



Базылева
Антонина

Задание для подготовки к
страноведению во ВСОШ



Введение

Страноведение – географическая дисциплина, занимающаяся изучением территорий (стран и их районов, регионов), систематизирующая и обобщающая разнородные данные об их природе, населении, хозяйстве, культуре и социально-политической организации, особенностях исторического развития.



История

Каждая страна имеет свою национальную историю страноведения, ибо знания о других странах — необходимый элемент любой социальной, экономической и политической общности людей.

На самых ранних этапах развития человеческого общества сведения о соседних племенах и географии мест ими населенных передавались изустно в виде рассказов, легенд, преданий, песен, а также в виде определённых видов танца, через рисунки, примитивные надписи и простейшие карты и схемы.

С дальнейшим развитием человеческой цивилизации и образованием первых государств знания о других странах стали целенаправленно и осознанно добываться, аккумулироваться, систематизироваться и сохраняться в виде текстовых записей, рисунков, макетов и специальных карт и схем. Были созданы структуры, которые систематически занимались изучением географического пространства за пределами границ государства; это были дипломатическая и военная разведки. Отдельной отраслью тогдашнего страноведения являлись и чисто научные изыскания, обусловленные естественной жаждой познания окружающего мира.



ЗАДАНИЕ НА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ
АМЕРИКАНСКОГО И БРИТАНСКОГО
ВАРИАНТОВ ЯЗЫКА



For questions 1–20 read the four emails below. Solve the crossword puzzle by filling in the gaps in the emails. Pay special attention to the register (formal/informal) and the variant of English (British/American) needed. MIND YOUR SPELLING. In some cases synonyms are given in brackets (in two cases synonyms are not given). (0) in the first email has been done as an example to help you.

Date: 20/05/2012

Subject: Conference (0) (across) invitation

Dear Mr Hammond,

I attended your lecture on public speaking at the Communication Skills conference in London last week and I was very impressed.

I am involved in organising a similar conference in Exeter in September and I would be very (1) (down) _____ (appreciative) if you could come and speak at our conference on 15 September. The talk would need to last for 60 minutes (45 minutes for the talk and 15 minutes for questions). Please let me know if you (2) (across) _____ (need) any special equipment for your presentation.

The (3) (down) _____ (preliminary version) of the conference programme can be found on our website.

(4) (down) _____ (if) you have any further questions, please do not (5) (down) _____ (be reluctant) to contact me.

Looking forward to your (6) (across) _____ (answer).

Best (7) (down) _____ (wishes),

Helen Brown

Conference Organiser

Date: 05/21/2012

Subject: Re: Conference invitation

Dear Ms. Brown,

Thank you for your email of May 20, inviting me to speak at the conference in Exeter. I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the conference this year due to a (8) (down) _____ (previous) engagement. If you wish, I could recommend one of my colleagues to speak in my place.

Please contact me if you organize another conference in the future. Once again I would like to (9) (across) _____ (say sorry) for not attending the event this year and for any (10) (across) _____ (trouble) caused.

Yours (11) (down) _____ ,

James Hammond

Date: 18/06/2012

Subject: A talk in October?

Hi James,

Great talk last week on public speaking. Really enjoyed it.

(12) (across) _____ (want) giving a talk at an industry thing I'm getting together in Manchester in October?

Session needs to be an hour (45 mins for the talk and 15 mins questions). I know that you have a busy timetable in your Language Centre in Denver for this autumn semester, but still hope you can come.

I (13) (across) _____ (send with the email) the full prog. If you have any (14) (across) _____ (questions) about your ticket for the Conference dinner, just let me know (remember to bring a dinner jacket for the event!).

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Lisa

Date: 06/19/2012

Subject: Re: A talk in October?

