

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Т. В. ПРОХОРОВА

ЗАЙМЕМСЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ США
GETTING TO GRIPS WITH THE USA

**Сборник учебных материалов
по практике устной и письменной речи
для студентов лингвистических специальностей
учреждений высшего образования**

2-е издание, стереотипное

Барановичи
РИО БарГУ
2013

УДК 811.111(078)
ББК 81.2Англ-923
П78

Рекомендовано к печати
методической комиссией факультета

А в т о р

Т. В. Прохорова

Р е ц е н з е н т ы:

Т. Е. Титовец, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры педагогики учреждения образования «Белорусский государственный педагогический университет имени М. Танка»;

Н. А. Егорова, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры профессиональной иноязычной подготовки учреждения образования «Барановичский государственный университет»

Прохорова, Т. В.

П78 **Займемся изучением США = Getting to grips with the USA** [Текст] : сб. учеб. материалов по практике устной и письменной речи для студентов лингвист. специальностей учреждений высш. образования / Т. В. Прохорова. — 2-е изд., стер. — Барановичи : РИО БарГУ, 2013. — 115, [5] с. : ил. — 225 экз. — ISBN 978-985-498-548-0.

В сборнике рассматриваются вопросы по географии, истории, крупнейшим городам, культуре и ценностям американского сообщества. Разделы к каждой теме имеют однообразную структуру, в которой предусмотрено следующее: введение, аудирование, чтение, обработка лексического и грамматического материала, вопросы для обсуждения, выполнение проектов.

Предназначен для студентов лингвистических специальностей, изучающих английский язык в качестве основной специальности, и позволяет обеспечить подготовку студентов к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практика устной и письменной речи».

Табл. 14. Рис. 46. Прил. 4.

УДК 811.111(078)
ББК 81.2Англ-923

ISBN 978-985-498-548-0

© Прохорова Т. В., 2011
© БарГУ, 2013

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемый сборник учебных материалов представляет собой актуальную разработку, предназначенную для аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы студентов, изучающих английский язык в качестве основной специальности. Сборник задуман автором в качестве учебного средства, способного обеспечить качественную подготовку преподавателя и студентов к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Практика устной и письменной речи».

Сборник учебных материалов включает следующие разделы: «Символы США», «Страна географического разнообразия», «История Соединенных Штатов», «Крупнейшие города», «Достопримечательности Нью-Йорка», «Мечта о Калифорнии», «Вашингтон», «Американские ценности», «Американская идея», «Плавильный котел или салатница?», «Если ты черный...», «Американский характер». Разделы к каждой теме имеют однообразную структуру, в которой предусмотрено следующее: введение, в котором студентам предлагается ответить на предваряющие вопросы по теме, рассматриваемой далее в разделе, аудирование, чтение, отработка лексического и грамматического материала, вопросы для обсуждения или выполнение проекта.

Задания данного сборника учебных материалов являются разноплановыми и ориентированными на совершенствование навыков, а также развитие умений всех видов речевой деятельности — аудирования, говорения, чтения, письма. Оказывается внимание развитию умения аргументированной речи студентов. Настоящее пособие подчинено комплексной реализации задач формирования у студентов лингвистической, коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенций. Многие задания являются лично ориентированными. Своим содержанием предлагаемый материал позволяет расширить знания о стране изучаемого языка. Автором предлагаются задания на сравнение культуры изучаемого языка с родной культурой. Также в сборнике представлены лично ориентированные вопросы и задания, направленные на формирование ценностных позиций студентов.

Автор благодарит преподавателей Барановичского государственного университета И. Л. Звонареву и А. А. Савко за помощь в подборе материалов для сборника, а также А.Б. Щуцкого за запись аудиотекстов.

I THE SYMBOLS OF THE USA

LEAD-IN



Listen to a piece of a song. Can you guess what song it is?
Do you know any other symbols of the United States of America?
What interesting facts do you know about the country?
What outstanding American people do you know?

LISTENING



1. Listen to a verse from the National Anthem of the USA and fill in the gaps¹.

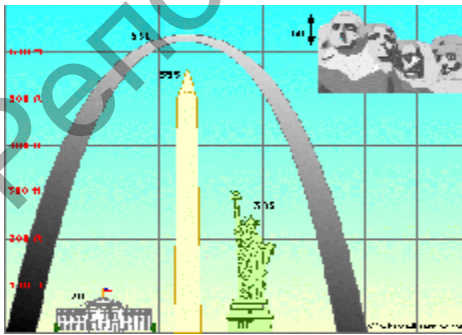
Oh, say _____, by the dawn's early _____,
What so _____ we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose _____ and _____, through the perilous _____,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly _____?

And the _____' red glare, the _____ bursting in _____,
Gave proof through the _____ that our _____ was still there.
O say, does that _____ - _____ yet wave
O'er the _____ of the _____ and the _____ of the _____?

READING

2. Read about the symbols of the USA. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about them.

SYMBOLS OF THE USA



There are many symbols that represent the United States of America. Some of the most popular ones are the Stars and Stripes (the US flag), the Great Seal of the USA, the bald eagle (the national bird), the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the US Capitol, the White House, Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell,

¹ You can find complete version of the anthem in Appendix A.

the Statue of Liberty (a gift from France), the Gateway Arch (in St. Louis, Missouri), Mount Rushmore (carved on a mountain in South Dakota), the Alamo, The Star Spangled Banner (the national anthem of the USA), The Pledge of Allegiance, Yankee Doodle, Uncle Sam (a cartoon figure designed by Thomas Nast), the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, Gettysburg, Monticello, Mount Vernon, the Golden Gate Bridge, the World War 2 Memorial, and many others.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The flag of the United States of America consists of 13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars.



The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 U.S. states and the 13 stripes represent the original Thirteen Colonies that rebelled against the British Crown and became the first states in the Union. Nicknames for the flag include the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory, the American flag, and the Star-Spangled Banner (also the name of the country's official national anthem).

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

“The Star-Spangled Banner” is the national anthem of the United States of America. The lyrics come from a poem written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key, a then 35-year-old amateur poet who wrote “Defence of Fort McHenry”.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE USA

The design of first seal of the President of the United States of America was designed by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson at the request of the Continental Congress. The design was approved on June 20, 1782.

The seal pictures an American bald eagle holding a ribbon in its beak; the ribbon has the motto of the USA, “E PLURIBUS UNUM,” meaning “Out of many, one.” The eagle is clutching an olive branch (with 13 olives and 13 leaves) in one foot (symbolizing peace) and



13 arrows in the other (the 13 stands for the original 13 colonies and the arrows symbolize the acceptance of the need to go to war to protect the country).

A shield is in front of the eagle; the shield has 13 red and white stripes (representing the original 13 colonies) with a blue bar above it (it symbolizes the uniting of the 13 colonies and represents congress). Above the eagle are rays, a circle of clouds, and 13 white stars.

THE BALD EAGLE



The bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, is a magnificent bird of prey that is native to North America. This majestic eagle is not really bald; white feathers cover its head. The derivation of the name “bald” is from an obsolete English word meaning white. The bald eagle has been the national symbol of the USA since 1782.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington Monument is an obelisk-shaped building in Washington, D.C. that was built to honor the first President of the United States of America, George Washington. This 555-foot-tall obelisk is the tallest building in the District of Columbia — by law, no other building in D.C. is allowed to be taller.

THE WHITE HOUSE



The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States of America, and has been for over 200 years. It is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., the capital city of the USA.

The White House was originally built from 1792 to 1800. It was burned down by British soldiers during the War of 1812, but was rebuilt from 1815 to 1817.

The first US President to live in the White House was John Adams (the second President of the USA). Adams and his family moved to the White House in 1800. They had previously lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (which had been the temporary capital of the USA while Washington, D.C., was being built). When the Adams family moved into the White House, the interior of the building was not quite finished. Construction was completed during Thomas Jefferson’s term (1801—1809).

It is a moot question in Washington whether the Capitol or the White House holds first interest. As the residence of the President, perhaps the White House has the edge. Every President except Washington lived there.

The Executive Mansion, as it was originally known, is the oldest public structure in the city. It got its name from its white walls. But the White House wasn't always white, its original color was grey. Thousands of Americans flock to visit President's home and office. The White House suggests a very nice country house of a random architectural mixture. If you feel like it you can take a swing through the public rooms, most mornings observed by the valuable portraits on the walls.

THE CAPITOL

The Capitol is the seat of the US Congress. The Capitol Building dominates all Washington. The Capitol consists of a central building crowned by a great dome and connected at each end by galleries with a large wing. The north wing contains the Senate Chamber, and the south wing — the House of Representatives.



Both chambers of the Congress are open to public, they have visitors' galleries, there is a special gallery for foreign diplomats. Special places are set aside for press, radio and TV representatives. Inside the Capitol, among the most precious relics of the past, the original Declaration of Independence may be seen.

Inauguration of presidents and vice-presidents are held in front of the Capitol.

LIBERTY BELL

The Liberty Bell is a huge bronze bell that symbolizes freedom in the United States of America. This historic bell is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. The bell was originally cast in 1752 in London, England. It was commissioned as a bell for the Pennsylvania State House (now called Independence Hall).



The bell was originally called the State House Bell or the Province Bell. The bell was first called the Liberty Bell around 1839 by abolitionist (anti-slavery) publications.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

The Statue of Liberty is a huge sculpture that is located on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. This monument was a gift to the USA from the people of France in recognition of the French-American alliance during the American Revolution.

