attracts hundreds of unpaid workers at the grass roots, or local political level.

6. The USA Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives has 435 representatives. They are elected every two years for two – year terms. They represent the population of “congressional districts” into which each state is divided. The number of Representatives from each state is based upon its population. For instance, California, the state with the largest population, has 45 Representatives, while Delaware has only one. There is no limit to the number of terms a Senator or a Representative may serve.

7. For a bill to become a law it must be passed by both the House and the Senate and signed by the President. If the President disapproves, he vetoes the bill by refusing to sign it and sends it back to Congress. To overcome the President's veto the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.
8. Americans, always concerned that their politicians represent their interests, often form “pressure” groups, political lobbies, public action committees (PACs), or special interest groups. Such groups influence politicians on almost any imaginable subject. One group might campaign for a nationwide, federal gun-control law, while another group opposes it. In the previous centuries people who wanted to hand in petition or to discuss some project went to Washington, to the Capitol and there met the Congressmen from their states. The tradition is still alive, only today it is big corporations, social organizations, foreign diplomats, etc. who try to influence law – making it in their favor. This is done with the help of lobbyists who arrange meetings with Congressmen, and through bribery and persuasion make them vote for measures favorable to the group they represent. Practically lobbyist (backstage influencing of legislation) has become legal, it means that the passing of a bill can be prevented if it does not suit the interests of a definite group of Big Business. The delicate art of influencing legislation has moved a great distance from the days when votes were bought with black cases full of money. Today's successful lobbyists are more likely to be smooth professionals. But if lobbying techniques have grown complicated, the name of the phenomenon is still the same: special interest. Lobbyists may call themselves legislative counsels or Washington representatives, but they are still hired to sell their client's special interests. Although a 1946 law requires all lobbyists to register with the clerks of both chambers of Congress, and to give annual reports of the money used for this or that bill, the most effective lobbyists seldom do. They try to remain, if possible, invisible. They do not even like to call themselves lobbyists. But more and more people realize that legislation is shaped as much by both the hidden influences and by the public debates.

9. All American citizens, (at least 18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections take place the Americans who want to vote must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Both voter registration and voting has dramatically increased during the last twenty years, especially as a result of the Civil Rights policy. Some civic groups, e.g. the League of Women Voters, are actively trying to get more people involved in the electoral process and have drives to register as many people as possible. Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters according to the principle "one person, one vote". Under this principle, all election districts must have about the same number of residents. Almost all elections in the USA follow "the winner – take – air principle": i.e., the candidate who wins the largest number of votes in a Congressional district is the winner. The national presidential election consists of two separate campaigns: one is for the nomination of candidates at national party conventions. The other is to win the actual election. The nominating race is a competition between members of the same party. They run in a succession of state primaries and caucuses (which take place between March and June). They hope to gain a majority of delegate votes for their national party conventions (in July of August). At the party convention having almost theatrical character (bands, balloons, a lot of noise, etc.)the party's official candidate for the presidency is selected. The presidential campaign that follows begins very early and continues until election in early November when the candidates make final television appearances and appeal for the votes. Presidential campaigns also include major expenses, apart from TV and radio and the press advertising, such as the travel costs of the candidate and his staff, their salaries and campaign literature. Such publicity items as campaign pins and bumper stickers are also widely used. All these tremendous campaign costs are financed with federal funds with equal amounts of money for each major party. At the time of the primary campaigns the competing candidates may also receive private contributions. Every campaign attracts hundreds of unpaid workers at the grass roots, or local political level. In November of the election year (years divisible by four, e.g. 1988, 1992, 1996, etc.), the voters across the nation go to the polls. If the majority of the popular votes in a state go to the Presidential (and Vice - Presidential) candidate of one party, then that person is supposed to get all of that state's "electoral votes". These electoral votes are equal to the number of senators and Representatives each state has in Congress. The candidate with the largest number of these electoral votes wins the election. The «Electoral College» formally reports each state's electoral votes, a procedure established by the constitution.
10. The Cabinet together with the president, the cabinet members (13) form the government. They advise on issues related to their departments.
The Cabinet of the United States is composed of the most senior appointed officers of the executive branch of the federal government of the United States, who are generally the heads of the federal executive departments.
11. The President chooses the fourteen cabinet members who head departments, such as Justice, Defense, or Education; chooses who will run as vice president; appoints federal judges; chooses heads of agencies such as the FBI and CIA; proposes laws, and approves federal laws after Congress has approved them; appoints US

ambassadors to foreign countries; bears the responsibilities of relations with foreign countries and commander-in-chief of armed forces.