Hi Lisa,

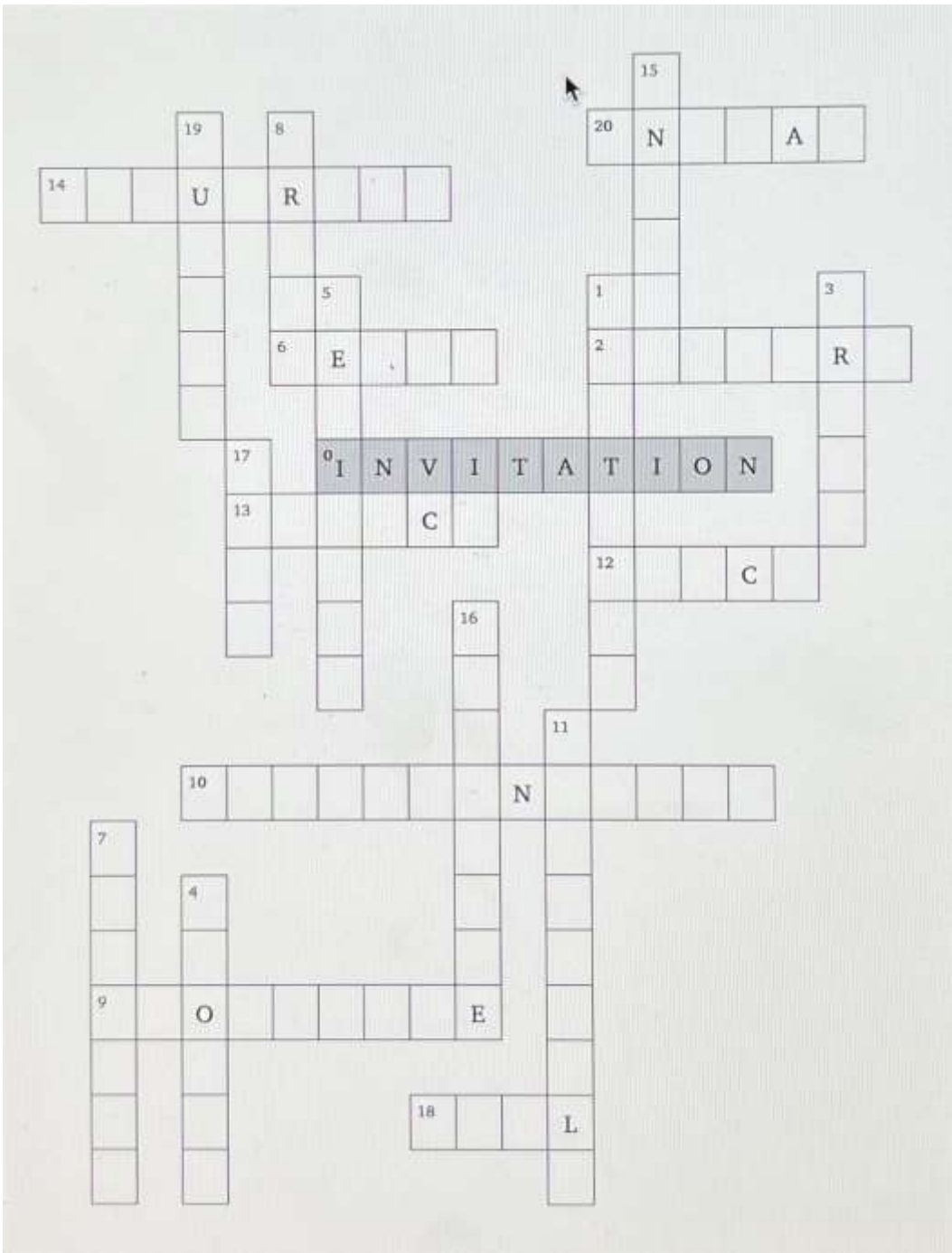
Thanks for your (15) (down) _____ (invitation) to talk at the conference in Manchester. Sorry, but I won't be able to make it as I've already gotten a busy (16) (down) _____ (timetable) for this (17) (down) _____ (autumn) semester in the Language Center. If you want, I can see if I can find someone to step in.

Please (18) (across) _____ free to let me know about any other stuff you are doing in the future. I prefer something where you need to wear jeans and sneakers, but not a (19) (down) _____ (dinner jacket)!

(20) (across) _____ (Well), sorry again for not coming and I hope it doesn't put you out too much.