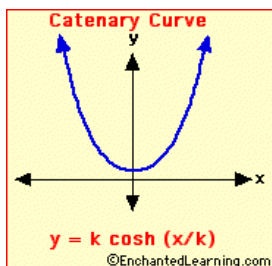


Liberty was designed by the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. The hollow copper statue was built in France — it was finished in July, 1884. It was brought to the USA in 350 pieces on a French ship called the “Iserre” (in June, 1885). The statue was re-assembled in the USA and was completed on October 28, 1886.

There are 354 steps inside the statue and its pedestal. There are 25 viewing windows in the crown. The seven rays of Liberty’s crown symbolize the seven seas and seven continents of the world. Liberty holds a tablet in her left hand that reads “July 4, 1776” (in Roman numerals), our Independence Day.

The statue is 305 feet 1 inch (93 meters) tall from the ground to the tip of the torch. The nose alone is 4 ft 6 inches (1.37 m) long.

ST. LOUIS GATEWAY ARCH



The St. Louis Gateway Arch is an elegant monument to westward expansion in the USA. Located on the banks of the Mississippi River in St. Louis, Missouri, the 630-foot tall stainless steel arch rises above the city skyline. The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial consists of the Gateway Arch, the Museum of Westward Expansion, and St. Louis’ Old Courthouse.

The monument in St. Louis honors western pioneers.

The St. Louis Gateway Arch is in the form of an inverted catenary, which is a very stable structure that is often used in bridges, domes, and arches. A catenary is the shape that a chain or necklace forms when held by the two ends.

UNCLE SAM



Uncle Sam symbolizes the US government. He is a tall, thin man with white hair and a white beard. He wears a tall hat, a bow tie, and the stars and stripes of the American flag. During the War of 1812, the US government hired meat packers to provide meat to the army. One of these meat packers was Samuel Wilson. He stamped the boxes of meat for the army with a large “U.S.” — for the United States. A government inspector came to look over Sam’s company. He asked a worker what the U.S. on the boxes stood for. As a joke, the worker answered that these letters stood for the name of his boss, Uncle Sam. The joke spread, and soldiers began saying that their food came from Uncle Sam. Before long, people called all things that came from the government “Uncle Sams”. “Uncle Sam” became a nickname for the U.S. government.

]MT. RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mt. Rushmore National Memorial is a huge mountain sculpture of four US Presidents, located near Keystone, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Presidents depicted are: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. These four Presidents were chosen to represent the founding, growth and preservation of the United States.



The United States of America — often referred to as the United States, USA, or U.S. — is one of the largest and most prosperous countries in the world. The U.S. is an international and global leader in many areas and plays a key role in

international and global affairs. What the United States does affects many places around the world and the world as a whole. Therefore, it is important to know and understand fundamental and important facts about the United States.

TALKING POINTS

3. Make up a presentation of US symbols. Comment on the slides.
4. Discuss with a partner the facts given below.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA¹



Motto: *E Pluribus Unum* (traditional) — Out of many, one.

In God We Trust (1956 — present)

Anthem: “The Star-Spangled Banner”

¹ For the political map of the USA see Appendix B.

Capital	Washington, D.C. 38°53'N 77°02'W
Largest city	New York City
Official language	None at the federal level; English <i>de facto</i>
Government	Federal republic
Independence	From Great Britain
– Declared	July 4, 1776
– Recognized	September 3, 1783
	Area¹
– Total	9,631,420 km ² (3rd) 3,718,695 sq mi
– Water (%)	4.87
	Population
– 2006 estimate	300,205,097 (3 rd)
– 2000 census	281,421,906
– Density	31/km ² (172nd) 80/sq mi
GDP (nominal)	2005 estimate
– Total	\$12.485 trillion (1st)
– Per capita	\$42,000 (8th)
Currency	United States dollar (\$) (USD)
Calling code	+1

WRITING

5. Write an essay comparing the symbols of the Republic of Belarus and the United States of America. Show how history and mentality are reflected in the countries' symbols.

¹ Area rank is disputed with China and sometimes is ranked 3rd or 4th.

II THE COUNTRY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY

LEAD-IN

- 1. Read the sentences about famous natural landmarks in the United States. Do you know what they are? Unscramble the letters to make the correct word.**

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY SCRAMBLE!

1. The Mississippi is the longest EVRIR in the United States.
2. There are two important TOMUINAN ranges in the U.S.A: the Appalachians in the East and the Rockies in the West.
3. The Ontario, Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie are the names of the Great SLEAK on the border with Canada.
4. Hawaii is an LINADS in the Pacific.
5. The Redwood ETORSF in California has some of the biggest trees in the country.
6. At 85 metres below sea level, Death YELLVA is the lowest part of the United States.
7. San Francisco lies on the coast of the Pacific COANE, while New York is next to the Atlantic.
8. The Mojave TEERDS is in the south of the USA near Mexico.
9. The biggest LAWFELTRSA in North America are in Niagara, on the border between Canada and the United States.

- 2. Look at the following place words. Put a tick in the right box or boxes. The first one has been done for you as an example.**

WHAT CAN YOU DO HERE?

Place	You can swim here	You can walk here	You can climb here
Woods ¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ See Appendix A entry at wood — woods — forest.

The table termination

Place	You can swim here	You can walk here	You can climb here
Marsh			
Mountain			
Field			
Stream			

What else can you do in these places?

Recall the adjectives that collocate with the nouns from the table.

3. Think about the geography of your country. What are the main geographical features? Picture a map of your country with the main geographical features on it. Work with a partner and describe your maps.

4. Look at the pictures of American landscapes. How can you describe the scenery of the US¹?




5. Test your knowledge of American Geography! Fill in the chart with the names of geographical places.

Rivers	
Mountains	
Lakes	
Islands	
Forests	
Oceans	
Deserts	
Waterfalls	

¹ Consult Appendix B.

LISTENING

6.  Answer the questions given below. Then listen to the text and check your answers.

What is the USA bounded by?

What body of water lies between Alaska and Russia?

Where is the state of Hawaii situated?

What form of government is the USA?

How large is the population of the country?

When did the Europeans begin to settle the territory?

What is the climate of the US like?

7. Listen to the text once again. Write out adjectives and verbs that collocate with the following nouns.

Country/state, tribe, war, influence, role, climate, landscape, temperature.

READING

8. Read the text and find out the major reasons why people migrated to the USA and moved westwards. Give an extended answer.

Geography affects every human, every community, every region, and every nation. Geography is one reason why so many people immigrated to the United States or migrated from one region to another. The U.S. economy depends heavily on geographic factors such as natural resources, climate, and the transportation provided by its waterways. Some local governments are organized around geography. For example, rivers may mark the boundaries of counties. History, in integrating all parts of the American experience, always has geography as one of its parts.

During the settlement of the nation, immigrants moved westward across the United States and found a rich and varied natural environment. From the original coastal colonies, settlers made their way over the Appalachian Mountains beginning in the 1700s. Beyond the mountains lay the vast rolling territory drained by the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. There settlers encountered the rich farmlands of the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Delta, and the Great Plains. For decades, the rugged peaks of the Rocky Mountains and the arid landscape of the Southwest discouraged movement further west. In the mid-1800s, however, spurred by the discovery of gold in California, determined settlers followed trails through the mountain passes to reach the West Coast. In the valleys of California and Oregon, they found productive agricultural land, and they began harvesting the timber reserves from the untouched forests of the Pacific Northwest. The purchase of Alaska in 1867 added a mountainous northern territory rich in natural resources. The annexation of Hawaii in 1898 gave

the United States what would be its only tropical state. The United States has been blessed with many natural advantages, such as climates favorable for agriculture, extensive internal waterways, and abundant natural resources.

Another major natural advantage — one that is taken for granted by most Americans — is that the major river systems (the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Colorado, and Río Grande systems) flow south. If these rivers flowed north, as rivers do in Russian Siberia, ice and frozen soil would block the meltwater, causing floods that would saturate the land and render it unusable for agriculture. Instead, when spring thaws arrive in the interior mountains of the United States, meltwater flows unimpeded through the river systems to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico or the Gulf of California. This almost uninterrupted flow of water provides ample supplies for drinking water and for crop irrigation and industrial production.

9. Read the text about the face of the USA. The names of some natural complexes are missed in the text. Find them in the box before the text and fill in the gaps.

The Rio Grande
Lake Superior
Great Salt Lake
the Great Plains

The Atlantic Ocean
The Mississippi
The Pacific Ocean
The Appalachian Mountains or the Appalachians

The physical features of the United States are immensely diverse.

(1) _____ is a great mountain system of eastern North America, nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast that extends from the province of Québec in Canada to northern Alabama. The system is 2,400 km (1,500 mi) long and varies from 160 to more than 480 km (100 to more than 300 mi) in width. Its altitude varies between 460 and nearly 2,040 m (1,500 and nearly 6,700 ft).

Sierra Nevada is a mountain range in western United States. A major range, chiefly in California with a small portion in Nevada near Lake Tahoe, it extends from northwest to southeast for approximately 640 km (approximately 400 mi) and varies in width from 65 to 130 km (from 40 to 80 mi).

Cascade Range is a lofty mountain range of the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada. It's about 1130 km (about 700 mi) long. The range extends from northern California through Oregon and Washington into British Columbia, Canada.

The area of (2) _____ is 3.2 million sq km (1.2 million sq mi), including 1.8 million sq km (700,000 sq mi) in Canada and 1.4 million sq km (500,000 sq mi) in the United States. They include around 18 percent of Canada's territory and 15 percent of the territory of the United States.

(3) _____ (river) (Algonquian — "big water"), river in the central United States, is the largest and most important river in North America. It has played a central role in the exploration and economic development of the continent, and it is a principal

artery for bulk freight (φραχτ), carrying more than any other inland waterway in North America.

