* When and why did the English language become the global language?

In 19-20 century, due to the growing influence of UK and USA.

* Why is English so important for computer science profession?

Because most programming languages are based in English. Also most of the developments are in English language.

* What were the origins of Old English?

The history of the English language really began in the 5th century with the arrival to the British Isles of three Germanic tribes: the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”.

* What language did the Germans tribes bring to the English island?

German tribes bring languages *what is now called Old English.*

* Which tribe did England get its name from?

Angles.

* When and how did so many people all over the globe begin to speak English?

The widespread of American cinematography, culture and technology made special contributions other primacy of English after the Second World War. As decolonization proceeded throughout the British Empire after the Second World War many former colonies (e.g. India) still continued to use English as the State language.

* What is Esperanto?

It is artificial global language Esperanto, created by Polish oculist doctor Ludwig Zamengof in 1887.

* What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?

The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

* What's the dierence between the names Great Britain and United Kingdom?

Great Britain is the name of the island that is home to the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. The United Kingdom (UK) is a country that is a union of the countries on the island of Great Britain, along with the country of Northern Ireland

* Have you ever been to England?

Yes.

* Which pictures do you imagine when you think of this country?

Big Ben and a lot of rain.

* What do you know of Stonehenge?

It is an ancient circle of stones, one of the most famous and mysterious archaeological sites of the world.

* When was the British's power weakened for the first time?

Afer first word war.

* When and how was English Parliament formed?

In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament.

* Why is King Henry the 8th important historically?

*He dissolved the catholic monasteries and seized their wealth.*

* What do you know about Queen Elizabeth the First?

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

* What is the period of Industrial Revolution in England?

18-19 centuries.

* When did the saying "The Sun never sets on the British Empire" become popular?

In the 19th century, it became popular to apply the phrase to the British Empire.

* When did men and women get the right to take part in the political elections?

It was only in1918 when after the end of World War 1 all men over 21 got the right to vote. Most women got this right much later in 1928.

* How did Britain act during World War Two?
* The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—then consisting of England, Scotland, Wales, and the whole of Ireland—was one of the Allied Powers during the First World War of 1914–1918, fighting against the Central Powers (the German Empire, the Austro- Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Bulgaria). During the Second World War Britain acted as a part of Anti-Hitler Coalition.
* When did the British Empire collapse?

*After the World War II*

* What is the Commonwealth?

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members of the former British Empire. There were only 11 members in 1960, which grew to 21 by 1965.

* Describe British foreign policy now.

I can decribe it as very peacefull and based on ralationships with USA

* What is the UK economically now?

One of the reachest contries of the world.

* Why do so many English people prefer to live in the province and who are commuters?

*life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English 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”.*

* What are "commuters"?

Previous question

* Which political parties in the UK do you know?

Conservative and Unionist Party, Liberal Democrats

* How do elections take place?

The House of Commons has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public in general elections which are held every five 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.The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.

* How many Chambers (Houses) are there in the British Parliament? What is the difference between them?

The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 members. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they sit in the House because they are aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles and bishops of the Church of England. This House has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. The House of Lords may take a part in legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill passed by the Commons.The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor and is the highest court of appeal. The sessions of the Parliament are opened and closed by the Queen Elizabeth the Second.

* Who is the head of the Government?

The government is led by the prime minister , who i selected by all the other ministers.

* What is a cabinet?

 The PM chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet (about 15-25 members or ministers). This is made up of a selection of senior MPs (members of parliament) from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords.

* Call any great political figures in the UK who you remember.

Margaret Thatcher , Boris Jonson

* What is Brexit? What is Brexin?

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 Brexin means the UK membership in EU.

* Do you know anything about the Scripals fake poisoning problem?

I heard a little bit about it. It was some russian spies poisoned in UK

* What does term media include?

*The term “media” may include to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (cable and satellite television, radio and video). Of course these systems overlap with each other and with books, film and the Internet. They cover homes, places of business and leisure activities and their influence as we know is very powerful.*

* What do you think is the reason why the British continue to buy and read newspapers in our internet age?

*I think this is a residual effect.*

* Which categories are the national British newspapers divided into?

*The national press in Britain today consists of 10 daily morning papers and 9 Sunday papers. Most national newspapers used to have their bases and printing facilities in Fleet Street in central London. But many of them have now left this street and moved to other parts of*

*the capital because of very high property rents, competition and opposition from trade unions to the introduction of new printing technology. Some editions of nationals are published in Europe and the USA. New technology meant that newspapers could be printed directly through computers and that resulted in job reductions and cuts in labour.*

* Do you know any British newspapers or magazines (journals)?

*BBC, economist*

* What are the main British radio and television channels?