12. The third branch of government is the Judiciary branch. The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, makes sure that laws are constitutional. Nine Supreme Court judges are appointed for life. In addition to the Supreme Court, there are also twelve courts of appeal and ninetyone district courts. Congress has the power to fix the number of judges sitting on the Court, but it cannot change the powers given to the Supreme Court by the Constitution itself. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices.

The Supreme Court has direct jurisdiction in only two kinds of cases: those involving foreign diplomats and those in which a state is a party. All other cases, which reach the Court, are appeals from lower courts. Most of the cases involve the interpretation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court also has the "power of judicial review", that is, it has the right to declare laws and actions of the federal, state, and local governments unconstitutional.

13. Americans, always concerned that their politicians represent their interests, often form "pressure" groups, political lobbies, public action committees (PACs), or special interest groups. Such groups influence politicians on almost any imaginable subject. One group might campaign for a nationwide, federal gun-control law, while another group opposes it.

The traditional American distrust of a too powerful central government has kept the controversy between federal, states' and local rights over the years.

14. Although Federal Laws apply to all citizens wherever they live, each of the fifty USA states also has its own Constitution and three branches of the Government: Executive, with a governor, a legislative assembly, and a judiciary. Each state has its own state police and its own criminal laws. The same is true with marriage and divorce laws, driving laws and licenses, alcohol laws, voting procedures. All education at any level is the concern of the states. A great many of the most hotly debated questions, which in other countries are decided at the national level, are in America settled by the individual states and communities.

Most states and some cities have their own income taxes.

15. Nothing.

Translate from Russian to English:

- national convention
- general elections
- attractiveness (candidate)
- exert pressure
- primary elections
- get an overwhelming majority of votes
- advocacy group
- put an end to wrongdoing
- at the lowest level (movement)
- run for president from any party
- reach a compromise

- nominate a candidate
- vote for candidates from different parties for different positions
- pay membership fees
- the electoral college
- carry out preparatory advocacy work before discussing any draft law

Lecture 9

Task 13

1. After the end of the Civil War the United States continued the acquisition of the new territories. The United States acted like an imperial nation, gathering and settling new territories, pushing aside those who stood in its path. In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia, later Spain gave most of its overseas empire to the USA – Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and a small Pacific island Guam. At the same time the USA also annexed Hawaii and a group of islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Having started as a colonial country, the USA quickly became a colonial power herself.

Within twenty-five years after the end of the Civil War the Great Plains were divided into States and territories of the USA. Ranchers were feeding large herds of cattle on the “sea of grass”; farmers were using the latest harvesting technology on the large irrigated fields of “Great American Desert” to grow wheat. By 1890 the separate areas of settlement on the Pacific Coast and along the Mississippi River had moved together and the wilderness had been largely conquered.

In the 1880s great Mesabi deposits of iron were found near Lake Superior. Soon the Mesabi became one of the largest producers of iron ore in the world. Besides iron at that time a great amount of coal was being extracted in the USA. Iron and coal were used to make steel for the railroads, locomotive, freight wagons and passenger cars. The first railroad finished in 1869 and was quickly joined by others. By 1884 four more major transcontinental lines had crossed the continent to link the Atlantic with the Pacific Coasts. New towns appeared along the railroads. By 1890 the industries of the USA were earning the country more than its farmlands. Within a few decades after the civil war the USA transformed from an undeveloped backwater into a primary world power.