Navigable for its entire length, **the Ohio River** flows 1579 km (981 mi) from the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in Pittsburgh to its mouth in the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. The Ohio provides a vital commercial link for industrial and agricultural interests in the Midwest, and barges on the river carry products such as coal, steel, crops, chemicals, and petroleum. This map illustrates the three major rivers of the central United States: the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Ohio.

(4) _____ flows 3100 km (1900 mi) from its source in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico at Brownsville, Texas. The river forms the border between Mexico and Texas, and farmers on both sides use river water for irrigation. Although it ranks as one of the longest rivers in the United States, it is too shallow for commercial navigation.

Gila, river of the southwestern United States, rises in the mountains of southwestern New Mexico and flows westward across Arizona to join the Colorado River, near Yuma. For the greater part of its total course, which is 1,044 km (649 mi), the Gila flows through mountain canyons. The lower part of its course is through open and comparatively level country, where the climate of the river valley is semitropical and the land is made fertile by irrigation from the river.



The Great Lakes are a chain of freshwater lakes located in eastern North America, on the Canada-United States border. Consisting of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, they form the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth. They are sometimes referred to as inland seas or Canada and the United States' Third Coast.

(5) _____ is the largest body of fresh water in the world, in east central North America, bounded on the north and east by Ontario, on the south by Michigan and Wisconsin, and on the northwest by Minnesota. The deepest and westernmost of the five Great Lakes, it is 560 km (350 mi) long and has a surface area of about 82,100 sq km (31,700 sq mi); about two-thirds of the lake is in the United States.

Lake Huron is the second largest of five big lakes, known as the Great Lakes, located in central North America and covering parts of both the United States and Canada. Lake Huron is bordered by the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan. All of the Great Lakes are used extensively by the shipping industry.

Lake Michigan is the only one of the five Great Lakes that is entirely within the borders of the United States. It is used for commercial shipping as well as recreation. This view of the lake includes the city of Chicago in the background.

Lake Erie, southernmost and fourth largest of the Great Lakes of North America, bordered on the north by Ontario, Canada, on the east by New York,

on the south by Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on the west by Michigan. The boundary between the United States and Canada generally follows the long axis of the lake

(6) _____, Utah. Lack of outlets or drainage for the lake in Utah causes natural water loss to occur only through evaporation, which leaves high concentrates of dissolved salts to be carried back into the lake through its tributaries. Sodium chloride, one of the main constituents of the dissolved salts, is used commercially. It is estimated that the lake holds more than five million metric tons of sodium chloride in solution.

The lake is one of the most famous natural landmarks in the United States. The Great Salt Lake is the largest body of water between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. It is also the largest salt lake in the western hemisphere and one of the saltiest bodies of water in the world.

Painted Desert


Multicolored rock-cliffs and barren plains make up much of Arizona's Painted Desert. Erosion over many years has exposed colorful rock surfaces.

(7) _____ is the largest and deepest of the world's four oceans, covering more than a third of the earth's surface and containing more than half of its free water.

(8) _____ is the second largest of the earth's four oceans and the most heavily travelled.

These are some of the major natural objects of the USA. Besides, there are unique public lands and bodies of water within the country, set aside by the government to protect ecosystems, plant and animal species, scenic landscapes, geologic formations, or historical or archaeological sites. They are National Parks and Preserves.

LISTENING

10.  Watch an American ranger telling how Grand Canyon was shaped over time and say what the letters D, U, D, E stand for. Match the letters with numbers.

D — deposition
U — uplift
D — downcutting
E — erosion

1. Water, rain, freezing and falling of snow and ice cracked the rocks, breaking them and gravity pulled all of this erosional debris down hill and down the river widening the canyon over time.
2. The rocks lifted up high and flat.
3. Oceans and wind brought sand sediments.
4. The Colorado River is responsible for this.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE

11. Match the words of the two columns to make up word combinations.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1) wild, virginal, amazing, inimitable in its beauty, original, charming, awakening | a) tourism |
| 2) hot, warm, chill, cold, cool, crisp, clean, clear, fresh, pure, fresh forest, balmy, bracing air, industrially polluted, sweet | b) lake |
| 3) deep, shallow, clear, crystal-clear, muddy, murky, stagnant, contaminated, calm, placid, still, rough, stormy, dangerous, safe, flood | c) air |
| 4) broad, great, large, long, mighty, wide, little, narrow, short, small, deep, shallow, high, low fast-flowing, slow-moving, sluggish, winding | d) water |
| 5) big, great, huge, large, little, small, deep, shallow, lovely, blue, freshwater, salt, frozen, artificial, man-made, inland, mountain, boating, blue-eyed | e) nature |
| 6) dense, thick, impenetrable, dark, native, natural, ancient, primeval, virgin, rain, tropical, coniferous, deciduous, beech, birch, pine | f) river |
| 7) international, overseas, mass, package, expanding, increased, eco-friendly, ecological, environmental, green, sustainable, farm | g) forest |

12. Make up seven sentences with the collocations you've made up.

13. Read the text about Yellowstone National Park and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

Ecosystem, variety, extraordinary, contemplation, established.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

(1) _____ in 1872, Yellowstone National Park is America's first national park. Located in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, it is home to a large (2) _____ of wildlife including grizzly bears, wolves, bison, and elk. Preserved within Yellowstone National Park are Old Faithful and a collection of the world's most (3) _____ geysers and hot springs, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

Yellowstone is so much more than a collection of scenic features and natural curiosities. The way to see Yellowstone is not with guidebook in hand, checking off attractions, but to feel it, to give it the time and (4) _____ it deserves. But, while you're communing to nature, we recommend a few not-to-be-missed highlights. One of them is Old Faithful. They say a watched pot never boils, but Old Faithful, the world's best-known geyser, faithfully erupts every 35 to 120 minutes for 1.5 to 5 minutes. The longer the eruption lasts, the longer the interval until the next eruption. It's not possible to predict more than one eruption in advance. Although it's best to have a laissez-faire attitude about the eruptions, you can call the Old Faithful Visitor Center for current prediction times. Check out the view from Geyser Hill, and watch the wind direction or you may only see steam.

Greater Yellowstone encompasses 14 million acres, making it the largest temperate (5) _____ in the world that remains essentially intact. Its namesake park, larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined, comprises a mere 16% of the total land.

14. Read the text and paraphrase the words in bold using the appropriate words given before the text.

Habitat, intact, located, species, renowned, comprises, diversity, it is rich in, extensive, major.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Situated in the north-west of Washington State, Olympic National Park is **known** for the **variety** of its ecosystems. Glacier-clad peaks interspersed with extensive alpine meadows are surrounded by a **vast** old growth forest, among which is the best example of **untouched** and protected temperate rainforest in the Pacific Northwest. Eleven **large** river systems drain the Olympic mountains, offering some of the best **environment** for anadromous fish species in the country. The park also **includes** 100 km of wilderness coastline, the longest undeveloped coast in the contiguous United States, and **there are a lot of** native and endemic animal and plant **kinds**, including critical populations of the endangered northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet and bull trout.

15. Fill in the correct preposition.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA

The Grand Canyon is more than a great chasm carved _____ millennia _____ the rocks of the Colorado Plateau. It is more than an awe-inspiring view. It is more than

a pleasuring ground _____ those who explore the roads, hike the trails, or float the currents _____ the turbulent Colorado River.

This canyon is a gift that transcends what we experience. Its beauty and size humble us. Its timelessness provokes a comparison _____ our short existence. _____ its vast spaces we may find solace from our hectic lives. The Grand Canyon we visit today is a gift from past generations.

Grand Canyon is heavily visited _____ most of the year and it is imperative to plan ahead _____ lodging, camping, backcountry permits, or mule trips. Persons planning day visits only should arrive early _____ the day as parking is limited.

Gazing _____ the beautiful views of the canyon _____ the various vista points is the number one activity for many people. People _____ every age and condition can find activities to suit their desires, including the following: hiking, rafting trips, backpacking, mule rides or horseback rides, camping, and scenic air tours. A wide variety of free interpretive programs (South Rim, North Rim) are offered _____ NPS rangers. Bicycling is allowed _____ park roads.

When visiting the South Rim, park your vehicle and ride the Village shuttle bus _____ Canyon View Information Plaza, then plan your visit. _____ Canyon View Information Plaza you will find informative exhibits about Grand Canyon and an inspiring view _____ the canyon is only a short stroll away.



16. Read the text and fill in the correct word from the list below. Use the words only once.

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

White-capped seas lick the sandy shores and foam over rocky promontories in Channel Islands National Park, a place seemingly a world apart from the California mainland but really only an easy boat ride distant. The five islands of which this national park is comprised are home to an astonishing variety of plant and animal life, assorted archaeological sites, and boast a dramatic coastal setting. The park consists of some quarter of a million acres, half of which are under the ocean, encompassing a wide variety of terrain from beaches and sea caves to forests and mountains. Over 2,000 species of plants and animals can be found within the park, more than a hundred of which are found nowhere else in the world.

Even though the islands seem tantalizingly close to the densely populated southern California coast, their isolation has left them relatively undeveloped, making them an exciting place for visitors to explore. After traveling by boat to one

of the five islands, visitors can enjoy hiking, sea bird watching, seal and whale spotting and sandy beach-side strolls. In the shallow waters around the islands, snorkeling and scuba diving provide firsthand glimpses of colorful tidal plants and marine creatures. Sea kayaking and camping are other popular activities, as are guided tours of interesting park areas.

Dramatic coastal, astonishing, densely populated, wide, marine, tantalizingly, exciting, sandy, colorful tidal, sandy beach-side, archaeological, firsthand.

