## [ШАБЛОН]

# Лекция 08-09-2020 (1)

Answer the following questions (1, 00-21-12):

1. **When and why did the English language become the global language?**
	1. It became global after the Second World War because of a large number of speakers in lots of countries with official English language.
2. **Why is English so important for the computer science profession?**
	1. It's used in syntax of most programming languages, most of the literature is written in English,
3. **What were the origins of Old English?**
	1. Similar languages, which were being used by three germanic tribes.
4. **What language did the German tribes bring to the English island?**
	1. Old English.
5. **Which tribe did England get its name from?**
	1. England got its name from The Angles.
6. **When and how did so many people all over the globe begin to speak English?**
	1. Firstly English had come to British Colonies since the 18th century, after the Second World War English language had become the main language of diplomacy and international relations.
7. **What is Esperanto?**
	1. It is an artificial language, developed to let people from different countries communicate.

**Snapshots of Britain**

1. **What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?**
2. The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
3. **What is the difference between the names Great Britain and United Kingdom?**
4. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island). Wales and Scotland (the northern part of the island). The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK).
5. **Have you ever been to England?**
6. Yes, I have/ No, I haven’t
7. **Which pictures do you imagine when you think of this country?**
8. I imagine Big Ben and Stonehenge.
9. **What do you know of Stonehenge?**
10. Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, each around 13 feet (4.0 m) high, seven feet (2.1 m) wide, and weighing around 25 tons. Archaeologists believe it was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC.

**Some snapshots of British History**

1. **When was the British`s power weakened for the first time?**
2. In the 11th century when the Island was conquered.
3. **When and how was English Parliament formed?**
4. Henry first`s brother was forced to sign the agreement between the king and the feudal barons so-called Magna Charta in 1215, in which he promised to limit the Crown`s power and control over finance. In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament.
5. **Why is King Henry the 8th important historically?**
6. Henry 8th broke with the Roman Church, “nationalized” the English Church. He dissolved the catholic monasteries and seized their wealth. He came into history as the one who killed or executed his daughter of the second wife Anne Boleyn became the most famous Queen.
7. **What do you know about Queen Elizabeth the First?**
8. She is the daughter of Henry the 8th and Anne Boleyn. During her reign (1558-1603) she strengthened England considerably, stimulated shipbuilding, developed foreign commerce, art, and theatres.
9. **What is the Period of the Industrial Revolution in England?**
10. At the end of 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 in London and a movement of population from the countryside into towns began.
11. **When did the saying “The Sun never sets on the British Empire become popular”?**
12. In 1850 Great Britain had as many merchant ships as the rest of the world. Queen Victoria's 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.
13. **When did men and women get the right to take part in the political elections?**
14. It was only in 1918 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.
15. **How did Britain act during World War Two?**
16. 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 during air-raids (in comparison with 27 million people loss in our country).
17. **When did the British Empire collapse?**
18. The postwar period testified the collapse of the British Empire. Starting with India in 1948 all big countries of the former British Empire reached independence. Only Bermuda, the Falklands and Gibraltar were still British.
19. **What is the commonwealth?**
20. 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. Queen Elizabeth the Second is the head of the Commonwealth, even though half the member states are republics.
21. **Describe British foreign policy now.**
22. In foreign policy Britain believes in a “special relationship” with the USA. This relationship is based upon a shared language, strong Anglo-Saxon culture, and particularly strong relationships between Prime Minister Churchill and Roosevelt during the war and between M. Thatcher and Reagan in the 1980s and between Blair and Clinton at the end of the 20th century.
23. **What is the UK economically now?**
24. The UK is the world's largest producer and exporter of iron, steel products, machinery, chemicals.
25. **Why do so many English people prefer to live in the province and who are commuters?**
26. 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”.
27. **What are “commuters”?**
28. 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”.

