

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: COUNTRY STUDIES.

PART 1. THE UK

(with audio/video guide)

STUDENT'S BOOK



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Укладачі:

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Навчально-методичний посібник “Listening Comprehension: Country Studies. Part 1. The UK (with audio/video guide)” розроблено як додаток до навчальних підручників, рекомендованих для студентів 2-3 курсів, з метою збагачення змісту та удосконалення навичок слухання автентичних текстів, а також підвищення якості філологічної підготовки студентів, які вивчають англійську мову як фахову дисципліну або другу іноземну мову у вищих навчальних закладах.

Студентам запропоновано набір тестів різних видів та рекомендації, як самотійно працювати над розвитком навичок слухання та сприймання іноземної мови. Матеріал посібника можна використовувати у вищих навчальних закладах, а також для проведення факультативних занять у гімназіях, гуманітарних ліцеях, загальноосвітніх школах із поглибленим вивченням іноземних мов, для слухачів курсів та осіб, які самотійно вивчають англійську мову.

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Preface

The manual consists of listening tests accompanied by authentic or semi-authentic recordings played twice along. Each test includes clear instructions how to do it correctly. The recorded text types/videos might include conversations, lectures, discussions, narratives, announcements, instructions or media broadcast. There will usually be one task for each of the recordings for a student to do. The typical task types include: multiple choice, true/false, matching and gap filling. Some tips how to do different types of tasks:

TRUE/FALSE

In this type of task, you need to decide if the given statements convey the same information as used in the text (and mark them *True*) or different (and mark them *False*).

- Remember that your task is to decide if a statement is true or false in reference to the text, not if it is true in general;
- remember that the questions follow the order of the information in the text;
- many true or false statements are built in such a way that the information from the text is conveyed by means of synonyms or antonyms.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In a multiple choice task you need to rule out the incorrect answers and choose one answer that is correct. The correct answer should contain the same information as the text.

- Before you start reading the text, first read all the questions and then find in the text the parts that correspond to each question – it can be a single word, a sentence or a paragraph;
- remember that the questions follow the order of the information in the text. It is safe to assume that the answer to question number two will be somewhere before the answer to question number three. This might help you if you are not sure where to look for the answer to a particular question;
- never choose the answer on the basis of one word, as both the correct and incorrect answers may contain the same words used in the text. Pay attention to the general context of the text, which will help you rule out the answers which are not consistent with it;
- when choosing the correct answer, always double check if the information in the questions is the same as what is in the text. You may want to underline the parts of the text that contain the answer you need, which will help you finish the task more quickly;
- it is important for you to be able to locate the main idea of the text and separate it from ideas which are only details or illustration of the main idea. This will help you answer the questions correctly as a lot of wrong options in the examquestions ask about ideas of secondary importance.

GAPPED TEXT (MATCHING)

This is a special type of matching task in which you have a text with some parts (full sentences or parts of sentences) missing from it. As with all the other types of reading tasks, before you start doing the task, read the text ignoring the gaps to get the overall idea of what it is about.

- When completing the gaps, look for words which are used to refer to sentences that come before or after the gaps. Pay attention to:

* *cause and effect markers*: if a sentence talks about an action, then the next one will most probably talk about its effect;

* *pronouns and determiners*: if they are used in the sentences, they refer to the people or things that are already mentioned in the text;

* *chronology markers*: look for words like *afterwards*, *eventually*, *finally* which show the order of events;

* *vocabulary paraphrases*: neighbouring sentences often refer to the same person, thing or concept but use different words or phrases to describe them.

GAP FILLING

In this type of task, you will get a set of gapped sentences, a form, or a fact file with some information missing. Your task will be to complete the gaps using the information you find in the audio/audiovisual source. The sentences you need to complete are only paraphrases of what you hear – they convey the same information, but they are not phrased in the same way.

- Sometimes the instructions specify the number of words you can write, so make sure your answers are the right length. If the instructions say you have to write one or two words, your solution of three words will not be accepted, although otherwise it may be correct;
- read the gapped sentences carefully before you start doing the task and try to guess what word category is missing from each gap. If you do this, it will be easier for you to find the correct answers;
- the sentences you have to complete are given in the same order as the information you hear. Bear this in mind when you work through the task.



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Test 1.London.

Task 1. Watch the Ultimate London Travel Guide. Choose the correct answer a-d.

1. How many people live in London?

- a) 4 million;
- b) 6.3 million;
- c) 8.5 million;
- d) 10 million.

2. The Underground (or the Tube) is the best way to get around London. What is the traveller's card called that people can use on the Underground

- a) the Lobster Card;
- b) the Oyster Card;
- c) the Travel Card;
- d) the Tube Card.

3. What do the Londoners call the special bikes that you can rent to ride around the city?

- a) London bikes;
- b) Queen`s bikes;
- c) City bikes;
- d) Boris' bikes.

4. How much does it cost to rent such a bike for one day?

- a) £ 2.00;
- b) £ 4.00;
- c) £ 8.00;
- d) £ 10.00.

5. How many people visit Camden Market on a “normal” week-end?

- a) 10,000;
- b) 20,000;
- c) 50,000;
- d) 100,000.

6. Which area is famous for its street art?

- a) Brick Lane;
- c) Covent Garden;

b) Camden Lock;

d) Kensington.

7. You can see an aerial view of London from the London Eye or the Emirates Cable Car, but also from St Paul's Cathedral. How high is it?

a) 245 ft;

c) 365 ft;

b) 325 ft;

d) 415 ft.

8. The Shard is the tallest building in Europe. How tall does it stand?

a) 50 storeys;

c) 150 storeys;

b) 87 storeys;

d) 78 storeys.

9. Why is a walk along the Thames Path so great?

a) because of the natural surroundings;

c) because of the buildings;

b) because of the atmosphere;

d) Because of the market stalls.

Task 2. Mark the tourist attractions that are mentioned in the video.