_____ shores	_____ coast
_____ variety	_____ place
_____ sites	_____ strolls
_____ setting	_____ glimpses
_____ of terrain	_____ plants
_____ close	_____ creatures

17. Read the three descriptions of Rocky Mountain National Park. Write out the words and phrases that make the descriptions especially expressive.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO

1. If you've been hoping to see the Rocky Mountains, there's no better place to start than Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park. The entire Park is situated above seven thousand feet elevation, so you're always surrounded by spectacular mountain views. Come along as we explore the valleys, peaks and campgrounds that make RMNP a magnet for motorhome campers.

2. Teeming with stunning natural beauty, from towering peaks to wide-open alpine tundra, Rocky Mountain National Park is a Colorado must-do for visitors. It's so alluring, in fact, that more than three million visitors mosey in annually. Breathe in crisp mountain air, hike through grassy meadows, gasp at snowcapped peaks and keep an eye out for elk, bighorn sheep, moose, marmots and bear. Most visitors stay near Trail Ridge Rd (open last Monday in May to mid-October), which winds through spectacular alpine tundra environments. Those who prefer communing with nonhuman nature should venture on foot away from the road corridor; the reward is quiet, superlative scenery.

3. For many visitors to Colorado hiking is the #1 activity they look forward to. Rocky Mountain National Park offers hundreds of square miles of trails from strenuous to easy. Choose a trail featuring ancient glaciers, icy blue lakes, waterfalls, boulder fields or lush meadows. If you prefer, see it all from horseback with an experienced guide leading the way. For the truly adventurous hiker, moonlight hikes offer a one-of-a-kind experience particularly during a full moon.

18. Make up a table of natural complexes and adjectives that describe them. Learn the collocations.

River	
Lake	
Mountain	
Meadow	
Marsh	
Forest	

19. Describe any of the US national parks using the vocabulary from the texts.

TALKING POINTS

20. Comment on the statement.

Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow-mindedness ... and many of our people need it solely on these accounts. (*Mark Twain*)

21. Imagine that you are a geography teacher. Make up a presentation on the physical features of the United States. Comment on the slides using the information from the texts.

22. Speak about the national parks of the United States.

23. What Belarusian national parks and reserve do you know? Describe Belarusian nature using collocations from Appendix B.

III HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

LEAD-IN



Look at the picture. Do you recognize this person? Who was he? What was he? Name a few more well-known pioneers. Do you know who the Puritans¹ were? What facts from the history of early America do you know?

Recalling the facts from the history you can begin your sentences like that:

If my memory serves me right...

If my memory doesn't fail me...

As far as I remember...

If I'm not mistaken...

That was the beginning of a new nation. Today the United States of America has over 200 years of history, relatively short compared to other countries and nations. However, the United States has a rich and proud history that has experienced much. From Independence to the Civil War to the World Wars to the Cold War, they have a lot of things to tell and things to be proud of.

LISTENING

You are going to listen to a short review of the US history. What events from the US history can you recollect?

What words do you expect to hear in the speech?

1.  Listen to the track and put the events in the correct order.

1. The largest technological and scientific advance.
2. Struggle for civil and women's rights.
3. Life expectancy increase.
4. The Civil War.
5. Two world wars and an unprecedented economic depression.
6. Child mortality fall.
7. Industrialization and rapid growth of cities.

¹ Puritans — пуритане, английские протестанты XVI в., последователи кальвинизма/

8. Colonization.
9. The American Revolution.

READING

- 2. Read the text and find the most momentous events in the American history. Fill in the table given below.**

THE HISTORY OF THE USA

(1) The history of the USA began a little more than 500 years ago. It's rich in great events, interesting stories and legends, adventures, mysteries, all the same it is filled with profound contradictions. To Europeans the New World was a land of wealth and freedom. But it was also a place of slavery and death. During the colonial era, over half of all immigrants arrived as indentured servants or slaves. Yet compared to the Old World, American colonists were more likely to own land and to vote. They were wealthier, lived longer, and had larger families than Europeans.

500 years ago North America was a vast wilderness inhabited by Indians who 20,000 years earlier came from Asia across the Bering Strait. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sailed to America in 1000 but only in 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America to the whole world. For the next 100 years English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed there for gold and riches, for honour and glory. But they didn't stay. Those who did settle the New World arrived later in search of economic opportunity and religious and political freedom. The first English colony Jamestown appeared in 1607 in Virginia. America promised, as poet Robert Frost said, "a fresh start for the human race". And it started in 1620 when the Mayflower brought the Pilgrim Fathers. In the Mayflower Compact they agreed to form "a civil body politic for better ordering and preservation, to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws".

(2) By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast. Later the British started demanding new taxes on sugar, coffee, textiles and other imported goods. And after the "Boston Tea Party" the War of Independence began. It lasted from 1775 till 1783. American Patriots waged a Revolution because they believed Britain was threatening to strip them of their rights and reduce them to political slavery. At that time, one fifth of all Americans lived in bondage. The Revolution underscored the basic contradiction of American life: slavery in a land dedicated to freedom and equality.

In 1776 on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence was adopted which proclaimed "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness as the human natural rights". In 1783 the Treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the USA and granted the new state all the territory north of Florida, south of Canada and east of the Mississippi River. The colonies were now free but they had not yet a united nation.

In 1787 55 of the most highly regarded American leaders (George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison among them) opened a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the meeting which lasted 4 long months and resulted in the Constitution of the USA. It established not only a league of independent states but also a strong central government for the whole nation. The Constitution established separate executive, legislative and judicial branches of government and required “a balance of power”. The Constitution was accepted in 1788 but in 1791 10 amendments — the Bill of Rights — were added to guarantee the liberties of the people: freedom of religion, a free press, free speech, protection against illegal search, the right to fair trial and protection against cruel and unusual punishments. The framers of the Constitution created an enduring but by no means unchanging document. Today, 200 years after it was written, the Constitution remains vital, alive and at the centre of American political ideals and practices.

(3) Then followed the Civil War (1861—1865) for abolition of slavery. American expansion and growth depended on the dispossession of Indians from their lands and the spread of slavery into the Cotton Kingdom of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Yet, at the same time, the reformers struggled to make America’s revolutionary ideals a reality: to establish public schools, expand women’s rights, and end slavery. The fear that slavery threatened Northerners’ civil rights converted many to antislavery. The New Republican party was committed to stopping the expansion of slavery into the western territories. But many southern whites believed that opponents of slavery wanted to subjugate the South and provoke race war.

(4) The Civil War cost half million lives. What began as a war to save the Union became a war against slavery. 220,000 African Americans fought in the conflict, which brought freedom to 4 million slaves. The abolition of slavery was followed by a struggle over the meaning of freedom. Black codes tried to force former slaves to work on plantations. But the 14th and 15th Amendments guaranteed freed people equal protection of the laws and extended the vote to black men. Former slaves in alliance with whites created the South’s first public schools. But increasing numbers of Southerners, white and black, were trapped in a new system of economic exploitation as tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

(5) The late 19th century was a period of unprecedented technological and scientific innovation. It brought the light bulb, the automobile, the telephone, the phonograph, the radio, the movies, and the discovery of germs and x-rays. The United States was reshaped by industrialization, foreign immigration, and rapid growth of cities.

(6) The 20th century brought even more momentous changes than the 19th. Life expectancy increased 30 years. Child mortality fell 10-fold. Humanity split the atom, invented the airplane, developed antibiotics and contraceptives, and broke the genetic code. The work week shrank by a day and a half. The 20th century saw the invention of the teenager and dating and a revolution in women’s lives. In 1900, women could vote in just four states, only 700,000 worked for wages. Today the figure is 35 million.

The 20th century was most technologically advanced century, but also it was most ideological and destructive. It saw unparalleled growth in knowledge, wealth, nutrition, and health. But it was also a century of unimaginable savagery. More than 150 million people died in war, in concentration camps, in government-induced famines, and genocide. It was a century of mass production, mass consumption, mass media, and mass entertainment — but also mass murder. It was a century marked by searing images of trenches, mushroom clouds, and death camps.

(7) The two most significant revolutions of the 20th century involved the expansion of government and of our conception of freedom. Early 20th century reformers known as Progressives argued that freedom depended on an active government: on government regulation of business, consumer protection, a minimum wage. Progressives secured a federal income tax based on the ability to pay. They introduced regulatory commissions to oversee banking, insurance, railroads, gas, electricity, telephones, transportation, and manufacturing. They expanded kindergartens and high schools and created public parks, libraries, hospitals, and museums.

(8) Two world wars and an unprecedented economic depression further expanded the size of government. In 1913, United States government took in just \$567 million in taxes. In 1999, the figure was \$1.7 trillion. Government spending rose from 1.8 percent of the economy to 34 percent and brought unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and health insurance for the elderly. But the 20th century’s most important achievement was an expansion in our notion of human rights. Vast strides were made in civil rights, women’s rights, and civil liberties. World War II brought the most basic contradiction in American life.

(9) The Cold war, the struggle for human rights, aerospace research and man’s first walk on the Moon (1969), the war in Vietnam (1975), struggle for disarmament and so on and so forth. And each period in the history of the USA is interesting and important, and shows the hardships and victories of the American people on the way for the American Dream: independent, democratic, powerful state with the developed economy and equal rights for everybody.

(10) United States Supreme Court struck down separate schools for black and white students. During the 1960s, American notions of rights extended still further. Sit-ins, freedom rides, and protest marches challenged segregation. Women’s groups fought for equal educational and employment opportunities, abortion rights, and transformed public views about women’s place in society.

The United States has eliminated many obstacles to full equality, but much remains to be done before the country fulfills Martin Luther King’s dream: Free at Last, Free at Last, Thank God Almighty, I’m Free at Last.