Best,

James





ЗАДАНИЯ НА ОЦЕНКУ ЗНАНИЙ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ РЕАЛИЙ



1. For items 1-10, match the items 1-10 to the phenomena A-M. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

1. The Trail of Tears

2. John Bull

3. The Great Gatsby

4. Prohibition

5. Louisiana Purchase

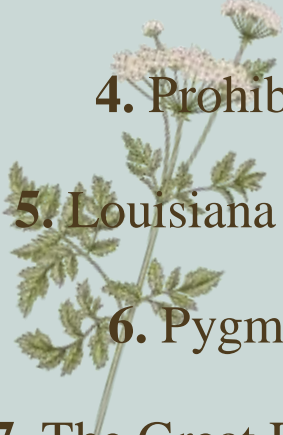
6. Pygmalion

7. The Great Depression

8. Jackson Pollock

9. The Ivy League

10. Alfred Hitchcock



- A) the artist who made his masterpieces by putting the painting on the floor and then walking around it, letting the paint drip from sticks
- B) a figure who stands for the USA sometimes represented by the figure of a man with a white beard and tall hat
- C) This book deals with a poor Cockney girl who is taught how to speak and behave like an upper class lady as a scientific experiment.
- D) the period from 1919 to 1933 in the US when the production and sale of alcoholic drinks was illegal
- E) an English filmmaker of the 20-th century who specialized in thrillers F) the massive area of land bought from France in 1803 which doubled the US size
- G) a figure who stands for England in literary and political satire
- H) a group of eight old and respected universities in the Northeastern US
- I) the path that the Cherokees, forced to move away from their homes, travelled in the autumn and winter of 1838 to 1839
- J) the severe economic problems that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and resulted in the failure of many banks and businesses
- K) This novel describes the rise and fall of the main character, who extravagantly lives from bootlegging. He loves a beautiful woman who is the cause of his downfall.
- L) an English animator of the 20-th century who is famous for inventing some of the best-known cartoons
- M) Oxford and Cambridge together

2. Match the items 1-15 to the phenomena a-o.

1. The Forty-Niners
 2. Andrew Lloyd Webber
 3. The Oregon Trail
 4. The Grapes of Wrath
 5. Ernest Hemingway
 6. Chaucer
 7. A. Lincoln
 8. Royal Ascot
 9. King George IV
 10. The Plymouth Plantation
 11. Wuthering Heights
 12. Georgian House
 13. Martin Luther King
 14. King George VI
 15. Francis Bacon
- 

- a) The Nobel Prize Winner for Literature (1954)
- b) His idea of government was one “of the people, by the people, for the people”.
- c) The novel about the destructive and passionate love between two children, who grew up on the same farm.
- d) One of the biggest horse-race meetings in the UK famous for its spectators wearing their best hats.
- e) He wrote either in Latin or in Modern English.
- f) He was criticized for his overeating and drinking, his gambling and for the way he treated his wife.
- g) His longest-running musical is Cats.
- h) He became very popular with the British people during the Second World War.
- i) Early gold prospectors during the Gold Rush.
- j) It is a well preserved example of a typical late 18th century town house with the original furniture and fittings.
- k) The novel about poor Midwestern farmers in the 1930s.
- l) It recreates one of the places where the Pilgrims lived when they arrived in America
- m) A US route used in the 19th century by pioneers travelling west in horse-drawn covered wagons to settle new lands.
- n) He wrote in Middle English
- o) The Nobel Peace Prize Winner (1964)

3. Match the items 1-15 to the phenomena a-o.

1. King Edward VIII

2. Andy Warhol

3. Prince Albert

4. the Ashmolean

5. fish and chips

6. Pride and Prejudice

7. The Smithsonian

8. The Royal Pavilion

9. Mount Rushmore

10. The Armada

11. teddy bear

12. The Canterbury Tales

13. Christopher Columbus

14. The Martian Chronicles

15. Levi Strauss



- a) a meal consisting of fish covered with batter (a mixture of flour and milk) and cooked in oil, served with long thin pieces of potato also cooked in oil
- b) a large group of different museums and scientific institutions in Washington, D.C.
- c) a soft toy in the shape of a bear called so in honor of an American President 56
- d) a building in an original and unusual oriental style built in Brighton for the Prince of Wales, who later became George IV
- e) an immigrant from Bavaria who first started selling denim pants to gold miners
- f) It took the sculptor and his son 14 years to finish the unprecedented monument in South Dakota.
- g) He made the popular imagery of everyday objects into art, he portrayed American popular idols like Elvis Presley and Marilyn Monroe.
- h) The novel deals with the conflict between humans colonizing the red planet and the native creatures they encountered there
- i) His 11-month-reign was followed by his abdication in order to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson.
- j) The 14th century poet wrote a collection of stories told by a group of pilgrims on their way to the town.
- k) a famous collection of ancient history and archaeology in Oxford which also contains paintings, jewelry and historical documents
- l) The invasion that came after years of growing tension between England and Spain. m) His untimely death devastated Queen Victoria. A lasting memorial to him was open 10 years after in Kensington Gardens.
- n) This novel describes the everyday life of people in the upper-middle class circles and the only role of a woman of that class to find a rich husband.
- o) The king and queen of Spain sponsored him to sail west.