1. Mark the other means of transportation around London you see in the clip.

bikes – boats – busses – trains – taxis – helicopters – motorbikes

2. Mark the nightlife areas that are mentioned in the clip.

Camden – Chelsea – Covent Garden – Shoreditch – Leicester Square

Brixton – Trafalgar Square – Piccadilly Circus – Watford

3. Mark the free museums and galleries that are mentioned in the clip.

British Museum – Imperial War Museum – National Gallery – Tate Modern

National History Museum – Science Museum – London Transport Museum

4. Mark the London parks that are mentioned in the clip.

Green Park – Hyde Park – Primrose Hill – Hampstead Heath – Regent's Park

5. Mark the iconic buildings that are mentioned at the end of the clip.

Buckingham Palace – Shard – Houses of Parliament – Tower Big Ben – Tower Bridge – London Eye – St Paul's Cathedral

Task 3. Match the places and their pictures.

a) <i>Covent Garden</i>	b) <i>Trafalgar Square</i>	c) <i>Piccadilly Circus</i>	d) <i>British Museum</i>	e) <i>National Gallery</i>
f) <i>St Paul's Cathedral</i>	g) <i>National History Museum</i>	h) <i>Hyde Park</i>	i) <i>Regent's Park</i>	j) <i>Buckingham Palace</i>
k) <i>Houses of Parliament</i>	l) <i>Tower Big Ben</i>	m) <i>Tower Bridge</i>	n) <i>London Eye</i>	

1.	 https://goo.gl/images/yCLmJ4	8.	 https://goo.gl/images/JsE5kp
2.	 https://goo.gl/images/k5yPMq	9.	 https://goo.gl/images/tKV68J
3.	 https://goo.gl/images/K6BJbE	10.	 https://goo.gl/images/MkqdT3

4.	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/YjcxAV</p>	11.	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/sBeirR</p>
5	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/TGVtSG</p>	12.	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/uRV9oj</p>
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7.	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/ZEpFbq</p>	14.	 <p>https://goo.gl/images/Fk7XGg</p>



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Test 2. Britain's Innovation.

Task 1. Which of these things does Richard do in the video? Choose all the right answers.

1. He visits a high-tech science facility.
2. He watches a robot in action.
3. He plays a video game.
4. He controls a robot.
5. He drives a racing car.
6. He meets the British Prime Minister.
7. He visits an assembly line.
8. He drives a Rolls Royce.

Task 2. Listening for detail. Fill in the missing information from the video. Each space represents a missing word or number.

1. The snake-arm robot was created by OC Robotics. It's being used in the Aerospace, medicine, security and (a) ____ industries. The company is talking to NASA about its use in the maintenance of space (b) ____ . There are two (c) ____ . One shows the onboard (d) ____ and the other shows a (e) ____ . A few (f) ____ control the system and there is also a (g) ____ controller.

2. McLaren have taken their Formula 1 technologies and put them into a new high performance, (a) ____ sports car called the (b) ____ . The chassis is a (c) ____ composite - an innovation that could pass down to more affordable (d) ____ . 3. Rolls Royce has its headquarters at the historic (a) ____ . The latest car in the Rolls Royce family is the (b) ____

_____. It takes a minimum of (c) _____ days and (d) _____ people to make each car. It has a 6.6 litre V12 (e) _____ engine. It has new suspension, night vision and sound systems, active (f) _____ and a lane departure system too.

Task 3. Match the two parts to make phrases from the video.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a) craftsmanship; | e) luxury; |
| b) drive (a car); | f) profile; |
| c) edge; | g) up; |
| d) feedback; | h) word |

1. cutting _____
2. lead the _____
3. brought _____
4. high _____
5. traditional _____
6. to test _____
7. customer _____
8. the height of _____

Task 4. Richard says "So are you looking forward to helping design the next big car?" We use 'helping' - the 'ing' form - because 'to' is a preposition in this sentence. Decide if 'to' is a preposition in these sentences, and choose the appropriate word form.

1. When I was younger I never used to _____ about the future, but now I worry a lot more.

- a) think
- b) thinking

2. When it comes to _____ new gadgets, James Dyson is your man.

- a) invent
- b) inventing

3. When I went to Britain, I found it hard to get used to _____ on the left-hand side of the road.

- a) drive
- b) driving

4. 'Eat your Way to Health: a Beginner's Guide to _____ Weight'

- a) lose
- b) losing

5. 'Just Put it Out! - The Easy Way to _____ Smoking'

- a) stop
- b) stopping

6. It's very hard to overcome the addiction to _____.

- a) smoke
- b) smoking

7. After three hours of interrogation, the suspect finally confessed to _____ the police officer.

- a) shoot
- b) shooting

8. She devotes all of her time to _____ the poor and needy.

- a) help
- b) helping

9. Since we had the baby we never seem to have any time to _____.

- a) relax
- b) relaxing

10. I'm looking forward to _____ from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

John Holden

- a) hear
- b) hearing.



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Test 3. Britain's Heritage.

Task 1. Do this exercise while you listen. What did Richard do in the video? Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

	True	False
1. He admired the view.		
2. He gave some statistics about British heritage.	True	False
3. He got dressed up.	True	False
4. He got knocked to the floor.	True	False
5. He learnt a new skill.	True	False
6. He learnt about a downside of medieval life.	True	False
7. He looked around the Houses of Parliament.	True	False
8. He saw some of the sights of London.	True	False
9. He went on a boat tour.	True	False

Task 2. Match the halves of the sentences according to what you heard in the video.

1. Regent Street...	a) is one of the biggest of its kind in the world.
2. The city's financial district...	b) separates Mayfair and Soho.
3. The Houses of Parliament building...	c) goes through the heart of the city.
4. The London Eye ...	d) has over three million visitors a year.

5. The London Gherkin...

e) dominates the London skyline.

6. The River Thames...

f) is otherwise known as 30, St. Mary
Axe.

7. Warwick Castle...

g) dates back over a thousand years.

Task 3. Write the missing words to make sentences from the video.

1. There are so many places to visit - how to fit it all _____?

2. Hop _____ and off an open-top bus.

3. The river cuts _____ the heart of the city.

4. Let's step back _____ time.

5. The castle dates _____ almost 1100 years.

6. I'm _____ good company.

7. I'm dressed _____ a gentleman from the 1620s.

8. Break it _____ guys! That's enough fighting!

Task 4. "Visit Warwick Castle and step back in time". Here are some more sentences from a guidebook. Match the halves.

1. Climb to the top of the
battlements and admire

a) the sounds and smells of a medieval
castle.

2. Discover how

b) with your own eyes.

3. Now you can experience for
yourself

c) the panoramic views.

4. Pluck up your courage and
adventure

d) the weight of a medieval sword.

5. Take some time to relax and wander

e) weapons were made a thousand
years ago.

6. Treat yourself to

f) into the gloomy dungeons.

7. Visit our display of weaponry and
feel

g) around the beautiful gardens.