Para #	Period	Events
1		

3. Finish the following sentences.

1. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sailed to America in 1000 but only in 1492 Christopher Columbus _____.
 - a) discovered America to the whole world
 - b) sailed there for tobacco and potatoes
 - c) started demanding new taxes on tea and sugar
2. The first English colony Jamestown appeared _____.
 - a) in 1497 in Pennsylvania
 - b) in 1607 in Virginia
 - c) in 1733 along the Pacific coast
3. compared to the Old World, American colonists were more likely to _____.
 - a) dispossess Indians of their lands
 - b) explore space
 - c) own land and to vote
4. After the “Boston Tea Party” _____.
 - a) the Bill of Rights was added
 - b) the war in Afghanistan started
 - c) the War of Independence began
5. The American Revolution underscored the basic contradiction of American life: slavery in a land dedicated to _____.
 - a) freedom and equality
 - b) enlightenment
 - c) liberty and happiness
6. In 1787 55 of the most highly regarded American leaders opened a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which resulted in _____.
 - a) the Civil War
 - b) the Constitution of the USA
 - c) the Bill of Rights
7. The Civil War (1861—1865) aimed at _____.
 - a) abolition of freedom
 - b) abolition of taxes
 - c) abolition of slavery
8. The late 19th century was a period of _____.
 - a) political oppression
 - b) unprecedented technological and scientific innovation
 - c) struggle for women’s rights
9. The 20th century saw unparalleled growth in knowledge, wealth, nutrition, and health. But it was also a century of _____.
 - a) inimitable savagery
 - b) unimaginable wilderness
 - c) unimaginable savagery

4. Answer the following questions.

1. How long ago did the history of the USA begin?
2. Who discovered America to the whole world?
3. What did America promise to the first settlers?
4. How many colonies did the European settlers found in 1733?
5. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted and what did it proclaim?
6. When was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution and what did it guarantee?
7. What was the aim of the Civil War?
8. What were the most outstanding inventions of the 19th century?

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE

5. Give definitions to the following words.

1. Abolition.
2. Aerospace research.
3. Amendment.
4. Compact.
5. Disarmament.
6. Enact.
7. Enduring.
8. Executive.
9. Fair trial.
10. Judicial.
11. Legislative.
12. Pilgrim Fathers.
13. Regard.
14. Require.
15. The Bering Strait.
16. Hardship.

6. Fill in the necessary words.

1. 500 years ago North America was a _____ inhabited by Indians who 20,000 years earlier came from Asia across the _____ .
2. Those who did settle the New World arrived later in search of _____ and religious and political _____ .
3. Later the British started _____ new taxes on sugar, coffee, textiles and other important goods.
4. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed “Life, Liberty and the _____ of Happiness as the human natural rights”.

5. The Constitution of the USA established not only a _____ of _____ states but a strong _____ for the whole nation.

6. Today, 200 years after the Constitution was written, it remains _____ and at the centre of American political _____ and _____.

7. Then followed the Civil War (1861—1865) for _____ of slavery.

8. The United States was _____ by industrialization, foreign immigration, and rapid growth of cities.

7. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. To come _____ Asia _____ the Bering Strait.
2. To discover America _____ the whole world.
3. A fresh start _____ the human race.
4. _____ to occupy 13 colonies _____ the Atlantic coast.
5. To demand new taxes _____ sugar, coffee.
6. _____ 1776 _____ 4, July the Declaration of Independence was adopted.
7. To guarantee protection _____ illegal search.
8. Civil War _____ abolition _____ slavery.
9. The struggle _____ human rights.
10. "Life, Liberty and the pursuit _____ happiness as the human natural rights."

8. Choose the correct word combination from the list below. Change the forms if necessary.

Clear conscience, freedom of conscience, to be on one's conscience, public conscience, for conscience sake, to come to terms with one's conscience.

1. That's what it means to have a **чистую совесть!**
2. After that their blood **была на её совести.**
3. So much for **свободе совести**, so much for governing in the interests of the whole nation, so much for leadership.
4. As a voice of **общественного сознания**, Oxfam ensures that they are brought to the attention of decision makers.
5. He **пошел на сделку с совестью** when he did it.
6. She wrote him a letter **для успокоения совести.**

9. Choose the correct word combination from the list below.

Civil rights, civil suit, civil servant, civil service, civil war.

1. **Гражданские права** campaigns and student revolts have given way to consensus politics.

2. His passport was inaccurate, and when he tried to put it right, a baffled **гражданский служащий** classified him “stateless” — although he had been working for the government for years.

3. There’s a lot of resentment in this country about how the armed forces conducted themselves during the **гражданской войны**.

4. Earlier this month the Government announced that it had reduced **гражданской службы** numbers to fewer than 500,000 for the first time in more than 50 years.

5. The French justice ministry open a **гражданский процесс** against Tapie for defamation after he compares judicial methods with the Gestapo.

JOURNEY — the period you spend travelling from one place to another — use this especially about someone travelling for a long distance or when talking about someone regularly travelling somewhere, for example to school or work: We had an awful journey — there was heavy snow and the car broke down. They arrived in Nice after an eight-hour journey by car. These birds make an incredible 10,000-kilometre journey to Africa every winter.

TRIP — a journey in which you go to a place, stay there for a short time, and then come back. In American English, trip can be used to mean any journey: We had a fantastic trip — the flight was fine and the hotel was perfect. | take a trip / go on a trip They decided to take a trip to Paris.

VOYAGE — a journey, travel, or passage, especially one to a distant land or by sea or air: In those days, the voyage to Australia was long and dangerous.

11. Fill in the gaps with the words: voyage, journey, trip.

1. What we have mourned in these pages is the passing of the old ways: the days of British shipping, when it was still possible to ____ out to discover New Worlds, new people, new life; when it was possible to believe in the romance of it. There is little beauty in modern vessels and no romance at all about container ships

2. Plan your ____ carefully — distances are vast.

3. The ____ in the desert, she remembers, was “a kind of death experience”.

4. And that means the Wessexes, who are definitely not wanted on the ____.

5. During the 5 day ____ from Bergen to its ultimate destination the steamer calls at 35 ports, some large, some tiny, but each with an individual character of its own. 25 of these are in North Norway.

6. I’d started the ____ north towards Scotland.

7. They’re still taking a rest after their ____ away.”

8. I hate being famished (hungry) on a ____ .

9. It felt like a pointless ____.

10. “Of course you can have it,” said Jan, “but you’ll have to pay for it yourself”, and their ____ home was endured in stony silence.

11. They took umbrellas for their to Hyde Park.
12. The 1940s and early 1950s saw the ocean at its peak.

12. Choose “do” or “make”.

1. I _____ a lot of mistakes.
2. They only come over here to _____ Dostoevsky.
3. He will never _____ any work for me again.
4. All you need is a posh address, and you can _____ a fortune.
5. Women only _____ me think hooray.
6. My God, I _____ hope he won't shut down at two!
7. I enjoy parties, unless I have to _____ a speech.
8. I went to _____ the best I could with Mary's calories.
9. Can you _____ me a copy of that?
10. Francie bought me some new modern sponge impregnated with shoe-polishing wax to _____ my shoes.

11. Choose “forget” or “leave”.

1. I'll never _____ going out with my old aunt.
2. You have to _____ logic with Ellen.
3. Some man phoned, but didn't _____ his number.
4. You don't cross those kinds of people and expect them just to forgive and _____.
5. You may _____ as soon as you have finished.
6. For some time now it has been impossible to _____ anything in the kitchen.
7. He has _____ his exercise-books at home.

TALKING POINTS

1. Speak about the beginning of the history of the USA.
2. Speak about the events after the “Boston Tea Party”.
3. Speak about the Constitution of the USA.
4. Speak about the Civil War and its effects.
5. Prove that the 20th century was most technologically advanced century.
6. Speak about major breakthroughs of American scientists.

IV LARGEST CITIES

LEAD-IN

The United States has dozens of major cities, which play an important role in the U.S. culture, heritage, and economy. In 2004, 251 incorporated places had populations of at least 100,000 and nine had populations greater than 1,000,000, including several important global cities, such as New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago. In addition, there are fifty metropolitan areas with populations over 1,000,000.

1. Look at the views of some largest cities of the USA. Can you guess what cities they are¹?



- Do you remember any largest cities in the world?
Recall the largest cities of your country.

2. Choose 5 cities from the list which you think are the largest in the United States by population. Each time use the words indicating degree of certainty given in the box.

Los Angeles, Boston, Houston, Annapolis, New York, Jefferson City, Chicago, Jackson, Columbus, Philadelphia.

¹ 1a — Smoggy Skyline of Los Angeles, 1b — Downtown Los Angeles; 2 — Las Vegas, 3a — City Skyline, Chicago, 3b — Millennium Park, Chicago, 4 — Independence Hall, Philadelphia

You can indicate how certain or definite you are about what you are saying by using one of the following adverbs and adjuncts. They are arranged from “least certain” to “most certain”.

conceivably → *possibly* → *perhaps* → *hopefully* → *probably* → *presumably* → *almost certainly* → *no doubt* → *definitely*

3. Work with a partner. Discuss the data about the population of the largest US cities given in the tables. Don't look into your partner's table.

Student A

Rank	City	Population within city limits	Population Density per sq mi	Metropolitan Area ¹		Region
				millions	rank	
1		8,143,197		18.7		Northeast
2	Los Angeles, California		8,198.0		2	
3	Chicago, Illinois			9.4	3	Midwest
4		2,016,582	3,371.7			South
5	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania				4	

Student B

Rank	City	Population within city limits	Population Density per sq mi	Metropolitan Area		Region
				millions	rank	
1	New York City, New York		26,402.9		1	
2		4,097,340		12.9		West
3		2,842,518	12,750.3			
4	Houston, Texas			5.2	7	
5		1,463,281	11,233.6	5.8		Northeast

3. Find the cities on the map of the United States.

¹ Metropolitan Area, large continuous built-up area formed by the joining together of several urban settlements.