4. For questions 1–8, read the text below and choose A, B or C to fill in the gaps.

Thanksgiving is probably the most favorite American holiday. The history of the holiday started in colonial time. In 1. _____ a group of English people who were unhappy with the way the Church of 2. _____ was organized set sail from Plymouth on a ship called the 3. _____. They wanted to found a new church in America.

After six weeks at sea, the 4. _____ landed at what is now Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. They had a hard winter and nearly half of them died. But the local Indians provided seeds for the corn, which the Europeans had never seen before. They also helped the English settlers to hunt and fish.

Fortunately the first year's harvest was good. The English settlers wanted to thank both God and also the Indians. So the governor declared a feast and invited the Indians to join in. About ninety Indians brought along fish, deer meat, 5. _____, corn and pumpkin. They feasted with the English settlers for three days.

The next year no Thanksgiving celebrations were held, and it didn't become an annual event until the 1780s. It was made a national holiday in 1863 by President 6. _____. At that time the country was in the middle of 7. _____, and the president thought that the establishment of a national holiday would help to unite American people.

Today, Americans celebrate this happy harvest festival on the fourth 8. _____ of November with much of the same food as had been eaten at the first Thanksgiving.

1	A. 1498 B. 1620 C. 1775	5	A. chicken B. turkey C. duck
2	A. Britain B. America C. England	6	A. George Washington B. Abraham Lincoln C. Thomas Jefferson
3	A. Mayflower B. Santa Maria C. Independence	7	A. the War of Independence B. the Civil War C. World War I
4	A. Pilgrims B. Founding Fathers C. Confederates	8	A. Tuesday B. Sunday C. Thursday

5. For questions 1-10, read the text about the 19th century British novelists and fill in the gaps with the appropriate names and titles from the box. There are some extra names and titles in the box.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITISH NOVELISTS

Writers: Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, William Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, William Makepeace Thackeray, Oscar Wilde

Literary works: Ivanhoe, Jane Eyre, King Lear, The Lady in White, Oliver Twist, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Pride and Honour, Pride and Prejudice, Vanity Fair, The Woman in White

The 19th century in British literature was marked by the triumph of the novel. (1) _____ brought the novel of family life to its highest point of perfection. Her works were untouched by the ugliness of the outside world; she kept the action to scenes familiar to her through her own experience. Though she wrote her books in troubled years which included the French revolution, her novels are calm pictures of society life. She understood the importance of the family in human affairs and, though two of her brothers were in the navy, she paid little attention to the violence of nations.

The title given to her first novel was Elinor and Marianne (1795), but this was later rewritten and published as Sense and Sensibility (1811). In 1796 she started First Impressions, which was later published as (2) _____ (1813). Mansfield Park appeared in 1814 and Emma in 1816. Northanger Abbey (1818) and Persuasion (1818) were published in the same year and were her last novels.

Before he turned to the historical novel, (3) _____ wrote historical verse – a kind of verse that formed for him a suitable introduction to the prose that he wrote later.

The writer soon discovered that he could not write poetry as good as Byron's, and so he turned away from it; but as a historical novelist he has no rival. He read the older novelists, and began to write *Waverley* in 1805. It appeared in 1814, and for the next eighteen years he wrote novel after novel. In 1826 he lost all his money through the business failure of his publisher and printer. He owed £100,000, but refused the money with which his friends offered to help him. He sat down to pay the immense debt by writing, but died before he could do so. In spite of that, his books brought in enough money after his death to pay off his debts. Among his best-known novels are (4) _____ (1819), *Kenilworth* (1821), *Quentin Durward* (1823), *The Talisman* (1825), *Woodstock* (1826), and *The Fair Maid of Perth* (1828).