8. Witness a battle re-enactment

h) a tasteful souvenir from the gift
shop.



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Test 4. Princess Diana

Task 1. Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Upbringing | a) attention |
| 2. Fame | b) inside |
| 3. Within | c) captured |
| 4. Interest | d) childhood |
| 5. Won | e) pure |
| 6. Natural | f) stardom |
| 7. In public | g) missions |
| 8. Causes | h) ending |
| 9. Abolition | i) deadly |
| 10. Depression | j) illness |
| 11. Disorders | k) unhappiness |
| 12. Fatal | l) in full view of people |

Task 2. You are going to listen to the biography of Princess Diana. Complete each gap with one word.

Lady Diana Spencer was born in 1961. She had a normal quiet _____. It could never have prepared her for the fame and _____ of being a British princess. Within a few years, she changed from being a shy teenager to the most _____ person on the planet. She hit newspaper headlines around the world, but the biggest one was for her death at the age of _____.

Diana was a kindergarten _____ in London when she caught the _____ of Prince Charles. She won the hearts of a nation with her shining _____ and _____ beauty. The whole world watched the _____ royal wedding in 1981. A year later, she gave _____ to Prince William, the first of her two sons.

Diana was nervous at first in _____, but she soon developed a charming _____. She took a strong interest in many _____ and important _____. She _____ the suffering of the homeless, lepers and AIDS victims. She also campaigned for the abolition of _____ and many countries _____ them.

Diana and Charles divorced in 1996. She struggled with depression and eating _____ for many years after. She finally found happiness with an Egyptian film _____, Dodi Al-Fayed. Their _____ was closely followed by the paparazzi, which led to the _____ car crash that killed her in Paris in 1997. At her funeral, British Prime Minister Tony Blair called her the "People's _____". To many, she was simply the "_____ of Hearts".



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Test 5. Countryside is Great

Part 1 (0:00 – 3:25). Britain's countryside is great, rich with lakes, mountains and monuments. Richard goes to the Lake District first, before crossing the border to Wales.

Task 1. Watch the video and decide which title fits it best.

1. The best of Britain's national parks.
2. A look at Lake Windermere and its surroundings.
3. A visit to some varied British landscapes.

Task 2. What do these numbers refer to in the video?

- | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| a) 1.35; | c) 6; | e) 66. |
| b) 3; | d) 15; | |

1. The number of national parks in Britain. _____
2. The depth of Lake Windermere – in meters. _____
3. The number of people who go on cruises on Lake Windermere – in millions. _____
4. The number of people who visit the Snowdonia National Park every year in millions. _____
5. The length of the bay on the north coast of Wales – in kilometers. _____

Task 3. Re-order the words to make sentences from the video.

1. beautiful in / is said / to be / one of / Great Britain / This area / the most
2. the lakes / people / to see / every year? / How many / like this / choose
3. carry on / 1.35 million / We / people on / boats / average / our
4. many people / think so / find / this area / Why do / appealing? / you
5. you have / is / around / you / All / to do / look

Task 4. Richard said “This area is said to be one of the most beautiful in Great Britain.” Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Don’t use the word “people” and use the word in brackets.

1. People say the house is haunted by the ghost of a little girl.

The house _____ haunted by the ghost of a little girl. (said)

2. People believe that Angelina Jolie is the best paid actress in Hollywood.

Angelina Jolie _____ the best paid actress in Hollywood. (believed)

3. People think the bank robbers stole over a million pounds.

The robbers _____ over a million pounds. (thought)

4. People say that Queen Elizabeth I slept in this bed.

Queen Elizabeth I _____ in this bed. (said)

5. In the Middle Ages, people thought the Earth was flat.

In the Middle Ages, the Earth _____ flat. (thought)

6. People know that the prisoners have escaped twice before.

The prisoners _____ twice before. (known)



<https://goo.gl/images/FyMbcQ>



<https://goo.gl/images/7JYzLC>

Part 2 (3:25 – 10:13). Richard continues his exploration of Britain's great countryside. He sees the lakes and mountains of Scotland and two of the world's natural wonders: the Giant's Causeway in Ireland and the magnificent Durdle Door in Dorset.

Task 1. In what order do you hear about these things on the video? Put them in order.

1. a feature on the south coast of England
2. a funicular railway
3. a Scottish lake
4. a tourist attraction in Northern Ireland
5. some fantastic views
6. wildlife in the area

Task 2. Match the descriptions to the places, according to the video. There are two descriptions for each place.

1. Cairngorn National Park 2. Loch Ness

3. Giant's Causeway

4. Jurassic Coast

5. Durdle Door

a) has a variety of landscapes;

g) is said to have a monster;

b) has protected wildlife;

h) may be a quarter of a billion years old;

c) has stunning mountain views;

i) was formed by sea erosion;

d) is a World Heritage Site;

- e) is made of limestone;
- f) is nearly 250 meters deep;
- j) was formed by volcanic activity.

Task 3. Use the words to complete the phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a beauty_ | a) out into the water; |
| 2. the sheer_ | b) most; |
| 3. to be better than_ | c) spot; |
| 4. to be right_ | d) variety of landscapes; |
| 5. to stick_ | e) well see a hare; |
| 6. you might_ | f) at the top. |

Task 4. Use these words to complete the phrases from the video. There are four right answers for each question.

- The view from the hotel balcony was _____.
 a) stunning; b) distant; c) breathtaking;
 d) spectacular; e) panoramic.
- You can see _____ wildlife in this area.
 a) rare; b) rich; c) protected;
 d) sheltered; e) varied.
- Great Britain has some _____ landscapes.
 a) stunning; b) simple; c) dramatic;
 d) unspoilt; e) varied.
- The hotel was set in the middle of _____ hills.
 a) rolling; b) soft; c) rugged;
 d) wooded; e) gentle.
- We could see a range of _____ mountains in the distance.
 a) majestic; b) rolling; c) rugged;
 d) dramatic; e) snow-capped.
- There was a small, _____ harbour a few minutes away from the hotel.

a) sheltered;

b) picturesque;

c) lively;

d) natural;

e) rolling.

7. This area has a very _____ coastline.

a) rugged;

b) varied;

c) rocky;

d) soft;

e) unspoilt.