V NEW YORK CITY ATTRACTIONS

LEAD-IN

Look at these pictures. Do you recognize these landmarks? What are they?
What do you now about New York City?
Would you like to visit it one day?



LISTENING

1.  Listen to a text about New Your City. Choose the correct alternative.

1. More than _____ people visit New York every year.
 - a) 10 million
 - b) 20 millions
 - c) 30 million
 - d) 20 million
2. When visitors think about New York they think about _____ .
 - a) Manhattan
 - b) Washington
 - c) the USA
 - d) Los Angeles
3. New York city has _____ boroughs.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 3
 - d) 2
4. _____ million or more people live there.
 - a) 10
 - b) 300
 - c) 20
 - d) 7
5. Henry Hudson was _____ .
 - a) Dutch

- b) British
 - c) German
 - d) Irish
6. George Washington was made the first president of the USA in _____.
 - a) 1782
 - b) 1738
 - c) 1783
 - d) 1776
 7. The big crowd pushed the people off the Brooklyn Bridge. More men and women died under the feet of the crowd because _____.
 - a) the war of independence began
 - b) they wanted to rout the British
 - c) there were too many of them
 - d) the wanted to kill the immigrants

2. Say whether the statements are true or false.

1. In 1930s and 1940s jazz musicians all wanted to work in New York.
2. The city has 10000 kilometres of rivers.
3. In 1690 a man called Henry Hudson came up the river to Manhattan.
4. The war of independence lasted for 7 years.
5. Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1783.

3. Answer the questions.

1. How do people often call New York?
2. How much did Peter Minuit pay the Indians for Manhattan?
3. How was New York called first?
4. Who gave the city the name of New York?
5. What are the names of the parts of New York where the Chinese and Italians live?

READING

4. Read the text and match the numbers with the letters.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) It rises over 400 meters above the ground and has... | a) are embodied in the Empire State Building. |
| 2) All in all, the feeling and spirit of New York... | b) the World Trade Center used to be. |
| 3) Ground Zero — is the place where... | c) 102 storeys. |

NEW YORK CITY ATTRACTIONS

Let's face it, New York City has it all! — from historic landmarks and Broadway theaters to hundreds of museums. The City with so many attractions it is hard to know where to start. Here is my “Fancy Places in NY” chart that hopefully will be interesting to you.

Times Square. This is the first place of interest I saw in the Big Apple. Formerly, I thought, that this square is called “Times” because of the tradition to celebrate the changing to the New Year held here, so it seemed to be somehow connected with time”. But, as it turned out, when the “New York Times” newspaper **erected** a new building on 43rd Street at the turn of the 20th century, the neighborhood took on the name “Times Square”. A decade later, theaters and cabarets migrated to the streets nearby which attracted tourism. Now, Times Square a flash of different bulbs, lights, neon ads — it is probably the brightest place in the whole world. Huhh... is that possibly why we call New York “the city that never sleeps”?

New York's famous **Empire State Building**¹, a New York City and a National Historic Landmark, I saw on the last day of my stay. It soars more than a quarter of a mile into the air above the heart of Manhattan. It rises over 400 meters above the ground and has 102 storeys. Snow and rain can be seen falling up! Located on the 86th floor, 320 meters above the city's bustling streets, the Observation Area offers panoramic views of the City. I would say that this was extremely exciting. All in all, the feeling and spirit of New York City are **embodied** in the Empire State Building.



Oh... **Rockefeller Center** is a fascinating combination of **contradictions**: futuristic and classical, with soaring buildings and underground tunnels, inspired by both hard-headed commercialism and philanthropic idealism. Below street level, the Center's buildings are linked by a pedestrian shopping **concourse**. Shopping is arguably the prime reason lots of people visit New York. (By the way, I bought some nice accessories as well.) This is an oasis of order in the heart of the busiest city in the world, a city within a city, functionally efficient and aesthetically elegant. Enjoy the symmetry and serenity of Promenades and Gardens or get **a jolt of urban bustle** on Fifth Avenue. It's a really wonderful place. Perhaps that's why in 1988, Rockefeller Center was declared a national historic landmark.

Ground Zero — the place where the **World Trade Center** used to be. There is nothing to see — only a huge area in the middle of other skyscrapers. As I was at home in Moscow on 11 September, I watched with rising horror and confusion as

¹ The picture shows New York's empire State Building, 1931, with the Spire of the Chrysler Building, 1930, in the background. Each was once the world's tallest structure.

the events of the day steadily unfolded. That both of these monumental symbols of capitalism and democracy were gone so quickly defies logic. Now, in this place, is the memory of these gargantuan buildings and all the very unfortunate people who died here, simply going on with their everyday, frequently dull jobs. Standing in the middle of the plaza, staring up high into the skies, I craned my neck to view the summit that no one will ever again be able to see.

One thing you must do if in New York is to walk across the *Brooklyn Bridge* — a giant wooden suspension bridge joining Manhattan to Brooklyn with a large pedestrian section. Walk halfway along the bridge and do not turn around at any point and face back toward Manhattan until the halfway point has been reached. Take a deep breath, turn around, and the view is absolutely stunning as the entirety of Manhattan comes to life — the Financial District tower blocks are bathed in office lights, and this is a splendid sight not to be easily forgotten.

Other places I would like to mention are: *the Wall Street* Financial District, that in Soviet times we would call “the heart of the capitalistic world” and also, the fifth oldest institution of higher learning in United States — *Columbia University*. As a future college student, I was especially rapt by the Columbia traditions of studying.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, New York has been not only the imperialism capital, it was also (and still is) one of the world’s centers of art. There is something for everyone in the Big Apple; from a real aircraft carrier museum, the Intrepid, to the smaller more intimate 19th Century Frick collection, all the way up to the Grand Daddy of all New York museums, the *Metropolitan Museum of Art*.



The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), located on the Upper West Side, Manhattan, New York, USA, is one of the largest and most celebrated museums in the world. Located on park-like grounds, the museum comprises 25 interconnected buildings that house 46 permanent exhibition halls, research laboratories, and its renowned library. The collections contain over 32 million specimens of which only a small fraction can be displayed at any given time. The museum has a scientific staff of more than 200, and sponsors over 100 special field expeditions each year.

“My own Manhattan...”

Here are some of my travel notes. Simply walking around you’ll get the feel of New York in your veins. Don’t keep looking up when strolling around Manhattan, or everyone will know you’re a tourist. If you really want to get to know the city, you should not spend all your time in a tour bus or with a map in your hands. Try to open your own Manhattan. For example, answering other tourists on how to get to Canal St., eating in “Taco Bell”, trying different cream cheeses with your morning bagels, etc. You can see the Statue of Liberty on postcards, but you’ll never see the tablet “Strawberry Fields Forever” which is in Greenwich Village.

This city is indescribable and there is something here that can impress everybody. And when you feel a bit disappointed that Times Square turned out to be

simply a large crossroad with much glitter, and Central Park is a homeless people's favorite place, you'll fall in love with the real NYC; not that city which you watch on TV screens, but the vigorous, always changing, and a bit screwy, city. And the most frequently spoken comment about New York will be also yours: "Crazy city... but I like it".

By Yuliya Taranova

5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use the conversational formulas given below in you answers.

expressing agreement:

Yes, it is, isn't it?	Sure, (sure)...
That's right, yes.	I agree.
That's true.	True.

strong agreement:

Absolutely.	Exactly.
Yes, I couldn't agree more.	I think you're absolutely right.
Oh, quite, quite.	I quite agree.
That's quite true.	Oh, very (tragic) indeed.

expressing disagreement:

Well, I don't think so.	Well, not really.
Actually, no.	Do you really think so?
Yes, perhaps, but...	No, I'm afraid I can't agree with you there.
I see what you mean, but...	I suppose not

1. Times Square is called "Times" because of the tradition to celebrate the changing to the New Year held here.

2. The "New York Times" newspaper erected a new building on 43rd Street at the turn of the 20th century.

3. Times Square is a flash of different bulbs, lights, neon ads — it is probably the brightest in the whole world.

4. The Empire State Building rises over 600 meters above the ground and has 102 stores.

5. The feeling and spirit of New York City are embodied in the Empire State Building.

6. There are no shops in Rockefeller Center.

7. Shopping is arguably the prime reason lots of people visit New York.

8. In 1988 Rock Center was declared a national historical landmark.
9. The Empire State Building offers panoramic views of the City.
10. There is everything to see at Ground Zero.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. But as it turned out, when the “New York Times” newspaper...
2. New York’s famous Empire State Building...
3. Snow and rain...
4. There is nothing to see — only a huge area...
5. Standing in the middle of the plaza...
6. One thing you must do if in New York...
7. Walk half along the bridge...
8. Since the beginning of the 20th century...
9. There is something for everyone in the Big Apple...
10. Perhaps that’s why in 1988...

7. Answer the questions.

1. What did the author see in the big Apple First?
2. What is the author’s idea of the name “Times Square”?
3. What is the name of the place where the World Trade used to be?
4. What is “the heart of the capitalistic world”?
5. What is the fifth oldest institution of higher learning on the USA?
6. What is the largest art museum in the United States with holdings numbering in the millions?
7. What is the largest natural history museum in the world?