# Лекция 15-09-2020 (2)

Task 4 (2, 00-35-13):

1. **Which political parties in the UK do you know?**
	1. Conservative and Unionist Party, Labour Party, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland independence parties.
2. **How do elections take place?**
	1. They take place every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of the Parliament.
3. **How many Chambers (Houses) are there in the British Parliament? What is the difference between them?**
	1. There are two houses — the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons has 651 seats, which are occupied by Members of Parliament who are elected by the British people. The party which wins the elections gets most seats and forms the Government. Its leader becomes Prime Minister. Most legislation originates in the Commons. The House of Lords comprises about 1200 members. It's members are not elected: they sit in the house because they are aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers or those who got the titles from the Queen and also bishops of the Church of England. This house has no real power and acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. It may take part in legislation, but it can't permanently block a bill passed by the Commons.
4. **Who is the head of the Government?**
	1. Formally the head of the Government is the Monarch. Now — the Queen Elizabeth the Second.
5. **What is a cabinet?**
	1. It's a committee of ministers (about 15-25 members or ministers) chosen by the Parliament Members. Each member of the Cabinet is responsible for a department like Home or Foreign Affairs and the Exchequer.
6. **Call any great political figures in the UK who you remember.**
	1. The Queen Elizabeth the Second, Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher.
7. **What is Brexit? What is Brexin?**
	1. Brexit is the withdrawal of the UK from the EU. Brexin is the opposite of brexit.
8. **Do you know anything about the Scripals fake poisoning problem?**
	1. Yes, I've heard about it on the news.

Перевод:

Британский парламент состоит из двух палат — the British parliament is made up of two chambers.

Проводить выборы — to hold elections.

Выигрывать выборы — to win the elections.

Образовывать правительство — to form the Government.

Свод законов — a set of laws.

Наследовать, наследники — to inherit, a heir.

Не иметь реальной власти — to have no real power.

Совещательный совет — advisory council.

Принимать участие — to take a part in.

Заблокировать законопроект — to block a bill.

Высший Апелляционный суд — highest court of appeal.

Принимать политические решения — to make political decisions.

Исполнительные и законодательные обязанности — executive and legislative duties.

Открытие и роспуск парламента — opening and dissolving Parliament.

Выполнение обязанностей — fulfilling duties.

Благосостояние — welfare.

Быть ответственным — to responsible.

Управлять страной — to run a country.

Task 5 (2, 00-58-18):

1. **What does the term "media" include?**
	1. It refers to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (television, radio, video and now computer).
2. **What do you think is the reason why the British continue to buy and read newspapers in our internet age?**
	1. Tradition and high quality of the content.
3. **Which categories are the British newspapers divided into?**
	1. "Broadsheets" are the quality ones, national newspapers such as The Guardian and The Times. "Tabloids" are the popular ones with more simple information such as The Sun. "Mid-market" is something in between large- and small-sheet magazines.
4. **Do you know any names of the British newspapers or magazines (journals)?**
	1. The Times, The Observer, The Daily Mail.
5. **What are the main British radio and television channels?**
	1. The main British radio channels are: BBC channels, Heart and Capital FM. The main British television channels are: ITV, Netflix, Channel 4 and BBC 1 and 2.
6. **What is the BBC service?**
	1. It is the British broadcasting international company, owning several radio and television channels.
7. **What is Reuters?**
	1. It is an international news agency, which operates in more than 200 cities and offers quick and easy access to hot news in about 200 languages.

# Лекция 2020-09-22 (3)

3 лекция (38:39)

1. **At what age do British children go to school?**
	1. Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years).
2. **What types of school exist in Britain?**
	1. Secondary and Private
3. **What age do British pupils normally take exams?**
	1. In 1988 a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 year-olds.
4. **How can they enter Universities and colleges?**
	1. 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. Universities choose their students after interviews, competition for places at university is fierce.
5. **Which types of British universities do you know?**
	1. There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge. London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Binningham. 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. **What degrees do British students receive on leaving universities?**
	1. 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.