<https://goo.gl/images/AT2f9h>

Test 6. Unusual British Festivals

Pre-listening vocabulary task

Match the two parts of the phrase to make common festival activities.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. follow | a) a firework display |
| 2. cook and eat | b) as a special character |
| 3. watch | c) your house or street |
| 4. take part in | d) ancient traditions |
| 5. decorate | e) competition |
| 6. dress up | f) special food |

Task 1. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Many of these festivals are actually races or competitions. | True | False |
| 2. The Burning of the Clavie brings good luck for the new year. | True | False |
| 3. On Shrove Tuesday in Scarborough people dance with ropes. | True | False |
| 4. Cheese rolling involves running away from a big, round cheese. | True | False |
| 5. Snail racing started in the UK. | True | False |
| 6. The competition to pull the ugliest face is an old tradition. | True | False |
| 7. The Burning of the Clocks festival marks the summer solstice. | True | False |

8. The Burning of the Clocks festival ends with people throwing water.

True

False

Task 2. Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best phrase to complete these sentences.

1. The Clavie is a whisky container / a wooden cross / a bonfire made of things people don't need .

2. In the Up Helly Aa festival, they burn a wooden man / a Viking boat / a line in the grass .

3. During a pancake race, you have to eat as many pancakes as possible / run as fast as possible while tossing a pancake in a pan / run and jump over the ropes without dropping the pancake .

4. Nowadays, the people who win the cheese rolling competition are usually top athletes / people from the village / visitors from all over the world.

5. The fastest snail in the Snail Racing is cooked with garlic and butter / rescued from the barbecue / given a prize of extra lettuce.

6. Black pudding throwing is similar to pancake tossing / Olympic sports like javelin and shot put / bowling.

7. To win the best gurner competition, one man had all his teeth removed / grew a really long beard/ had a lot of facial piercings.

8. The Burning of the Clocks festival is 2 years old / 20 years old / 200 years old.

Follow-up task

Do these traditions remind you of any other festivals that you know about? Make a project about unusual festivals in Ukraine.



<https://goo.gl/images/UvkGXX>



<https://goo.gl/images/F73CSV>

Test 7. The Truth about Stonehenge

Pre-watching speaking task

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Stonehenge? Where does it stand?
2. Do you know how much the monoliths of Stonehenge weigh?
3. What theories of Stonehenge origin do you know?
4. Why was Stonehenge built?
5. What religious group gather at Stonehenge?

Pre-watching vocabulary task

Match the adjectives and their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. eccentric | a) accurate |
| 2. fascinated | b) secular |
| 3. unreliable | c) conventional |
| 4. religious | d) apparent |
| 5. ancient | e) indifferent |
| 6. important | f) current |
| 7. mysterious | g) flat |
| 8. hilly | h) insignificant |

Task 1. Listen to Siobhan talking about Stonehenge. Decide if the following statements are True or False. Underline the correct answer.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Stonehenge was built over many hundreds of years from the late Neolithic until the early Bronze Age. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. Stonehenge was built by the Druids. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. Some of Stonehenge stones were brought from Wales. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. At the time Stonehenge was built the wheel hadn't been yet invented. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. The standing stones are built to line up with the solstices. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. The real builders of Stonehenge are unknown. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. By means of Stonehenge druids tried to predict the end of the world. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. There are modern-day druids who have adopted Stonehenge as a holy site | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

Word reference:

Solstice /'sɒlstɪs/

Summer solstice - the day of the year when the Sun is above the horizon for the longest amount of time, around 21st June in the northern half of the Earth and 21st December in the southern half.

Winter solstice - the day of the year when the Sun is above the horizon for the shortest amount of time, around 21st December in the northern half of the Earth and 21st June in the southern half.



Celtic calendar



<https://goo.gl/images/Z42qst>

Test 8. How to Have a British Christmas

Pre-watching vocabulary task

Match the words and their definitions

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. toss | a) an informal word for: lacking style or good quality and slightly silly; |
| 2. mince pie | b) miniature pork sausage; |
| 3. cardboard | c) of a plant: dry and weak; |
| 4. cheesy | d) a sauce that is thickened with bread; |
| 5. mandatory | e) a British informal word for television; |
| 6. chipolata | f) to throw something somewhere gently or in a slightly careless way; |
| 7. bread sauce | g) a very dense boiled cake flavoured with dried fruit and spices, then soaked in alcohol, aged for several months, boiled again, soaked in alcohol again, and then set on fire; |
| 8. telly | h) an informal word for: to look at someone or something to see whether you like them; |
| 9. Christmas pudding | i) a type of pie that is filled with mincemeat, usually eaten at Christmas; |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 10. pantomime | j) a play for kids based on fairy tales such as Cinderella and Aladdin involving a lot of high-camp cross-dressing and audience interaction. |
| 11. withered | k) ordered by law or rule; |
| 12. check out | l) very stiff thick paper, used especially for making boxes. |

Task. Listen to Siobhan talking about the traditional British Christmas. Choose the correct answer a-c.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. In England kids write letters to Father Christmas and then:
a) put them in the mail box;
b) toss them in the fire;
c) save them for the next year. | 7. Christmas hats are:
a) absolutely mandatory to wear;
b) absolutely mandatory to throw away;
c) absolutely mandatory to throw in the air; |
| 2. How does Santa find out about a child's Christmas wishes?
a) reads the letters in the smoke;
b) uses coffee grounds fortune telling;
c) Santa's elves deliver children's letters from the previous years. | 8. In the UK the main Christmas dish is:
a) roast turkey and bacon-wrapped chipolatas;
b) mince pie and miniature pork sausages;
c) roast potatoes, Brussels sprouts and bread sauce. |
| 3. In the UK people hang stockings:
a) around the bed;
b) around the fireplace;
c) around the table. | 9. What do Brits do during a Christmas dinner:
a) eat until they can't move and watch telly until they pass out;
b) eat until they can't move and set things on fire;
c) eat until they can't move and throw away old furniture. |
| 4. What do they leave out for Santa in the UK:
a) milk and cookies;
b) pumpkin juice and biscuits;
c) brandy and a mince pie. | 10. What is a traditional Christmas dessert:
a) a pumpkin or pecan pie;
b) a Christmas pudding;
c) a mince pie. |
| 5. A Christmas cracker is:
a) a type of thin dry biscuit eaten with cheese; | 11. Boxing Day nowadays is:
a) the day before Christmas when workers receive a box of gifts from their |

- b) a brightly decorated cardboard tube filled with fun prizes;
- c) a kind of firework that makes a lot of noises when it explodes.