(5) _____ is generally considered to be one of the greatest English novelists. He began with *The Pickwick Papers* (1836–7), which came out in parts and gave English literature some of its most charming and amusing characters. Sometimes his novels were written partly with the purpose of improving social conditions. (6) _____ (1837–8), the story of a poor boy's cruel treatment and miserable adventures, includes descriptions of hunger, stealing, murder and hanging. *David Copperfield* (1849–50) is based on the writer's own life, which had a sad beginning. It is one of the most popular of his novels, but it cannot be called cheerful.

His prose varies in quality, but he is nearly always readable. In his different novels he describes and attacks many kinds of unpleasant people and places – bad schools and schoolmasters, government departments, bad prisons and dirty houses. His characters include thieves, murderers, men in debt, stupid and unwashed men and women, hungry children, and those who do their best to deceive the honest. Although many of his scenes are terribly unpleasant, he usually keeps the worst descriptions out of his books; therefore, the reader does not throw the book into the fire, but continues to read.

(7) _____ studied and described the nobility instead of the poor. His best-known book, (8) _____ (1847–8), describes the adventures of two girls of different sorts: Rebecca (Becky) Sharp, a clever, brave and poor girl without a conscience; and Amelia Sedley, the gentle daughter of a rich Londoner.

He was not a romantic, and he did not produce his characters for the purpose of expressing violent feelings. From this point of view, his novel was very different from Shakespeare's, for example. However, he could describe strange qualities in human beings, and he could also show life's cruelties and people's weaknesses. He wrote as an educated man. Some of the characters in one novel are related to those in another. This gives an appearance of reality to the families concerned; yet many people find him hard to read. He is suspected of being very conscious of the importance of noble rank and good family, and this is looked on as a fault in the twenty first century.

Practically the first English novelist to write detective stories was (9) _____. The book (10) _____ (1860) is a complicated story about Walter Hartright, a drawing-master, who teaches a rich girl, Laura Fairlie. A famous character in the book is the fat, calm and evil Count Fosco, who is at last killed by a member of a secret society.

6. For items 21–30, match the names of American states (column 1) with their capitals (column 2). There are 2 extra names in column 2 which you don't have to use.

- 
1. Alaska
 2. California
 3. Georgia
 4. Louisiana
 5. Massachusetts
 6. New Mexico
 7. New York
 8. Texas
 9. Tennessee
 10. Utah

- A. Albany
- B. Atlanta
- C. Austin
- D. Baton Rouge
- E. Boston
- F. Juneau
- G. Nashville
- H. Sacramento
- I. Salt Lake City
- J. San Francisco
- K. Santa Fe
- L. Philadelphia

7. Fill in this missing geographical names.

Just off the coast of the mainland of the north-western (1)_____ a only nineteen miles distant from it at the nearest point lies the small group of islands known as the (2)_____.

The British Isles include (3)_____, (4)_____ and a number of small islands. Great Britain consists of

(5)_____, (6)_____ and (7)_____. The southern two thirds of Ireland are occupied by the (8)_____ which borders (9)_____.

Great Britain is a region of varied lowlands, rolling hills and few mountains. Although the highest peak, (10)_____ in the (11)_____ of Scotland, rises to 4,000 feet, such heights seldom occur. The mountain range in northern England rises only slightly over 3,000 feet, as do the (12)_____ Mountains of Wales. In the extreme south of England are the famed chalk hills, some of which form the (13)_____ Cliffs.

The rivers of the region are short and in general flow from the central and southern lowlands to the surrounding sea. Many of them are connected with each other by canals. The coasts of the British Isles are washed by the (14)_____ Ocean, the Irish, (15)_____ and Norwegian Seas and two big channels (the (16)_____ Channel and the St George's Channel).