2. By 1913 more than one third of the whole world’s industrial production had originated from the mines and factories of the USA. The growth of American industry was organized and controlled by the number of powerful businessmen like Andrew Carnegie, the owner of the giant Carnegie Steel Corporation and D. Rockefeller, the “king” of the growing oil industry. As the corporations grew bigger and more powerful, they often became “trusts”. By the early 20-century the trusts had controlled large parts of American industry. The biggest trusts were richer than most other nations. By their wealth and power - and especially their power to decide wages and prices - they controlled the lives of millions of people.

The handful of rich and powerful men bribed politicians to pass laws, which favored them. Others hired private armies to crush any attempts by their workers to obtain better conditions.

3. The United States was created as a land of equal opportunities to everyone. Yet half the American people had hardly enough finance to buy sufficient food and clothing. In the industrial cities of the North, such as Chicago and Pittsburgh, immigrant workers still labored long hours for low wages in steel mills, factories and slaughter houses. The workers' homes were overcrowded slums. In the South thousands of poor farmers, both black and white, worked from sunrise to sunset to earn barely enough to live on. The handful of rich and powerful men bribed politicians to pass laws, which favored them. Others hired private armies to crush any attempts by their workers to obtain better conditions. Their attitude to the rights of other people was summed up in a famous remark of the railroad "king" William H. Vanderbilt. When he was asked whether he thought that railroads should be run in the public interest, "The public be damned" he replied. Progressive Americans were alarmed by the power of the trusts and the contemptuous way in which leaders of industry like Vanderbilt rejected the criticism. In the early years of the twentieth century a stream of books and magazine articles drew people's attention to a large number of national problems.
4. In the first two decades of the 20th century thousands of Americans invested money in successful firms so that they could share their profits. There was also an orgy of speculation in real estate and stocks, buying and selling shares - "playing the market" became a national hobby and a sort of fever. Many Americans borrowed large sums of money from the banks to buy shares on credit and to get "easy money" on selling them later "on the margin" (a higher price).

Bank debts were mounting. Low wages of most workers led to underconsumption. Excessive industrial profits and low industrial wages distributed one third of all personal income to only 5% of the population. The agricultural sector was also suffering with overproduction.

In October 1929 stock prices dropped dramatically. The nation began to panic. The money crash unleashed a devastating depression.

By 1932 the situation became even harder. Thousands of banks and over 100000 businesses had closed down. Industrial production had fallen down by half and wage payments by 60%. Twelve million people, one out of every four of the country's workers, were unemployed. The factories were silent, shops and banks closed. With the number of people out of work rising day by day, farmers could not sell their produce.

5. The USA quickly became the main supplier of weapons and other goods to the countries fighting Hitler Germany. American factories began working at full swing again. The unemployment practically ended. The USA government organized the whole American economy towards winning the war. "Old Dr. New Deal has to be replaced by Dr. Win-the-War", said. Roosevelt. Controls on wages and prices were placed, and high income taxes were introduced. Gasoline and some foods were rationed. Factories stopped producing consumer goods such as cars and washing machines, and started making tanks, bombers and other war supplies. The USA war production became six times greater than the

military output before the war. The overall effect of the war was a positive one for the economy in general and the business community in particular.

Americans were the only nation in the world that the Second World War had made better off. Their homes had not been bombed or their land fought over like the homes and land of the Russian people. Busy wartime factories had given them good wages. Americans became the most prosperous people in the world.