6. What does one expect to find in a Christmas cracker:

- a) a plastic prize, a paper crown, a terrible joke;
- b) Roquefort cheese;
- c) black powder based explosive mixtures.

bosses;

b) the day after Christmas when people box up gifts for the poor;

c) the day after Christmas when people go shopping.

12. To avoid bad luck, the Christmas tree and decoration should be taken down:

- a) within 12 days of Christmas;
- b) not later than July, 4;
- c) within 7 days of Christmas.

Follow-up task

Reflect on Ukrainian Christmas traditions. Make a project presenting some of them.





<https://goo.gl/images/tNFS DP>

Test 9. How to Make Breakfast Like a Brit

Pre-watching vocabulary task

Match the words and their synonyms

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. grits | a) munificent |
| 2. lavish | b) binge |
| 3. feast | c) cornmeal mush |
| 4. landed gentry | d) predominant |
| 5. keen | e) upper class landowners |
| 6. fundamental | f) eager |
| 7. indulge in | g) essential |
| 8. grab | h) decoration |
| 9. mop up | i) soak up |
| 10. staple | j) savour |
| 11. embellishment | k) grasp |

Task 1. Decide if the following statements 1-6 are true (T) or false (F).

1. Landed gentry were keen to display their wealth and would put on lavish cooked breakfast for their guests, which is known as the “full English”._____
2. Scrambled and poached eggs are totally unacceptable in the classic full English breakfast. _____
3. The full English is also called a fry up._____
4. Normally, British back bacon is used, which is the combination of pork belly and pork loin._____
5. The bacon in the full English should be covered in maple syrup._____
6. Hotdog wieners are the best option for a fry up._____
7. Black pudding is a kind of sausage made with kidney fat, oatmeal and pig’s blood. _____

8. Nowadays most Brits indulge in a full English every day. ____

Task 2. Do this task while you listen. Complete the description of the full English with one word in each gap.

Our baked ____ are very different to the original ____ creation which was made up of beans stewed with ____ and molasses. British baked beans are stewed haricot beans typically in a ____ sauce. You could make your own, but most of us just buy them in a ____.

Toast or ____ bread is essential for ____ up all the lovely grease left on your plate. You can use it as a ____ to transport eggs and beans to your mouth, or you could ____ it and cover it in _____. In the north of England grilled ____ cakes are popular, whilst soda ____ is served in Ireland. In Scotland a potato or tattie scone is _____, whilst Wales interestingly has lava bread which is made up of _____ boiled with oats.

Mushrooms should never come from a tin, only _____ mushrooms will do. Grill or fry them gently, or add some _____ if you are feeling particularly creative. Grilled tomatoes are perhaps the most colourful _____ on the plate, _____ to the brownie creamy beige colour of everything else. These have a _____ to explode, so try not to wear your favourite T-shirt for breakfast, unless tomato juice _____ is the look you are going for.

So, there you go: eggs, bacon, sausages, black _____, baked beans, toast, _____, and tomatoes.

Follow-up task

1. What other British national dishes do you know? Are there any similar types in the Ukrainian cuisine?

2. Reflect on a traditional Ukrainian breakfast.

Have you ever been so English that you just





<https://goo.gl/images/JCi5GA>

Test 10. Confusing Things About British Homes

Pre-watching vocabulary task.

Match the words below with their definitions, arranging them into the appropriate column of the table.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ➤ tap | ➤ aubergine | ➤ swimming costume |
| ➤ eggplant | ➤ faucet | ➤ pants |
| ➤ zucchini | ➤ beet | ➤ scallion |
| ➤ spring onion | ➤ courgette | ➤ beetroot |
| ➤ trousers | ➤ swimsuit | ➤ jumper |
| ➤ costume party | ➤ trainers | ➤ sweater |
| ➤ sneakers | ➤ suspenders | ➤ fancy dress party |
| ➤ number plate | ➤ diaper | ➤ potato chips |
| ➤ crisps | ➤ pacifier | ➤ trunk |
| ➤ dummy | ➤ license plate | ➤ boot |
| ➤ gasoline | ➤ nappy | ➤ petrol |
| ➤ undershirt | ➤ braces | ➤ vest |

<i>British English</i>	<i>American English</i>	<i>Definition</i>
		an object used for controlling how much water, gas, or liquid comes out from a pipe or container
		a vegetable with a smooth dark purple skin and white flesh
		a small white onion with a long thin stem with green leaves on it that is often eaten raw in salads
		a long vegetable with dark green skin
		a piece of clothing covering the

		body from the waist to the feet, divided into separate parts for each leg and worn by both men and women
		a party where people wear clothes that make them look like a famous person, an animal, a character from a story etc.
		strong comfortable shoes designed for doing sports in, but many people wear as informal clothing
		a liquid used as fuel for cars and other vehicles
		a piece of underwear for the top half of your body
		the round dark-purple root of a vegetable, that is cooked and eaten cold, especially in salads
		thin flat round pieces of potato that have been cooked in fat and are eaten cold
		a piece of clothing worn for swimming especially by women
		two long narrow pieces of cloth that go over a man's shoulders and are fastened to the waist of his trousers at the front and back in order to hold them up.
		a thick piece of soft cloth or paper fastened between a baby's legs to catch solid and liquid waste
		a warm piece of clothing, usually made of wool, that you pull over your head and that covers your upper body and arms
		the covered space at the back of a car used for carrying things in
		a small plastic or rubber object that a baby sucks
		an official sign on the front and back of a motor vehicle, with numbers and letters on it that show who it belongs to

Task . In this video host Kate Arnell will take you on a tour of British domestic life. Choose the correct answer a-c.

1. In a typical British kitchen one is sure to find:
 - a) a washing machine;
 - b) a cocktail cabinet;
 - c) a vending machine.
2. Absence of electric appliances in a bathroom might be explained by:
 - a) lack of plug sockets and space;
 - b) the fact that Brits use portable appliances mostly;
 - c) damp-proof lightning.
3. What is peculiar about a British bathroom:
 - a) there is a washer/dryer combo;
 - b) bathroom light switches on a string;
 - c) there is a laundromat.
4. The only appliance one might use in a bathroom in the UK is:
 - a) a tumble-dryer;
 - b) a fan;
 - c) an electric razor.
5. In what way are British plugs different from American?
 - a) they have three pins;
 - b) they are much smaller;
 - c) they are pink.
6. What is peculiar about a basin in the UK:
 - a) one mixer tap;
 - b) two mixer taps;
 - c) no mixer tap.
7. How do Brits cool their houses in summer:
 - a) with the help of air conditioning;
 - b) by opening windows;
 - c) by putting ice-bags all over the house.
8. Before plugging in an electrical tool or appliance in the UK, make sure:
 - a) you have read the manual;
 - b) the button on the plug is turned on;
 - c) nobody is watching you.