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

8. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) Oasis | a) an interesting or enjoyable place to go or thing to do |
| 2) skyscraper | b) a very tall building in a city |
| 3) concourse | c) full of people moving about in a busy way |
| 4) stunning | d) a large, open part of a public building, especially an airport or a train station |
| 5) to embody | e) a bridge that hangs from steel cables that are supported by towers at each end |
| 6) gargantuan | |
| 7) attraction | |
| 8) bustling | |

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 9) suspension bridge | f) extremely attractive or impressive; beautiful |
| 10) aircraft | g) any vehicle that can fly and carry goods or passengers |
| 11) to link | h) to include or contain something |
| | j) to join or become joined with somebody/ something |
| | k) extremely large |
| | l) an area in the desert where there is water and where plants grow |

9. Fill in the correct words from the list below.

Erected, bulbs, embodied, contradictions, concourse, aesthetically, a jolt of urban bustle, entirety.

1. A flash of different _____ .
2. A fascinating combination of _____ Building.
3. _____ elegant.
4. The _____ of Manhattan.
5. _____ a new building.
6. _____ in the Empire State.
7. Shopping _____ .
8. Get _____ .

10. Rewrite the description of art in Belarus using the items from the list.

HISTORY OF ART IN BELARUS

Captivate hilarious audience; offers unique opportunities to enjoy; can be compelling to visitors of all ages; truly-one-of-a-kind; visually and technically stunning musicals; remarkable museum collections; unrivaled works of art; groundbreaking art exhibitions; performances that take audience members on a musical journey, immerse them into a world of fantasy.

Belarus (1) **enjoys** a rich cultural and artistic heritage, ancient treasures and delicate wonders that date back many centuries, taking in several significant schools of art and architecture and producing many (2) **unique** musical and literary works.

All (3) **masterpieces** are now officially protected by the state, and showcased for all to enjoy in (4) **museum collections** and libraries. Classic works of Belarusian music and drama are regularly staged in concert halls and theatres (5) **attract visitors** across the country.

Modern-day art culture in Belarus is equally varied and dynamic. There are numerous (6) **art exhibitions**, (7) **musicals**, theatrical (8) **performances** and cinema festivals — all of which are (9) **easily accessible to Belarusians and visitors alike**.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

11. Fill in the prepositions.

1. The first place _____ interest.
2. Because _____ the tradition.
3. To be somehow connected _____ “time”.
4. A quarter _____ a mile _____ the air.
5. It rises _____ 400 meters.
6. 320 meters _____ the city’s bustling streets.
7. The center’s buildings are linked _____ a pedestrian shopping concourse.
8. A city _____ a city.
9. Staring _____ high _____ the skies.
10. All the way _____ the Grand Daddy _____ all New York museums.

12. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. _____ Big Apple.
2. _____ “New York Times”.
3. _____ Times Square.
4. _____ Observation Area.
5. _____ City.
6. _____ Manhattan.
7. _____ Brooklyn Bridge.
8. _____ Wall Street Financial District.
9. _____ Rock Center.
10. _____ Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Compare the use of “at” and “in” in these examples:

I had a hard day at the office. (“at” emphasizes the office as a public place or institution)

I left my coat behind in the office. (“in” emphasizes the office as a building)

There’s a good film at the cinema. (“at” emphasizes the cinema as a public place)

It was very cold in the cinema. (“in” emphasizes the cinema as a building)

13. Chose the appropriate preposition

1. Both reached Miss Joan Littlewood _____ Theatre Royal, Stratford.
2. When we were _____ the theatre Garry asked me recently to interview Ms St Clement at their first conference.
3. They were sitting having dinner _____ the restaurant.
4. She gained experience _____ a youth theatre.
5. The London Film Festival begins tonight _____ the National Film Theatre.
6. You could meet me _____ the restaurant.
7. After university, he spent years _____ touring theatre, performing with the Royal Shakespeare Company before breaking in to telly.
8. She ran a red manicured fingernail down the page and, satisfied that she didn't have to be _____ the restaurant before midday, closed the diary again.

TALKING POINTS

What facts have you learnt from the text?

Would you like to visit New York? Why?

Which place in New York do you want to see most of all?

Your American friend tries to convince you that New York is the most beautiful city in the world, while you are absolutely sure that Minsk is your best bet.

PROJECT WORK

Choose a city in your own country. Write a guide to this city. For more collocations see Appendix C.

VI DREAM OF CALIFORNIA

LEAD-IN

What facts do you know about California?

What can you say about Hollywood?

What Hollywood movies do you like most of all? Why?



What thoughts and feelings do the pictures conjure up in your mind? Make short descriptions of them. Make use of the words given below.

Beautiful

Exceptionally, extraordinarily, extremely, outstandingly, really, remarkably, supremely, truly, very | absolutely, perfectly, quite, utterly | astonishingly, breathtakingly, dazzlingly (ослепительно), incredibly, staggeringly (ошеломляюще, потрясающе), startlingly (поразительно, потрясающе, удивительно), strikingly, stunningly (ошеломляюще, сногшибательно), unbelievably.

Famous

Really, very | quite | internationally | rich and famous | world famous.

Luxurious

Extremely, positively (определенно, безусловно), very, wonderfully | quite.

Gorgeous (яркий, пышный, великолепный, прекрасный)

Really | absolutely, drop-dead, simply.

a drop-dead gorgeous Hollywood icon

Outstanding

Particularly, really, truly | absolutely, quite.

That was quite an outstanding performance!

Avenue


Broad, wide | leafy, tree-lined.

The avenue lined with palms.

Castle (palace)

Grand, great, magnificent, splendid | turreted (с башенками) | fairy, fairy-tale, fantasy.

LISTENING

1.  Read the following sentences and try to guess the correct answer. Then listen to the text and see if your answers are correct.

1. California is a state in the western United States, bordering the Pacific/Atlantic Ocean. 2. It may well be true that Californians are quintessential Americans/Britons. 3. In a country where optimism reigns supreme, they are the most pessimistic/optimistic. 4. California is nicknamed the Silver/Golden State. 5. Disneyland/Hollywood is the traditional mecca of the motion-picture industry. 6. Sacramento/Los Angeles is the capital of California. 7. The Californians, the saying goes, are just the rest of us, only less/more so.

READING

2. Read the text about California. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap.

JUST LIKE THE REST OF US, ONLY MORE SO

California is a state in the western United States, bordering the Pacific Ocean.

The official symbols of California include the state flag, bird, flower, tree, and **seal**.

For more than a century, Americans have looked at California as something different, a “new” New World at the end of the continent, the ultimate expression of **manifest** destiny. It is a place as distinct from the rest of the country as America was from the Old World it rejected some 200 years ago...



It is difficult to characterize in a phrase a state that takes in over a thousand miles of coastline, a variety of landscapes and more than 22 million people. (1) _____. For some, it represents the final **embodiment** of America’s frontier spirit; for others, it is a version of El Dorado, a place to find fortunes or spend



fortunes made elsewhere. California is the nation's leader in **fads**, fashion and **self-indulgence**. New religions new living arrangements, new forms of entertainment from Disneyland to sexclubs, new attitudes towards work, family and education, all have been **nurtured** by California's tolerant social climate.

(2) _____. In wealthy nation, they are wealthier than most; in a suburban society, they are more suburbanized; in a culture devoted to immediate satisfaction, they are satisfied faster; in a country where optimism reigns supreme, they are the most optimistic; and in a time of doubt and uncertainty, they have the most to be uncertain about.

California is nicknamed the Golden State for a number of reasons. The discovery of gold in 1848 brought wealth and many people to the region. (3) _____. Golden **poppies** dot the fields in spring and summer. California is also famous for its golden sunshine.

California's sunny climate, long coastline, and natural beauty have made it the most popular tourist state in the United States. California has 8 national parks and 20 national forests, more than any other state.

(4) _____. Tourists are drawn to the state's magnificent scenery and recreational facilities and to such cities as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, which are also popular **convention** centers. Visitors to California spend \$68 billion on **lodgings**, rental cars, and other traveling needs each year, by far the largest sum for any state.

It is possible that Los Angeles is a **figment** of its own imagination. No other city studies itself so intently on film, television or in glossy magazines. LA is a monster of a city, a tangle of freeways and sprawling suburbs where anyone without a car is considered intellectually **impaired**.

Los Angeles is the home of the entertainment industry. (5) _____. Many people picture palm trees, swimming pools, and beaches when they think of Los Angeles. But the city also suffers from heavy traffic and air pollution.

Hollywood, the traditional **mecca** of the motion-picture industry, is located northwest of downtown Los Angeles. It is also a major center of the U.S. television industry. The main thoroughfares, Sunset and Hollywood boulevards and Vine St., contain well-known restaurants, nightclubs, and broadcasting studios. The Hollywood Bowl, a natural amphitheater in the Hollywood Hills, is the site of numerous cultural events

San Francisco is one of the most beautiful U.S. cities. (6) _____. It has a self-effacing **flutter** of the eyelids so **blatantly** missing from brassy New York and plastic LA, an atmosphere of gentile chic mixed with offbeat innovation. This is a place that breeds alternatives: it's the home of the Beat Generation, flower power, student protest and **gay pride**. Chinatown here has colorful buildings, fine Chinese restaurants, and many shops.

San Diego, city in the southwest corner of California and seat of San Diego County. (7) _____. Known for its superb climate and recreational attractions, San Diego also has one of the largest concentrations of military **personnel** in the nation.

Sacramento (city), capital city of California and seat of Sacramento County, is located in the central part of the state in the fertile Sacramento Valley. Sacramento is situated at the **confluence** of the Sacramento River and the American River. The state's seventh-largest city at the 2000 census, Sacramento was the gateway to the mining regions during the California gold rush of 1849 and long has been one of the West's leading commercial and transportation centers. The city takes its name from the Sacramento River, named by early Spanish explorers in honor of the Christian sacraments.

The Californians, the saying goes, are just the rest of us, only more so.