6. Despite economic prosperity during the years under president Truman (1945-53) and then president Eisenhower (1953-61) there was a constant anxiety in America and fear of the Russian influence on the afterward world. After two unpleasant surprises – the Soviet Union's atomic bomb and the creation of communist China – a wave of panic swept across the USA. Due to the terrible propaganda some Americans started to see communist plots everywhere. When in 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea their fears became even stronger. An ambitious and unscrupulous politician McCarthy tried to use these fears to win fame and power for himself. He started the campaign that came into American history with the name a "Witch Hunt" – a search for people he could blame for supposed threats to the United States. For over five years, from the early 1950s till the mid 50s McCarthy launched the serial of "hearings", accusing a lot of people – government officials, scientists, and famous entertainers – of secretly working for the Soviet Union. He never gave proofs, but Americans were so frightened by the threat of communism that many believed his accusations. They were afraid to give jobs or even to show friendship to anyone "suspected" in "Soviet sympathy".
7. Roosevelt was crippled by polio. He was energetic and determined to care for the welfare of ordinary people. Roosevelt's main idea was that the federal government should take the lead in the fight against the Depression. His program, which he called "The New Deal", consisted of a number of legislative measures. At first Roosevelt took active steps to stabilize banking. He also put right agricultural production by paying subsidies to farmers and introduced a system of regulated prices for corn, cotton, wheat, rice and dairy products. Believing that his most urgent task was to give employment to the American people, he proposed a plan for public works and relief payments to the needed citizens. Roosevelt was especially anxious about the young people. The Civilian Conservation Corps found work for many young people. Part-time employment was provided for students who were invited to build roads and construct hospitals and schools. Roosevelt's New deal program financed the painting of murals and the staging of plays. Writers were paid to write guidebooks and regional ethnic. In 1935 new trade unions were organized.

During his first term Franklin Roosevelt did not manage to fight unemployment and solve some other tasks completely. As a result of all his measures unemployment dropped from 13 million people in 1933 to 9 million in 1936, but there were still over four million jobless people in the country and there was no real increase in the life of Afro-Americans, Indians and other minorities.

When the Second World War broke out in 1939 F. Roosevelt, who had been reelected for the second term, persuaded the US Congress to approve the first peacetime military conscription act in the USA history and later to accept his Lend Lease Plan. The USA quickly became the main supplier of weapons and other goods to the countries fighting Hitler Germany. American factories began working at full swing again. The unemployment practically ended.

8. In 1961 a new President John F. Kennedy (1961-3) was elected, the most progressive president since A. Lincoln and F. Roosevelt. He was young, had a good education, energy and keen, quick wit. The unfulfilled promise of Kennedy's thousand days in office is nearly impossible to measure. He told American people that they were facing a "new frontier" with both opportunities and problems. He announced a policy of fighting poverty and giving civil rights to black people. He streamlined and pushed through the space program and new laws for pollution treatment, but his main merit was his foreign policy.

When J. Kennedy came to the office, foreign problems were numerous. Soviet Union power was growing and relations between two superpowers were as cold as ever. The incipient nations of Africa were rebellious. Fidel Castro had taken control of Cuba. Unrest was evident in all Latin America. Kennedy's first two innovations – the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress – captured the imagination of much of the world. The Peace Corps sent thousands of young Americans abroad to assist underdeveloped countries. The Alliance for Progress was designed as a broad assault upon the economic and social problems of Latin America.

In June 1961 a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles supported by the CIA attempted an invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Although the attempt was a dismal failure, the Soviet Union tried to install Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles and bombers in Cuba. Kennedy met the Soviet Union challenge and displayed great mind in dealing with what was probably the most serious confrontation of the Cold War era. He gave the promise not to invade Cuba. The leader of the Soviet Union Nikita Khrushchev also promised to recall the weapons from Cuba. The two leaders succeeded in setting up a "Hot Line" to facilitate a quick exchange of views in case of major crises, and in signing a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that halted surface atmospheric and outer space testing. While Kennedy was president he frequently said: "All I want them to say about me is what they said about John Adams, 'He kept the peace'". In the speech he had intended to give in Dallas on November 22, 1963, the day of his assassination, Kennedy declared: "We ask...that we may be worthy of our power and responsibility, that we may achieve in our time and for all time the ancient vision of 'peace on earth, goodwill toward men'". Kennedy's sensible policy not only reduced the tension between the two but also started the policy of so-called "détente".