Follow-up tasks.

1. Come up with a list of some more differences in British English and American English vocabulary.

2. Reflect on confusing things about Ukrainian homes.





<https://goo.gl/images/fwVT5A>

Test 11. Why are Brits so obsessed with tea?

Pre –watching vocabulary task. Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. scone | a) to take someone or something secretly and illegally into or out of a country, especially as a way of earning money; |
| 2.armada | b) tea in the form of dried tea leaves that have not been put into tea bags; |
| 3. brew | c) a large group of war ships; |
| 4. clotted cream | d) very thick cream made by heating milk until large lumps of cream form; |
| 5.discreet | e) a small soft cake, sometimes containing dried fruit, which is usually eaten with butter; |
| 6.loose (leaf) tea | f) an amount of tea brewed at one time and served in a pot. |
| 7. smuggle | g) careful not to say anything that is secret or that could upset someone. |

Task 1. You are going to watch the video about the long-standing tradition of tea drinking in the UK. Choose the correct answer a-c.

1. The amount of tea consumed by Brits per day equals:
 - a) 160 million cups;
 - b) 160 million tea bags;
 - c) 166 million dollars.
2. When did afternoon tea become a social event?
 - a) at Queen Elisabeth's Smuggling Balls in the 16th century;
 - b) at Queen Victoria's Buckingham Palace Tea Receptions in the 18th century;
 - c) at Queen Elizabeth's Horse Races in the 20th century.
3. Afternoon tea is usually enjoyed at:
 - a) 4 p.m.;
 - b) 5.30 p.m.;
 - c) 5.30 a.m.
4. "Cream tea" refers to
 - a) scones, clotted cream, jam and tea;
 - b) cream, tea and homemade cakes;
 - c) finger sandwiches, pastries, cream and tea.
5. High tea/ mid tea is
 - a) a hot meal of meat pies, vegetables, and bread eaten at the end of the day with a cup of tea;
 - b) a light meal of vegetables and fish eaten in late afternoon;
 - c) a selection of gourmet dishes eaten at a reception.
6. 96 % of tea consumed in Britain comes in the form of:
 - a) loose leaf tea;
 - b) herbs;
 - c) a tea bag.



<https://goo.gl/images/f4yqmi>



<https://goo.gl/images/EiHHgT>

Task 2. Watch the video for the second time and fill in the gaps or tick off the right answers.

1. What do Brits call a cup of tea? _____.
2. Depending on whether tea or milk goes first into their cup, the English are called _____.
3. Tick off occasions appropriate for offering a person a cup of tea (according to the speaker):

- _ gossiping with friends
 - _ having a builder doing some work on your house
 - _ walking a dog
 - _ catching a tube
 - _ going through a personal drama
7. What helps the English stay in great shape? _____.
 8. Tick off the reasons for tea becoming “a quintessentially British affair”
 - _ British East India Company dominated the tea import to Britain;
 - _ constant and growing supply of tea in mid 16th century;
 - _ Britain`s exclusion from coffee export in Mediterranean during the wars with France and Spain;
 - _ tea smuggling and fake tea due to high prices on it.
 9. Complete the sentence: “Afternoon tea is also known as _____ due to _____”.
 10. High tea was called so due to _____.
 11. Complete Sir Winston Churchill`s quote: “Tea is more important than _____”.

Follow-up tasks:

- ✓ Word disambiguation: do not confuse *discreet* with *discrete*. Look up the definition of the latter word.
- ✓ Look through the *English Tea Party Menu*. Does it refer to *high tea* or *low tea*? Give reason for your answer.

An English Tea Party Menu

An assortment of tea sandwiches:

*Pear and Stilton
Cucumber
Smoked Salmon and Dill
Egg Salad*

*Scones
Clotted Cream
Strawberry Jam*

An assortment of sweets:

*Lemon Curd Tartlets
Petits Fours
Shortbread Cookies
Miniature Fairy Cakes
Chocolate Sponge Cake with
Raspberry Cream*

*Served With:
Tea: Darjeeling, Earl Grey or Assam*

<https://goo.gl/images/AjtjTN>



Test 12. How to make tea the British way.

Pre –watching vocabulary task. Match the words and definitions

1. steep	a) a difficult problem that seems to have no solution
2. preference	b) to leave something such as food or cloth in a liquid for some time
3. conundrum	c) to prevent something from happening or developing in the correct way
4. interfere with	d) extremely important because it has a major effect on the result of something
5. crucial	e) a feeling of liking or wanting someone or something more than someone or something else

Task 1. You are going to watch the video on the proper way to make tea in the UK. Complete the following description of the process.

Recent research says that in order to make the perfect cup of tea you should use a _____ water, which in the UK usually comes from an _____ kettle, and that your tea should _____ from around two to _____ minutes depending on personal _____. Also, we put _____ in our tea.

The milk and tea _____: milk first, then tea, or tea, then milk. With _____ percent of us drinking our tea with milk this is a pretty _____ point and a question that has troubled our nation for a really long time. But don't panic! Scientists at University College, London, have finally worked it _____. They say that tea made in a cup should have the _____ added after the water so that it

does not _____ with the _____ process. But if the tea is made in a _____, then the _____ should be added first. Finally, I've had so many sleepless nights over that one.