*Radio 1-5. BBC 1-2*

* What is the BBC service?
* *The BBC now has two television channels (BBC1 and BBC2). BBC1 is a mass-appeal channel with an audience share of 28 per cent. Its programmes consist of news, plays and drama series, comedy, quiz shows, variety performances, sport and documentaries. BBC2 tends to show more serious items such as news analysis and discussion, documentaries, adaptations of novels into plays and series, operas, concerts and some sport. The Labour government has approved (2001) the expansion of BBC television services by the creation of a BBC4 channel (culture and the arts) and two channels for children. These are payable by anyone who owns a television set. The BBC also generates considerable income from selling its programs abroad and from the sale of a program guide (Radio Times). books, magazines and videos. The BBC's external services, the World Service in English and 42 other languages abroad are funded by the Foreign Office. These used to have a reputation for objective news reporting and programs. News reports, documentaries and current-affairs analyses, especially animal films are generally of a high standard. The BBC also began commercially funded television programmes in 1991 by cable to Europe and by satellite links to Africa and Asia.*
* What is Reuters?

*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.*

* At what age do British children go to school?

*from 5 to 7 years.*

* What types of school exist in Britain?

*Secondary and Private*

* What age do British pupils normally take exams?

*At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 year-olds.*

* How can they enter Universities and colleges?

*Good"A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a located university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Unity ersities choose their students after interviews, and competition for places at university is fierce.*

* Which types of British universities do you know?

Redbrick and plate-glass

* What degrees do British students receive on leaving universities?
* *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.*
* When was the term "ballad" used in its present sense?

Between the 8th and the 11th centuries.

* What are the oldest printed fairy tales in England?

In the 18th century.

* What important information does the British folklore contain?

English folklore consists of the myths and legends of England, including the English region's mythical creatures, traditional recipes, urban legends, and folktales. English folklore takes a heavy influence from Pagan tradition, with a number of figures, legends, and creatures being adapted from the pre-Christian traditions of the region. This Pagan influence means that English folklore generally differs between regions in the country, however some myths pervade most of the country.

* What English fairy tales and legends do you know?

Robin Hood

* Which English writers do you know?

*J.K. Rowling, Jane Austen, George Orwell, Oscar Wiled*

* Which English writers have you read in English?

*George Orwell*

* What do you know about UK Theater?

Britain has a long tradition of theater. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. By the medieval period theatre had developed a form of early street theatre, concentrating on themes such as Saint George and the Dragon and Robin Hood. The actors travelled from town to town performing those for their audiences.

* Have you read or seen any Shakespeare plays?

No

* Have you seen any B. Shaw's plays?

No, I haven’t

* Why did the English settles of the Virginia Company call their first permanent location as New England?

In 1607 Virginia Company landed 144 men near the mouth ofthe James River for permanent settlement. The English pictured the new land of America as New England — a region not very much different from old England. The Virginia Company resembled English joint-stock companies of Africa and Asia, but the small Jamestown colony proved to be economic “white elephant” for investors and a nightmare for many ofits inhabitants. The location was low, swampy, covered withtrees full of malaria mosquitoes.

* Who were the very first colonist in North America?

Norsemen

* What were the major events of the first period of the England colonization of North America?

 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 broughtback glorious reports of the coast of Virginia in North America, but the outbreak of war between England and Spain in 1588 postponed the mission of England’s plans.

* Why were some immigrants indentured for a term of service?

The next group of the immigrants to the New World consisted of the English puritans who disagreed with the English Church and fled from persecution at home to Holland. In July 1620 a group of 102 so-called pilgrims sailed on the ship “Mayflower” to North America with the hope to set up a colony and find there civil and religious freedom. After a long Trans - Atlantic crossing the pilgrims landed ina place now called Province Town and started building one of the first permanent Massachusetts’s villages called New Plymouth. The group was badly prepared for the existence in the New World. Many of the pilgrims were weakened by the journey, had little skill in hunting and fishing and survived through the following winter only thanks to the help of the neighboring Indians. The first religious group was followed by a thousand other English Puritans who came to Massachusetts Bay and founded some communities in the place where now is Boston.

* How did New Amsterdam turn into New York?

In 1664 King Charles II gave a large area of Manhattan Islandto his brother Duke of York and New Amsterdam was turned into New York in honor of this duke. English settlements spread to the north, west, and south, populating the gap between New England and other British settlements.

* What was the colonists' policy towards the Indians?

In books and later in Westerns the Indians were always portrayed as “the hair-raising baddies”. The phrase “the only good Indian is a dead Indian” was generally used. The means of violence were varied and included not only mass extermination, but also bounty-hunting (scalping for profit), massacre of women and children, the assassination of Indian kings and leaders, the forced relocation of peoples. By the end of the 18-th century some Indian tribes had been exterminated. The others had been forced to accept so-called “the peace terms” according to which they ceded a substantial part of their territory to the whites and moved to reservations, not suitable for farming and that’s why not needed by white settlers Afro-Americans.

* How did Africans get into America?

By ships, as slaves.

* Why did the colonists need Black slaves?

To work on the new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco and cotton black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America.

* What happened to the Black slaves, if they escaped but later were captured?

It depends oftheir owner.

* Who were so-called "conductors"?

The escape route, called the Underground Railroad, was a network of hiding places and people called “conductors” who led slaves north to freedom. The journey was long and extremely difficult. During the day, slaves hid in caves or in barns belonging to anti-slavery white farmers. At night, they were taken to the next hiding place. Only a few slaves ever reached the promised land of Canada.