8. How well do you know London? Match up the clues on the left and the answers on the right (use each answer only once)

1. Two squares
2. two crosses
3. two art galleries
4. two railway stations
5. two bridges
6. two big shops
7. two museums
8. two roads
9. two parks
10. two underground



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a) British | o) Waterloo |
| b) Tate | p) Leicester |
| c) Circle | q) National |
| d) Trafalgar | r) Westminster |
| e) Harrods | s) Selfridges |
| f) Jubilee | t) Paddington |
| g) Kings | |
| h) Victoria and Albert | |
| i) Bayswater | |
| j) Hyde | |
| k) Tottenham Court | |
| l) Tower | |
| m) Charing | |
| n) Regents | |

9. Tick true (T) or false (F) in each case.

1. The US constitution includes the Bill of Rights.
2. Presidential elections are held every five years.
3. The President has no real political power.
4. The President is elected directly by the people.
5. The President is not a member of Congress.
6. The number of senators elected to the Senate for each state depends on the population of that state.
7. The President can sometimes veto laws passed by Congress.
8. The federal government is responsible only for foreign affairs, trade and defence.
9. Federal judges are appointed by the Senate.
10. The Supreme Court is one of the two highest courts.

10. Which is the odd word?

1. The Orkneys, the Grampians, the Hebrides, the Shetlands
2. The Trent, the Clyde, the Pennines, the Severn
3. Bath, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham
4. The Stuarts, the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Normans
5. The Prime Minister, the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the President

11. Complete the sentences:

1. «The Heart of England», «The Workshop of the World», «The Black Country» are the names for _____
2. «The Garden of England» is the metaphoric name for _____
3. The nickname of the Conservative Party in Britain is _____
4. The historical nickname of the Liberal Party in Britain is _____

12. Decipher the abbreviations and give their meaning in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Abbreviation	We say...	Meaning
PTO	<i>«please turn over»</i>	<i>Written at the bottom of a page to ask the reader to turn it over.</i>
PS		
etc		
e.g.		
c/o		
a.m.		
p.m.		

13. Give the full names of these organisations:

UN _____

NATO _____

EEC _____

UNESCO _____

WTO _____

WB _____

WWF _____

IOC _____

14. Complete the text that follows with the words from the box below

Kingdom, Family, laws, orders, monarch, governor, forces, powers, states, democracy, government, ministers, parliament, dominions, realms, requirements, duties, events

Monarch's Role in the Realms

The monarch is, in theory, the supreme (1)_____ of each of the Commonwealth realms, charged with issuing executive (2)_____, commanding the military (3)_____ and creating and administering (4)_____. However, each country now operates under the Westminster system of parliamentary (5)_____ and the concept of responsible (6)_____, meaning that the (7)_____ only exercises her powers on the advice of her Crown (8)_____, who are usually drawn from, and thus responsible to, the elected lower house of the relevant (9)_____.

While this remains the case for all the Commonwealth (10)_____, their sovereign resides predominantly in her oldest realm, the United (11)_____, and thus carries out her duties these mostly in person. In the other realms, the Queen normally exercises only those (12)_____ related to the appointment of her viceroys (a governor-general in all cases, and a governor in each of the Australian (13)_____), usually on the advice of the prime minister of the country or state concerned, though this process may have additional (14)_____.

Similarly, the monarch or other members of the Royal (15)_____ will perform ceremonial (16)_____ in the Commonwealth realms to mark historically significant (17)_____.

They do so most frequently in the United Kingdom, and in the other countries during tours at least once every five or six years, meaning the Queen is present in a number of her (18)_____ outside the UK, or acting on behalf of those realms abroad, approximately every other year.

15. Match each literary character from first column to the author from second column. There are two extra names in the authors' column.

1. Alice

2. The Happy Prince

3. Carrie

4. Falstaff

5. Hastings

6. Holden Caulfield

7. Mary Poppins

8. Winnie-the-Pooh

9. Lady Rowena

10. Ashley



a) William Shakespeare

b) Jerome David Salinger

c) William M. Thackeray

d) Margaret Mitchell

e) Charles Dickens

f) Pamela L. Travers

g) Oscar Wilde

h) Agatha Christie

i) Theodore Dreiser

l) Lewis Carrol

k) Sir Walter Scott

l) Alan A. Milne

16. Read the list of the names and fill in the table "British famous people".

C. Rossetti, R. Smythson, W. Blake, B. Britten, J. Milton, J. Joyce, A. Huxley, P. Drayton, D. H. Lawrence, I. Jones, R. Dahl, A. Sullivan, E. Edgar, R. Browning, J. Constable, T. Webster, J. Donne, C. Wren, G. Romney, R. Adam

Writers	
Poets	
Composers	
Painters	
Architects	



Спасибо!

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