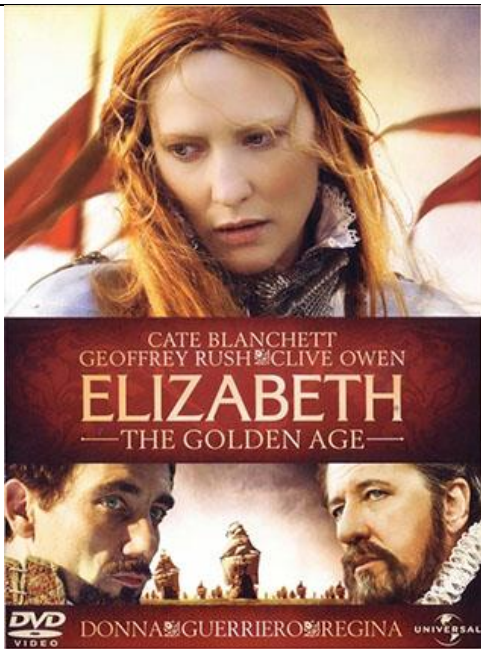
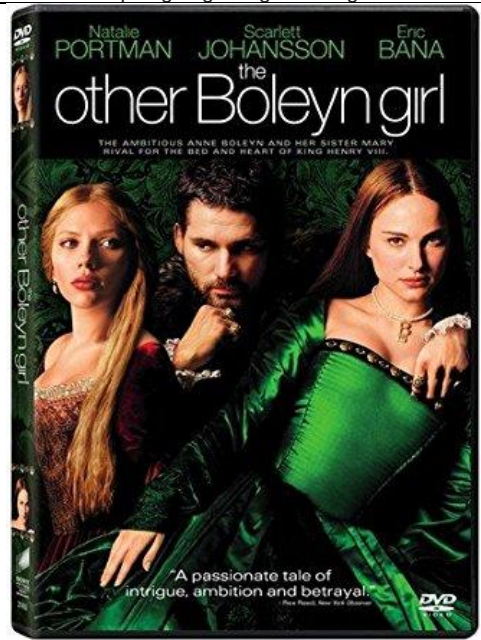
Task 2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

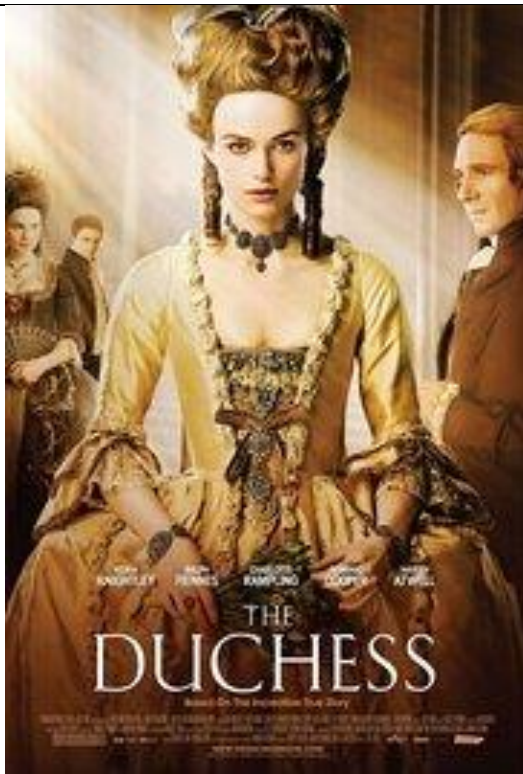
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| ➤ A builder's brew | ➤ Dunking |
| ➤ White-without | ➤ Off-putting |
| ➤ Loose-leafed | |

1. _____ is extra strong tea with milk and sugar.
2. Do you prefer you tea _____ or in a tea-bag?
3. _____ is the process of dipping a biscuit, which is what we call a less sweet cookie, into your tea.
4. Despite a really _____ name digestive biscuits are rather delicious and brilliant for dunking.
5. Maybe, you are a _____ kind of chap, meaning milk, but no sugar.

STUDENT'S SELF STUDY

Watch the top seven must-see movies about the UK and write a film review on any of them.

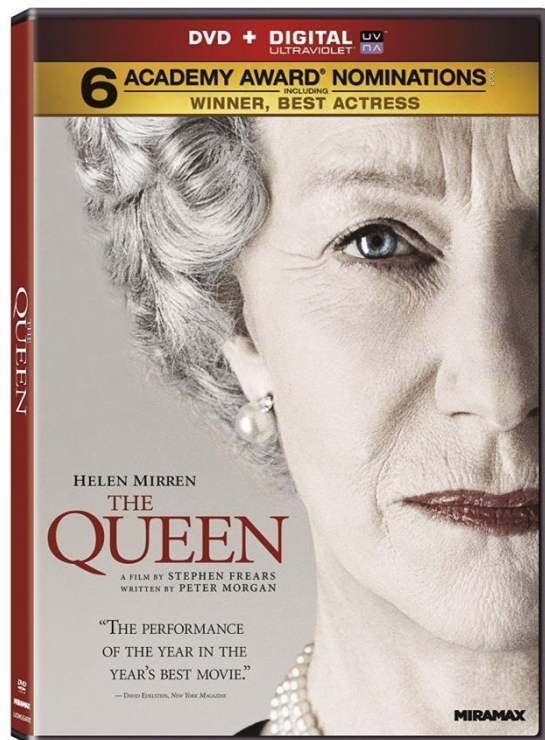
 <p>https://goo.gl/images/MBRgmv</p>	<p><i>Elizabeth</i> (1998)</p> <p>Cate Blanchett commands every scene in this film that chronicles the 45-year reign of Britain's iconic first Queen Elizabeth, who bested all rivals, survived assassination attempts, battled the Pope, and spurned all suitors in order to rule a nation on her own. Imagine what she'd do today.</p>
 <p>https://goo.gl/images/8YJ51a</p>	<p><i>The Other Boleyn Girl</i> (2008)</p> <p>Based on the best-selling novel, it's the story of the lesser-known Boleyn sister, Mary (Scarlett Johansson), who bedded King Henry VIII and lived, while Ann (Natalie Portman) fought to become queen and lost her head in the bargain. Both actresses excel in their roles. <i>The Other Boleyn Girl</i> is brutal depiction of the powerlessness of women during the Tudors' reign.</p>



<https://goo.gl/images/PMVCYU>

***The Duchess* (2008)**

Keira Knightley was born to star in British costume dramas and her performance as the Duchess of Devonshire is one of her best. The sumptuous period film chronicles the tragic tale of Georgiana Cavendish, the strong-willed, beautiful and stylish 18th century aristocrat who was beloved by everyone but her older husband who conducted a very public affair with another woman. After Georgiana's untimely death, the duke finally married his mistress. History really does repeat itself. The duchess was the great-great-great grand aunt of Princess Diana.