Translate from Russian to English:

- quiet backwater
- slum
- enact a law
- trade union
- produced capacity
- conveyor
- insufficient consumption
- stocks
- thug
- destructive depression
- cripple

- to be concerned
- unionize
- hold promotions
- conscription
- work hard
- income tax
- normalize
- surrender
- merit
- resettlement policy
- lead the way
- priest
- sue someone
- relaxation of tension
- compensation
- reimbursement

Lecture 10

Task 14

1. Obviously, the main purpose for establishing institutions of higher learning is to get people educated. During the Colonial Era these people were immigrants, seeking schooling as the tool for a better life and “rising the new world” according to “american dream”. Before the revolution nine colleges had been opened in North America by religious denominations in order to train men for service in the church and civil problems. The American Independence brought a lot of new tasks. The independence of the states raised new questions about what American education should be. The first state universities were founded, though their serious work came a century later, after the Civil War. Rapid development of industry, agriculture and transportation after the Civil War brought about the technological needs and stimulated the creation of agricultural and engineering colleges.
2. At the time of their establishment they did. They were modeled after Oxford and Cambridge universities in England; they (american ones) early began to collect endowment and special emphasis was laid on classical education.
3. Many of the oldest and best-known liberal arts colleges, such as Yale, Columbia and Harvard, became universities during this period. The more elite colleges became increasingly exclusive and contributed relatively little to upward social mobility (such as Harvard). Oberlin College in Ohio was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men in 1837. In 1861 the private school known as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) was founded. In 1862, Congress passed a law, which provided states with federal lands for construction and use for higher education. After that many “land-grant colleges” were established.

4. It doesn't mean "school" in common way. It is a word we use referring to higher educational facilities. For example, it is usual for us to say "law school" instead of "university of law".
5. Oberlin College in Ohio was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men in 1837.
6. The United States has never had a national system of education although there is a Federal Department of Education, which in some ways corresponds to the Russian ministry of Education. Its function is merely to gather information and to help finance certain educational programs. Education, Americans say, is "a national concern, a state responsibility, and a local function". Since the Constitution does not state that education is a responsibility of the federal government, all education matters are left to the individual states. In turn, however, state constitutions give the actual administrative control of the schools to the local communities.
7. выше
8. American children begin to attend school at the age of five or six. There are also pre-school classes or kindergartens. Before this kids may attend nursery school or a daycare center.
9. An elementary school is a primary school which is the main point of delivery of primary education in the United States, for children between the ages of 5–11 and coming between pre-kindergarten and secondary education.
10. High school is a form of secondary education and comprises grades 9 or 10 to 12. Most American high schools are comprehensive high schools and accept all students from their local area, regardless of ability.
11. There is usually a very broad range of extracurricular activities available. Most schools, for instance, publish their own student newspapers, and some have their own radio and t.v. stations. Almost all have school orchestras, bands, and choirs, which give public performances. There are theater and drama groups, chess and debating clubs, and, of course, sports. Students can learn flying, diving, and mountain - climbing. They can act as volunteers in hospitals and homes for the aged and do other public-service work. Such activities not only give pupils a chance to be together outside of normal classes, they also help develop a feeling of "school spirit" among the students and in the community.
12. The apostle of American school education is philosopher and educator John Dewey. He believed that the main aim is to teach kids skills, which they will use in the future. He also greatly stressed that activity and experimentation should come first but factual or theoretical information to students is secondary. So, in American schools much attention is given to creative activities. American schools try to adapt to the needs of society. Schools are initiating programs previously viewed as a part of home education. These include subjects such as driver's education, sewing and cooking classes called home economics, health and sex education, where issues like drug and alcohol abuse and smoking may be treated.
13. Every state in the US maintains at least one institution of university rank. Programs in them are often adapted to serve local needs. State universities provide opportunities of higher education usually at a cost considerably below the cost of education in private institutions. Each state has the right to found new public or private institutions of higher education within its borders. Of the nation's 1,900 institutions of higher learning roughly one-third are state or city institutions. About 1,200 are privately

controlled or controlled by religious groups. The others are vocational or junior colleges.