**Task 8.(3 лекция (39:16))**

**Translate from Russian into English:**

Обязательное школьное образование - compulsory schooling, Государственные, общеобразовательные, средние школы - state, general education, and secondary schools, Профессиональное образование - professional education, Оплата за учебу - tuition fee, Поступить в университет, закончить университет - enter and finish the university

# Лекция 21-10-2020 (6)

1. **When was the term “ballad” used in its present sense?**
	1. It was in the 18th century that the term ballad was used in its present sense.
2. **What are the oldest printed fairy tales in England?** A. Tom Thumb. In this fairytale a childless poor couple asked Magician Merlin to give them a son even if he were no bigger than his father’s thumb. Tom Thumb uncounted many adventures.
3. **What important information does the British folklore contain?**
	1. British folklore contains myths and legends, regional mythical creatures, urban legends and folktales.
4. **What English fairy tales and legends do you know?**
	1. I am familiar with Robin Hood tales and Brythonic-inspired Arthurian legend.
5. **Which English writers do you know?**
	1. I’ve heard of Charles Dickens, Walter Scott. There were also famous poets such as Baron and Shelly. Lewis Caroll is well known for his “Alice in Wonderland”. And of course I have to mention Arthur Conan Doyle who created one of the most popular and recognized characters of English literature.
6. **Which English writers have you read in English?**
	1. Among others I’ve read the Harry Potter series by J.K.Rowling and The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscaw Wilde.
7. **What do you know about UK Theater?**
	1. UK Theater has a very long history. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. Today there are over 200 theatres in the UK, at least 40 of them are in London.
8. **Have you read or seen any Shakespeare plays?**
	1. Of course I’ve read Shakespeare plays, but unfortunately I have never seen one.
9. **Have you seen any B.Shaw’s plays?**
	1. I haven’t.

# Лекция 11-11-2020 (8 ЛЕКЦИЯ)

# Task 11

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

# While the nation was growing and developing, the situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex.

# **2. Were Indians and Blacks really granted the Civil rights?**

#  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. Besides by the Constitution the slavery issue was left in the hands of the State legislature and Federal Government had no right to abolish it.

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

# After the news about the gold in California had spread, over 80000 Americans as well as thousands of foreigners streamed to the West with hope to get rich. Very many of such fortune-seekers died because of difficult conditions and illnesses. The gold rush helped to change California from a frontier area into a state. In 1850 California became the thirty-first American state.

# **4. How did the southerners regard slavery?**

# In 1820 by the Missouri Compromise Act slavery was allowed south of 36 parallel but not north of it.

# **5. 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, 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. What was Abraham Lincoln attitude to slavery?**

# The new Republican Party, which was organized in 1854, with Abraham Lincoln as one of its chief founders, demanded that slavery be kept within old boundaries set out in 1820.

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

# In April 1861, a Civil War broke out between North and South. The war lasted four years

# **8. Were the black slaves fully liberated after the Civil War?**

# The government proclaimed the emancipation of the slave soldiers who fought for the Union. In 1865 it was followed by the antislavery amendment to the Constitution making slavery illegal throughout the whole country.

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

# When in 1872 the Amnesty Act against Klansmen was adopted, terrorism against blacks even widened. Nighttime visits, whippings, and murder became common phenomena. After that thousands of blacks started migrating to the North.

# **10. 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 of the Black people.

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

# Throughout the post-Civil War Reconstruction era, in an effort to restore white supremacy in the South after the emancipation of slaves, the ruling white majority began to classify anyone considered to have "one drop" of "black blood, to be "black". The laws did not guarantee any social rights of the Blacks. They did not require redistribution of land or wealth in the South. Without land and property black freedmen again became dependent on white landowners and worked for them as tenants. 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.

# Task 12

# **1. What three main branches in the federal government of the US divided into?**

#  The constitution provides three main branches of government: the executive branch (the president, the vice president, the cabinet), the legislative branch (the Congress) and the judicial branch (the Supreme Court).

# **2. What principle forms the basis of the US constitution?**

#  Basic principles which form the basis of the US constitution: popular sovereignty. limited government. separation of powers.

# **3. What way has the original text of the constitution been changed in?**

#  To meet the changing needs of the nation, the constitution has been repeatedly amended.

# **4. What is the dierence between Republicans and Democrats?**

# The Democratic Party is older than the Republican Party. 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. What is the procedure for electing delegates to national Conventions?**

# 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. Candidates try to gain a majority of delegate votes for their national party conventions (in July of August). The presidential campaign that follows continues until election in early November when the candidates make final television appearances and appeal for the votes. In November of the election year the voters across the nation go to the polls.