<https://goo.gl/images/CESdbK>

***The Queen* (2006)**

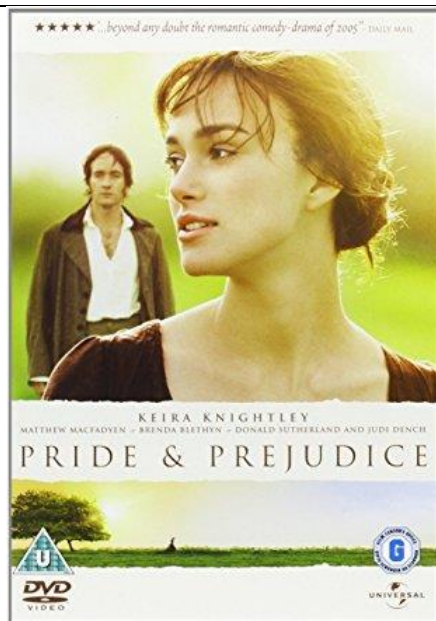
This fascinating look at the first week in September 1997 that forever changed the British royal family begins with the Queen (an Oscar-winning performance by Helen Mirren) learning of Princess Diana's death and ends with the funeral, which officially declared the end of the centuries-old tradition of the "stiff upper lip." Interspersed with actual news footage, this Stephen Frears – directed film is the definitively dramatic chronicle of seven days the world will never forget.



<https://goo.gl/images/FGpP4H>

***The King's Speech* (2010)**

The Oscar-winning film tells the true story of how a reluctant Prince Albert (Colin Firth), in the wake of the scandalous abdication of his brother King Edward VIII, overcomes his speech impediment with the help of an Australian speech therapist (Geoffrey Rush) and support of his wife Elizabeth, the future Queen Mother (Helena Bonham Carter). Consider it required viewing as a prequel to Netflix's *The Crown*.



<https://goo.gl/images/gFv65o>

***Pride & Prejudice* (2005)**

Keira Knightley stars as Elizabeth Bennet in this classic tale of love and misunderstanding which unfolds in class-conscious England near the close of the 18th century. There's something more REAL about this version, more human, more lived-in; though their words may have been penned 200 years ago, when Austen was a young woman writing about her idealized self, this cast and crew nudge the material into the now.



<https://goo.gl/images/yGzGE3>

***Becoming Jane* (2007)**

Becoming Jane is the story of the great, untold romance that inspired a young Jane Austen. Willful and spirited, Jane is not ready to be tied down to anything but her writing. That is until she meets Tom Lefroy, a charming rogue from London who spends more time drinking and socializing than on his law studies, and is presented here as the gentleman who caused a young Jane Austen to question her sensibility and consider instead her sense.

How to Write a Movie Review:



Template

Five Parts (Paragraphs) of a Movie Review

Opening: Catch the Reader's Attention

Think about how advertisements sell movies: "trailers" show you a few seconds of the movie to get you interested.

When you begin your movie review, make your own "trailer." If you liked the movie, then your trailer should make people want to see it; but if you didn't like it, the trailer should be something that shows why you didn't like it. Don't explain why you liked it or didn't like it; make the reader like or not like the movie by what you describe. Begin your review by retelling an incident or moment from the movie which you think captures the spirit of the movie as you understood it.

Alternative: Begin your review with another kind of story or interesting fact--about one of the star actors, or about the making of the movie, or about the director.

Second Paragraph: Take Care of Business

Near the beginning of the review, you have to tell the reader all the obligatory stuff – the title of the movie, the director, the studio, the main actors, the year it was made (if you watched it on video), the rating. This paragraph tells the reader the things they have to know about the movie. Also, in one sentence or two, you should explain very simply what the movie is all about – not necessarily what happens, but that might work, too, if you can say it in one two sentences.

Third Paragraph: Character and plot summary

What happens in the movie? You shouldn't tell everything that happens – and especially not the ending. But you want to summarize the basic plot of the movie, in more detail than you do in the paragraph above. One way to do this might be to write a sentence about each main character.

Fourth Paragraph: A Key Moment or Idea

In this paragraph, go into detail about something important that interested you about the movie. If it was a musical, you should say something about the songs. Or if the soundtrack was good, talk about that. Or write more about one character who was really intriguing. Or retell another big moment from the movie and explain why it is important. If you think the "idea" behind a movie was really interesting, explain that idea and talk about it a little bit. In this paragraph, you must go into depth about the movie.

Fifth Paragraph: Evaluate the Movie

Do you recommend it or not? Who will like it (kids or adults)? The most important thing here is that you must also explain why you are making your recommendation.

You must justify your opinion – and that opinion should grow out of what you write in the rest of the review. Give at least two reasons why you liked or didn't like the movie

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

FOR USE WITH ANY FILM THAT IS A WORK OF FICTION

- ✓ Did you learn anything from this movie? If you did, what was it?
- ✓ What is the message of this movie? Do you agree or disagree with it?
- ✓ Was there something you didn't understand about the film? What was that?
- ✓ What did you like best about the movie? Why?
- ✓ What did you like least about the film? Why?
- ✓ Who was your favourite character in the movie? Why?
- ✓ Who was your least favourite character in the film? Why?
- ✓ Did anything that happened in this movie remind you of something that has occurred in your own life or that you have seen occur to others?
- ✓ What were you thinking as you finished watching the film?
- ✓ Would you recommend this movie to a friend? Explain your reasons.
- ✓ What part of the story told by the movie was the most powerful? Why?
- ✓ If you had a chance to ask a character in this movie a question, what would it be?
- ✓ If you had a chance to ask the screenwriter a question, what would it be?
- ✓ If you were writing the screenplay for this movie, would you have changed the ending? Explain your answer.
- ✓ What feelings did you share with any of the characters in the movie?
- ✓ Did any of the characters in this movie make you angry? Tell us why.
- ✓ Did you come to respect any of the characters in this movie? Who was it and why did you come to respect that character?
- ✓ If a psychologist were to look at the actions of [select a character] what do you think the psychologist would say about that character? Describe specific statements or actions that you think the psychologist would be interested in and the conclusions that you think the psychologist would draw from those statements or actions.
- ✓ If a priest, minister, or rabbi were to look at the actions of [select a character] what do you think the priest, minister, or rabbi would say about them? Describe specific statements or actions that you think the priest, minister or rabbi would be interested in and the conclusions that you think he or she would draw from those statements or actions.
- ✓ What comment is the author trying to make about the culture of the characters in this story?

References:

- 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sq9rjbouBIY>
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- 4 <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/countryside-great/countryside-great-part-1>
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- 7 <http://www.kaarina24.fi/lukio/mm2/i/Movie%20review%202.pdf>
- 8 <https://bestlifeonline.com/best-british-royals-movies/>
- 9 <https://www.youtube.com/user/AnglopheniaTV/videos>