* What was the main reason of British — French war?

By 1750 there were thirteen British colonies, competing with the French ones. In 1749 the French sent an expedition down the Ohio River to claim the land in the Mississippi basin for Luis XV. The British government answered by organizing an offensive against the French. The Seven Years’ War ended in the expulsion of France from North America.

* What consequences had the victory of Britain on the relations between American colonies and their mother country?

The British Prime Minister George Granville was determined to make the American colonies realize their obligations to the Empire. He introduceda series of new financial programs for America. The Currency Act of 1764 extended an earlier edict against making colonial money legal. A New Sugar Act puta duty on the goods shipped to the colonies. Besides sugar taxes were put upon silk and wine

* What series of British actions led to the American war for independence?

In 1774 the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. Delegates wrote to King George asking to reopen Boston Harbor. American lawyers Thomas Jefferson and James Wilson worked out the rights of Americans and their own legislation. King George did not answer the letter and sent more warships to America. American patriots called on Americans to take up arms to defend their rights. In April, 1775 the British regulars at Lexington and Concord (near Boston) were met by armed American volunteers (so-called militia). This proclaimed the beginning of American War for Independence.

* What role did “The Boston Massacre” and the Boston “Tea Party” play in the revolutionary movement?

They defiantly showed the dissatisfaction of the Americans.

* What was the main idea of the “Declaration of Independence” drafted by Thomas Jefferson?

That american colonies are independent from British empire

* How did the revolutionary events develop after the “Declaration of Independence” had been adopted?

That colonies independent from British empire

* Which great advantage did American militia have over British soldiers?

They were fighting at home and for freedom

* What were the very first steps of Philadelphia Convention after the decisive victory of the American colonial army?

 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 state. Centralized executive power was to be effected by Federal Government headed by a President with wide jurisdiction over home and foreign affairs.

* When was the very first president of the USA elected?

In 1788-1789

* What was the situation with Indians and black slaves in the USA after the War
* for Independence?

 The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it. Age-old prejudices against “blacks” prevented the “white” Americans from considering them as their equals and very many Americans still believed that blacks were basically inferior to whites.

* Were Indians and Blacks really granted the Civil rights?

No

* Why did the abolition issue become particularly stressful in 1850?

In 1850 California became the thirty-first American state. The Civil War While the nation was growing and developing. The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it.

* How did the southerners regard slavery?

As soldiers the Southerners started with certain superiority for most of them were accustomed to fighting as a normal occupation for men. Besides, among their leaders there were two men of great military talent — generals Jackson and Lee. During the first stages of the war the Northerners had a lot of failures. But Lincoln himself started learning strategy, scanning military maps, outlining plans of campaigns. And his determination soon began to be widely appreciated by common people in the North.

* How did the secession process develop?

A few days after A. Lincoln’s election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. Soon six other southern states Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisianaand 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.

* What was Abraham Lincoln attitude to slavery?

He has no problems with slavery.

* How did the Civil War start and how long did it last?

From 12 of April 1861 to 13 of May 1865

* Were the black slaves fully liberated after the Civil War?

No

* What instruments were designed by Southern whites to terrorize blacks?

*“one drop” of “black blood, to be “black”. Without land and property black freedmen again became dependent on white landowners and worked for them as tenants.*

* What were the activities of the K. K. K.?

In 1869 the racist organization Ku-Klux-Klan was organized. Blacks were not allowed to go to the polls, beaten, or murdered. The Klan’s purpose was not only keeping e slavery but also openly political and social. Klansmen also attacked white philanthropists and schoolteachers who openly showed their support ofthe Black people. None who helped to raise the status of the blacks was safe. The K.K.K’s actions moved Congress in 1871 to pass two Acts directed against its violence, but for a long time proved unsuccessful in suppressing the Klan’s activities.

* Why did black Americans fail to achieve real equality during the term of reconstruction?

Harsh labor-contract laws, imprisonment for minor crimes,work under deplorable conditions for coal, lumber, or railroad-building corporations left most blacks in situation slightly improved from slavery. The political rights of Black people were not secured either.

* What three main branches is the federal government of the US divided into?
* What principle forms the basis of the US constitution?
* What way has the original text of the constitution been changed in?
* What is the difference between Republicans and Democrats?
* What is the procedure for electing delegates to national Conventions?
* What are the functions of the houses in Congress?
* How does a Bill become a law?
* What is lobbying and how is its existence officially justified?
* How is the US president elected?
* What is “the Cabinet”?
* What is the US president responsible for?
* What is the main instrument of the federal judiciary?
* What is the attitude of many Americans to their politicians?
* What are the responsibilities of State Governments?
* What do you know of 2020 Presidential election?
* What factors have contributed to the USA becoming the leading economic nation?
* What role did tycoons play in American society?
* Why were measures taken to control big business?
* What were the main causes of the Great Depression?
* Why were the World Wars so beneficial for the USA?
* What were the main reasons of the “witch-hunt” of the 50s in the 20 century?
* Franklin Roosevelt and his role in American history;
* John Kennedy and his peaceful initiatives