# **6. What are the functions of the houses in Congress?**

#  The most important functions of Congress:

# 1) Lawmaking (setting policy for the country);

# 2) Oversight of the executive branch;

# 3) Constituent service.

# **7. How does a Bill become a law?**

#  The Congressmen accept and improve some bills, that were not rejected. The committee responsible for a particular bill holds hearings on it. Experts appear before the committee and offer suggestions and opinions about the bill. After the hearings, the committee reports its recommendations to the House. These recommendations may include suggested changes in the bill, or the committee may propose an entirely new one. Generally, Congress goes along with the decisions of its committees. For a bill to become a law it must be passed by both the House and the Senate and signed by President. If President vetoes the bill it is sent back to Congress. To overcome President’s veto, the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

# **8. What is lobbying and how is its existence officially justified?**

#  Lobbying is a practice performed by either individuals or big corporations or organizations, who try to influence law whereby public campaigns are undertaken to pressure governments into specific public policy actions. The legality of lobbying comes from the Constitution and from participatory democracy.

# **9. How is the US president elected?**

# The presidential election is an amalgamation of separate state elections. Candidates must submit separate filings in each of the 50 states if they want to qualify on each state's ballot. The primary elections are run by state and local governments, while the caucuses are organized directly by the political parties. Under the United States Constitution, the manner of choosing electors for the Electoral College is determined by each state's legislature. Generally, voters are required to vote on a ballot where they select the candidate of their choice.

# The President of the United States are elected to a four–year term of office, with no more than two full terms allowed.

# **10. What is "The Cabinet"?**

# The President chooses the fourteen cabinet members. The Cabinet's role is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office.

# **11. What is the US president responsible for?**

#  The President is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws written by Congress and, to that end, appoints the heads of the federal agencies, including the Cabinet. The USA Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but they must be approved by the Senate.

# **12. What is the main instrument of the federal judiciary?**

#  A Supreme Court and other federal courts is the main instrument of the federal judiciary. Courts decide what really happened and what should be done about it. They also provide a peaceful way to decide private disputes that people can’t resolve themselves. Depending on the dispute or crime, some cases end up in the federal courts and some end up in state courts.

# **13. What is the attitude of many Americans to their politicians?**

#  Americans continue to distrust the government, although there are signs that hostility toward government has begun to diminish. The national mood and trust are both up from the mid-1990s, but still just 20% of Americans are highly satisfied with the state of the nation and only 34% basically trust the government.

# 14. What are the responsibilities of State Governments?

#  State Government exercise important functions in the United States. It plans and pay for most roads, run public schools, provide water, organize police and fire services, cooperate in services ranging from welfare to transportation. The state government can abolish a local government, merge it with other entities, or give it additional authority.

#  **15. What do you know of 2020 Presidential election?**

#  The 2020 United States presidential election was on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The Democratic ticket of former vice president Joe Biden defeated the Republican ticket of incumbent president Donald Trump. Biden won the largest share of the popular vote against an incumbent. The election saw the highest voter turnout since 1900.

# **Task 3. Find the English words and phrases corresponding to the Russian equivalents: (Не искали в лекциях)**

# Национальная конвенция - National Conventions, Общие выборы- General elections, Привлекательность (кандидата) - Attractiveness (candidate), Оказывать давление - Exert pressure, Первичные выборы - Primary elections, Получить подавляющее большинство голосов - Get overwhelming majority of votes, Группа, отстаивающая чьи-либо интересы - A group that defends someone's interests, Положить конец правонарушениям - Put an end to wrongdoing, На самом низком уровне (движения) - At the lowest level (movement), Баллотироваться на пост президента от какой-либо партии - Run for president from any party, Достичь компромисса - Reach a compromise, Выдвигать кандидата - Nominate a candidate, Голосовать за кандидата от разных партий на различные должности - Vote for a candidate from different parties for different positions, Платить членские взносы - Pay membership fees, Коллегия выборщиков - Electoral college, Оказывать давление - Exert pressure, Проводить подготовительную пропагандисткую работу перед обсуждением какого-либо законопроекта - Carry out preparatory advocacy work before discussing any draft law