14. Acceptance into university is based on a written application, submission of a transcript showing all courses and results in previously-attended educational institutions, evidence that the student satisfactorily completed all requirements at the previously-attended institution, and sometimes an oral interview or written resume. The evidence of completing requirements in school is either a SAT or ACT.
15. Different schools of higher learning may have different standards of acceptance: some may require excellent grades on the S.A.T. (Scholastic Aptitude Test, which attempts to measure skills in mathematical and verbal fields) or A.C.T. (American College Testing program, which attempts to measure skills in English, mathematics, and the social and natural sciences), while others may have less strict requirements.
16. Universities.
17. Exams.
18. Students are classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. A freshmen is a first year student, a sophomore, a second year student, a junior, a third year student, and a senior, a fourth year student.
19. Most undergraduate students must take liberal arts classes in English, Math, History, and science. They choose a major (specialize) in a subject such as business, education, or art in their third year of college or after they have completed half of their course work. Students must complete a survey course in American History or American Government in order to receive any degree from the University.
20. The earned doctorate is the most advanced degree conferred by American institutions. Doctoral programs usually consist of at least 3 years of study beyond the baccalaureate. There are 2 quite distinct types of doctoral programs: the professional degree and the research degree. The first type represents advanced training for the practice of a given profession, such as the Doctor of Medicine, the Doctor of Dental Science, and similar degrees. These degrees do not imply original research.
21. The most common master's degree program represents a minimum of 1 year of work beyond the baccalaureate. In certain areas this has been extended to 2 years of required graduate study (e.g. in business administration) or even 3 years (e.g. in fine arts). It may also involve one or all of the following additional requirements: a thesis, a general examination, and mastery of a foreign language. The master's degree candidate follows a rather specific course of study, usually in a single field and arranged in cooperation with his adviser. This is not, however, considered to be a research degree, but rather preparation for the PhD. In certain cases it is bypassed by students going for PhD, but may be granted as a consolation prize to those who fail to qualify for the doctorate.
22. The earned doctorate.
23. The research doctorate (PhD) is the highest earned degree in the American graduate school. Candidates usually follow a program of studies concentrated in one of the major fields of knowledge. They are normally required to demonstrate reading proficiency in at least two foreign languages. After a student has satisfactorily completed his course work and met his foreign language requirements, he must take a comprehensive examination to demonstrate a general knowledge of his field. It may be oral or written or both, and is evaluated by a special committee to determine whether he is prepared to undertake his dissertation (it is usually the preliminary, or qualifying, examination). The final period of predoctoral study is given over largely to

the preparation of the dissertation (this may require several years to finish). A final examination is required at most universities after the dissertation and other requirements for the degree have been completed.

24. In the United States, the word "school" describes any place where people learn. You can call a college a "school." You can even call a university a "school." You can use the word "school" for any English language institute, undergraduate or graduate program, or secondary ("high") school.

U.S. university or college follows after high school, or secondary school. A college in the U.S.A. is not a high school or secondary school. College and university programs begin in the thirteenth year of school, when a student is 17 or 18 years old or older. A two-year college offers an associate's degree, as well as certificates. A four-year college or university offers a bachelor's degree. Programs that offer these degrees are called "undergraduate" schools.

You can earn a bachelor's degree at either a college or a university. However, students in the U.S.A. prefer to use the word "college" rather than the word "university" when they talk about four-year undergraduate programs and the bachelor's degree. They use phrases like, "going to college" and "a college degree," when they talk about undergraduate programs at either a college or a university.

Most "colleges" are separate schools. They are not located in a university. Some colleges are part of a university and are located on the university campus. (The "campus" is the school buildings and surrounding area). A few colleges offer graduate programs in selected subjects. However, it is usually universities that offer graduate programs. So, Americans use the word "university" and not "college" when they talk about graduate study.

Translate from Russian to English:

- The basic principle
- education
- general education
- decentralization of education
- Kindergarten
- Primary School
- secondary school
- class
- appraisal
- education system
- training program
- academic year
- homework
- holiday
- student
- main subjects
- free education
- private school
- tuition fee

- extracurricular activities
- finish school
- school
- university admission requirements
- social Sciences
- exact sciences
- subjects of the humanitarian cycle
- university rector
- dean
- head of department
- dropout
- division of students by ability
- student of the first year of study, second, third
- excellent student
- graduate from university
- academic degrees (bachelor, doctor of science)