# Лекция 18-11-2020 (9 ЛЕКЦИЯ)

1. **What factors have contributed to the USA becoming the leading economic nation?**
	1. Theodore Roosevelt found the Progressive movement; he wanted to allow the businessmen enough freedom of action to make their firms efficient and prosperous. While the First World War started on the continent of Europe, the USA quickly became the main supplier of weapon and capital to the countries of the Anti-German allies. By 1919 USA had a primary world economy, with enormous productive capacity and extensive markets for manufactured goods. From 1920 to October 1929 America became the wealthiest country in the world with no obvious rival. Yet by 1930 she had hit a depression that was to have world-wide consequences.
2. **What role did tycoons play in American society?**
	1. By 1913 more than one third of the whole world's industrial production had been originated from the mines and factories of the USA. The growth of American industry was organized and controlled by the number of powerful businessmen. Tycoons were widely admired as the creators of nation's prosperity, the models of so-called "American Dream." As the corporations grew bigger and more powerful, they became "trusts". The trusts had controlled large parts of American industry. By their wealth and power 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. **Why were measures taken to control big business?**
4. Progressive Americans were alarmed by the power of the trusts and the contemptuous way in which industrial leaders rejected the criticism. In the early years of the twentieth century a stream of books and magazine articles appeared touching national problems. Novelists like Mark Twain and Henry James analyzed the impact of wealth and ambition on social life. In 1901 T.Roosevelt became president who started the policy of so-called "square deal» to take the trusts under control. However the "square deal" of Roosevelt's administration (1901-1909) failed and next President Woodrow Wilson started policy in 1912 "The New Freedom». One of Wilson's first steps was to give more rights to labor unions, reducing the powers of the trusts.
5. **What were the main causes of the Great Depression?**
	1. On the surface it seemed that prosperity would continue forever but below the surface there were already a lot of troubles. 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 plagued with overproduction. In the United States, the Great Depression began soon after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors.
6. **Why were the World Wars so beneficial for the USA?**
	1. After the end of the Second World War began The Cold War. The Cold War was an ideological struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States over control of the world. 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.
7. **What were the main reasons of the "witch-hunt" of the 50s in the 20th century?**
	1. 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. 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 early 1950s till the mid 1950s 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”
8. **Franklin Roosevelt and his role in American history;**
	1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (January 30, 1882 – April 12, 1945), commonly known by his initials FDR, was an American statesman and political leader who served as the 32nd President of the United States. A Democrat, he was elected four times and served from March 1933 to his death in April 1945. He was a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century, leading the United States during a time of worldwide economic depression and total war. A dominant leader of the Democratic Party, he built a New Deal Coalition that realigned American politics after 1932, as his New Deal domestic policies defined American liberalism for the middle third of the 20th century.

Roosevelt dominated the American political scene during the twelve years of his presidency, and his policies and ideas continued to have significant influence for decades afterward. He orchestrated the realignment of voters that created the Fifth Party System. Roosevelt's New Deal Coalition united labor unions, big city machines, white ethnics, African Americans, and rural white Southerners. His work also influenced the later creation of the United Nations and Bretton Woods. Roosevelt is consistently rated by students as one of the top three U.S. Presidents, along with Abraham Lincoln and George Washington.

1. **John Kennedy and his peaceful initiatives**
	1. 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. 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.

**Translate the words and phrases from Russian into English:**

Тихая заводь - backwater, трущобы - slums, воздействовать на - to influence, проводить закон - to pass laws, профсоюз - labor union, производственные мощности - production capacity, конвейер - assembly line, недостаточное потребление - underconsumption, акции - shares, stocks, головорез - thug, разрушительная депрессия - devastating depression, калека - amputee, быть обеспокоенным - to be concerned over/to be worried by, объединяться в профсоюзы - to unionize/to form trade unions, проводить акции - to hold protests, призыв на военную службу - conscription, работать в полную силу - to work at full swing, подоходный налог - income tax, нормировать - to normalize, сдаться - to surrender, заслуга - merit, политика переселения - relocation policy, проложить путь - pave the way, священник - priest/preacher/pastor, подавать в суд на кого-либо - to sue somebody, разрядка напряженности - detente(/deɪˈtɑːnt/), компенсация - compensation, возмещение - reparation

#

#

#

# Лекция 28-10-2020 (7 лекция)

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

* The English pictured the new land of America as New England – a region not noticeably different from old England.
1. Who were the very first colonists in North America?
* It was Norsemen from Greenland.
1. What were the major events of the first period of the English colonization of North America?
* There were the Virginia Company, Pilgrims and English Puritans immigration.
1. Why were some immigrants indentured for a term of service?
* "Redemptioners" (искупители) from the Scots and the Irish paid as much as they could of their passage before sailing from Europe to America. After they landed in the colonies, they were indentured for a term of service proportional to the amount of their debt.
1. How did New Amsterdam turn into New York?
* 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 (duke - герцог).
1. What was the colonists’ policy towards the Indians?
2. By the end of the 18-th century some Indians tribes had been exterminated. The others had been forced to accept so-called “the peace terms” according to which they ceded substantial part of their territory to the whites and moved to reservations, not suitable for farming and that’s why not needed by colonists’.
3. How did Africans get into America?
4. Black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America by ships.
5. Why did the colonists need Black slaves?
6. Black slaves were needed to work on new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco and cotton.
7. What happened to the Black slaves, if they escaped but later were captured?
8. They could be legally recaptured and returned to their masters.
9. Who were so-called “conductors”?
10. “Conductors” were the people who helped slaves get North to Canada where it was the only place they could become free.

**And**

1. What was the main reason of British-Frensh war?
* Each country wanted more territory occupied by its colonies. 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 responded by organizing an elaborate offensive against the French.
1. What consequences had the victory of Britain on the relations between American colonies and their mother country?
* Americans felt much less dependent on the mother country, because the costly seven-year struggle severely strained Britain’s treasury and the difference in interests between their countries became more noticeable.
1. What series of British actions led to the American war for independence?
* There are new financial programs for America: New Sugar Act, Stamp Act, the Quartering Act.
1. What role did “The Boston Massacre” and the Boston “Tea Party” play in the revolutionary movement?
* The Americans felt angry upon the presence of unnecessary troops, the English courts and customs officers.
1. What was the main idea of the “Declaration of Independence” drafted by Thomas Jefferson?
2. The “Declaration of Independence” stated that all men were created equal and proclaimed their rights for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.
3. How did the revolutionary events develop after the “Declaration of Independence” had been adopted?
4. The war for Independence lasted for six years and was hard to win.
5. Which great advantage did American militia have over British soldiers?
6. The American militia had one great advantage - they were fighting at home and for freedom.
7. What were the very first steps of Philadelphia Convention after the decisive victory of the American colonial army?
8. One of the first tasks for Americans was the creation of new political institutions to exercise the governmental authority seized from Great Britain.
9. When was the very first president of the USA elected?
10. The first president of the USA was elected in February of 1789. His name was Goerge Washington.

**ЛЕКЦИЯ 25.11.20 (10 лекця)**

1. What were the aims of early institutions of higher learning?

Gain more material success.

2. Did American colleges duplicate their British counterparts in all aspects?

Yes

3. List the changes that took place in the American system of higher education in 19th century.

Foundation of MIT, law, which provided states with federal lands to be used for higher education.

4. What does the word "school" mean as applied to an element of an American

university?

Any institution at which instruction is given in a particular discipline.

5. At what time were women first admitted to American universities?

1837

6. Is public education in the USA centralized?

No

7. Is there a united system of education in the USA?

Yes

8. At what age do children begin to attend school in the USA?

From 6 year.

9. What is an elementary school in the USA?

A primary school for the first six or eight grades.

10. What is a high school in the USA?

High school is a secondary school.

11. What is the theoretical basis of the great amount of time allotted to extracurricular activities?

John Dewey stressed that activity and experimentation should come first. The main aim is to teach thinking and skills.

12. What kind of personality do they try to develop in American school-students?

Adapted to the needs of society.

13. Is there a national system if higher education?

Yes

14. How can an American school-leaver enter a higher educational institution?

Pass SAT and ACT.

15. What are the entrance standards and admission policies at American universities

and Colleges?

Written application, submission of a transcript showing all courses, evidence that student completed all requirements, oral interview.

16. Where is competitive admission more common: at public (state) or private colleges and Universities?

public

17. When is the dropout rating the highest?

First year.

19. What is "majoring"?

majoring - specialize in (a particular subject) at college or university.

20. What are the American advanced degrees?

PhD degree and master

21. How does one obtain the Master's degree?

The master’s degree candidate follows a rather specific course of study, usually in a single field and arranged in cooperation with his adviser.

22. Which of these degrees is actually a research degree?

PhD degree

23. How does one get the PhD degree?

Candidates follow a program of studies concentrated in one of the major fields of knowledge. They required to demonstrate reading in at least two foreign languages.

24. What do the words "college" and "school" mean?

Collage - an educational institution or establishment, in particular one providing higher education or specialized professional or vocational training.

School - an institution for educating children.

**ЛЕКЦИЯ 02.12.20 (Шумилин) (11 лекця)**

**P.S.** Эти вопросы тотальный высер разума.

Task 15

**1. What are the similar and different features in the work of the US National Academy**

**of sciences and the Russian one?**

*Both countries spend huge money on science and they are the main source and of funding for fundamental research and the biggest customer of military programs. Although the USA doesn’t exercise centralized science and technology policy as opposed to Russia.*

**2. Which non-profit scientific institution do you know in the USA? What is "Think**

**Tanks"?**

*RAND (Research and development) Corporation and NSF (National Science Foundation) are one of such non-profit organizations. Think Tank is a group of people whose main task is to conduct research on a specified topic.*

**3. Which role did the World Wars play in the development of American science?**

*The challenges and needs of World War I have led to the establishment of research laboratories in many US universities. During WWII many scientists moved from Europe to the US. That has made a huge boost to US science.*

**4. What part did the US universities occupy in the development of research?**

*US universities are doing a great part of research and development. It is conducted not only in their laboratories, but also in laboratories of different government departments.*

**5. Which names of American Nobel prize winners do you know? Do you know any**

**Russians among them?**

*Pick yourself:* [*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:American\_Nobel\_laureates*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category%3AAmerican_Nobel_laureates)

*Russian-american:* [*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_Russian\_Nobel\_laureates*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Russian_Nobel_laureates)

**6. What do you know about NASA activities?**

*NASA is responsible for training and forming space crews along with scientific research of atmospheric and space research in aviation, aeronautics and astronautics.*

**7. Tell about the space age in the USA and Russia. Give the examples of space**

**cooperation of our two countries.**

*From the late 40s both countries were in the race to be a leader in upper atmospheric research. USSR launched the world's first artificial satellite in 1957 and Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space. In 1975 USA and USSR achieved the first international human space flight - the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. Since then various space shuttles docked with MIR orbital station where astronauts from different countries made their research. The ILS and ISS are another examples of cooperation between two countries.*

Task 16

**1. How can the Indian contribution to American English be traced?**

*The indian languages gave the colonists a lot of words and geographical names all over the USA. Names of multiple states have indian origin.*

**2. What kind of words did the English settlers borrow from other languages?**

*Immigrants have borrowed names of plants, animals, goods and geographical names - all kinds of words from indian and europe languages.*

**3. When was the phrase "the American language" used for the first time?**

*The leaders of American revolution have used “American English” as one of their weapons of Independence.*

**4. What importance did the founders of American nation attach to the power of the**

**Language?**

*English language became a political problem. Adams, Jefferson and Franklin have made the first attempts to renovate English language. Webster has said “America must be as independent in literature as she is in politics, as famous for arts as for arms”.*

**5. Who was the first to think of reforming the chaotic English spelling?**

*In 1768 Franklin published a paper “A scheme for a New Alphabet and a Reformed Mode of Spelling”, but the ideas were not adopted.*

**6. What measures were suggested to promote American English?**

*Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Murray suggested changing spelling and grammar and break with classical British English.*

**7. What was the aim of this political action?**

*Webster claimed to “save our native tongue from the clamor of pedantry”, surrounding the English language and provide a specific American approach to training children.*

**8. Why is Webster called the champion of American English?**

*Webster’s contribution to American language is hard to overestimate, his name has become synonymous with ‘dictionary’, and his works have had enormous influence on american standards of spelling and writing.*

**9. What did Webster do to develop American English?**

*Webster has published books to teach elementary pupils and the Dictionary as the next step in his program to standardize the American language.*