California stands for "absolute freedom, mobility and **privacy**", wrote author Joan Didion, a native of the state. It represents the "instinct which drove America to the Pacific ... the desire ... to live by one's own rules."

- A. Even people who hate the US love San Francisco.
- B. It may well be true that Californians are quintessential Americans.
- C. California plays host to millions of visitors each year, and many Californians are employed in providing for these tourists.
- D. Movies and television shows are made here.
- E. Its green fields turn golden brown in the dry seasons of summer and fall, when little rain falls.
- F. It is the second largest city in California (after Los Angeles) and the seventh largest in the United States.
- G. Nevertheless, it is often said that California is not just a state but a state of mind.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE

3. Look at the words in bold and try to explain them.

4. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the words in bold with the words from the list.

Numerous, figment, superb, manifest, fortune, devote, quintessential, mobility, chic, fertile.

1. The fact that she would win the racing was obvious.
2. The woman who is smart is always a little different. Not different in being behind fashion, but always slightly apart from it.
3. The soil in this region is rather rich in plant nutrients.
4. That must have cost you a large sum of money.
5. There are many places to visit in California.

6. It must be a excellent show on this celebration.
7. This is a typical way of his behavior.
8. She commits herself to her whole life to the cause.
9. The ability to move about of capital today means that the comparative advantage once enjoyed by states or regions has been usurped by transnational corporations.
10. That was her illusion that she could get back him. He was dead.

5. Fill in the correct word from the list below.

Golden, traffic, official, sense, personnel, recreational, spirit, tangle, new, life, needs, manifest, national, wealthy, living.

1. _____ symbols.
2. _____ world.
3. _____ destiny.
4. Frontier _____ .
5. _____ arrangements.
6. _____ nation.
7. _____ of freedom.
8. _____ style.
9. _____ sunshine.
10. _____ park.
11. _____ facilities.
12. Traveling _____.
13. _____ of freeways.
14. Heavy _____ .
15. Military _____.

6. Fill in the correct preposition, then choose any five items and make sentences.

1. To border _____ sth.
2. To characterize _____ a phrase.
3. A state _____ mind.
4. Attitude _____ sth.
5. To be uncertain _____ sth.
6. To stand _____ sth (to mean).
7. To be famous _____ sth.
8. To suffer _____ sth.
9. _____ the confluence of rivers.
10. To take a name _____ sth.

11. _____ honor _____ sth.

TALKING POINTS

7. Read the bits of information about some wacky¹ things in California. Act out a polylogue in class. Enter the conversation with the phrase given before your passage.

(1) For more than a century, Americans have looked at California as something different, a “new” New World at the end of the continent, the ultimate expression of manifest destiny. It is a place as distinct from the rest of the country as America was from the Old World it rejected some 200 years ago...

(2) *That’s true*

It is difficult to characterize in a phrase a state that takes in over a thousand miles of coastline, a variety of landscapes and more than 22 million people. Nevertheless, it is often that California is not just a state but a state of mind. For some, it represents the final embodiment of America’s frontier spirit; for others, it is a version of El Dorado, a place to find fortunes or spend fortunes made elsewhere.

(3) *Exactly*

It may well be true that Californians are quintessential Americans. In wealthy nation, they are wealthier than most; in a suburban society, they are more suburbanized; in a culture devoted to immediate satisfaction, they are satisfied faster; in a country where optimism reigns supreme, they are the most optimistic; and in a time of doubt and uncertainty, they have the most to be uncertain about.

The Californians, the saying goes, are just the rest of us, only more so.

(4) *I couldn’t agree more*

California stands for “absolute freedom, mobility and privacy”, wrote author Joan Didion, a native of the state. It represents “the instinct which drove America to the Pacific...the desire...to live by one’s own rules.” This sense of freedom extends beyond what has come to be known as lifestyle. It pervades the political atmosphere as well.

On October 8, 2003 Arnold Schwarzenegger became the first ever former Mr.Universe to become the Governor of California. But, as Steve de Bretto reports, ever since they found gold there strange things have happened in the “golden state”.

(5) *I think you are absolutely right*

¹ Wacky — crazy.

One thing that most people don't know about Los Angeles is that it's the best place in the world for students of English. Well, may be for one specific thing. It's better than any place else for learning how the Present Continuous tense is used.

Consider these examples:

Waitress in a café: *"I'm really an actress, you know. I'm just waiting tables until my career takes off."*

Taxi driver: *"I'm driving this cab until my screenplay sells. I've already got a few people looking at it"*

Clerk at hotel reception desk: *"I'm an actor. I'm working here until my agent gets me a few more roles."*

See? Your teachers always tell you that you can use the Present Continuous to stress that a situation is only temporary. And in L.A., and particularly in Hollywood, they're experts at that.

(6) *Well, I quite agree*

California, especially Los Angeles, has always been home to some, well, unique characters. Before it was a state, not a lot of people traveled to the area until 1848, when a carpenter by the name of James Wilson Marshall found some strange metal in a river near his home. That metal turned out to be gold, and hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world hurried to California hoping to strike it rich¹. Not many did, but that spirit still lives today, and if you can't find gold in the local river, you can always come up with some golden ideas.

(7) *I suppose so*

ARE THESE PEOPLE FEELING OK?

Americans talk about "pennies from Heaven" to refer to good luck that they hadn't been expecting. Los Angeles's Aetherius² Foundation had exactly that kind of luck. More than 40 years ago the group's founder, Doctor George King, received transmissions from outer space — the planet Mars, to be precise. Ever since, the Aetherius Foundation has been the exclusive recipient of these cosmic messages, and for only \$10, you can hear the tapes. King had to put himself into a trance in order to tune into the thought waves from outer space and then translate them into English, in case you were wondering. For a few extra dollars the group will harness their own cosmic powers and send them to any part of the world to help you out.

(8) If you've ordered the tapes already and are still looking to spend a few pennies, California won't let you down. San Francisco's *Beyond Gourmet* food shop will be happy to sell you gourmet dog biscuits so that your puppy will eat like a king every day. And when you really want to pamper the little guy, you can book him a room in Los Angeles Kennel Club where he'll get his own private, air-conditioned

¹ (To) strike it rich — become rich suddenly through luck.

² Aether — эфир (чистый, лёгкий и прозрачный воздух, которым дышат боги на Олимпе; у древних греков).

luxury cottage. Don't worry about your schedule: *limousine* pick-up is available for your pet. Later he can drop by and visit you in you hotel room at L'Ermitage in Beverly Hills, where he can pick from the hotel's menu of doggie treats, including a plate of caviar and poached eggs for \$115. It's a treat that your dog would never forget, if he were capable of understanding it.

(9) *My Goodness, let me live so*

WACKY LAWS

There are many old laws in the United States that can only be described as "wacky". And California, unsurprisingly, has the wackiest local laws of them all. Though few people are ever arrested for any of the examples given below, they are still on the statute book.

Californian State Laws

Women may not drive in a house coat.

No vehicle without a driver may exceed 60 miles per hour.

In Baldwin Park

Nobody is allowed to ride a bicycie in a swimming pool.

(10) *Oh, those Californians. And there are a few more wacky laws they observe:*

In Los Angeles

You may not hunt moths under a streetlight.

Toads may not be licked.

In San Francisco

It is prohibited for elephants to stroll down Market Street unless they are on a leash.

It is illegal to wipe one's car with used underwear.

Persons classified as "ugly" may not walk down any street.

(11) *I hope you were kidding/joking*

California's sunny climate, long coastline, and natural beauty have made it the most popular tourist state in the United States. California has 8 national parks and 20 national forests, more than any other state.

California plays host to millions of visitors each year, and many Californians are employed in providing for these tourists. Tourists are drawn to the state's magnificent scenery and recreational facilities and to such cities as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, which are also popular convention centers.

(12) Most Americans aren't surprised by Californians any more. We just shake our heads and smile at them.

When the architect Frank Lloyd Wright was asked about California, he said "Tip the world over on its side and everything loose will land in Los Angeles".

The USA is a country of diversity of majestic, picturesque, wild scenery, fascinating landscapes, dramatic mountains, mighty rivers, brilliant actors, world famous people.

The Americans aspired to reach farther and farther west. And today the west, which is California represents the final embodiment of America's frontier spirit. It may well be true that Californians are quintessential Americans.

(*Wacky Californians // English. 2004. № 36. P. 28.*)

8. Choose any statement. Comment on it.

1. If my books had been any worse I should not have been invited to Hollywood, and if they had been any better I should not have come. (*Raymond Chandler*)

2. The people are unreal. The flowers are unreal, they don't smell. The fruit is unreal, it doesn't taste of anything. The whole place is a glaring, gaudy, nightmarish set, built up in the desert. (*Ethel Barrymore*)

3. To survive there, you need the ambition of a Latin-American revolutionary, the ego of a grand opera tenor, and the physical stamina of a cow pony. (*Billie Burke*)

4. Hollywood is a place where they'll pay you a thousand dollars for a kiss and fifty cents for your soul. (*Marilyn Monroe*)

5. In Hollywood, if you don't have happiness you send out for it. (*Rex Reed*)

9. Continue the sentence:

I'm a student now but it's just until I / my...

VII WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEAD-IN

What do you know about the man in the picture?
Look at the pictures. What are these places of interest? Are they situated in Washington, D.C.?
Would you like to live in Washington, D.C.? Why?



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.  Listen to the track and say if the statements are true or false. Correct the mistakes, where necessary.

1. The capital of the United States is named after G. Washington, the first American President.
2. The terms Washington and the District of Columbia are practically synonymous.
3. Washington is the largest city in the United States.
4. In the cultural and economic sense Washington is the most important city in the US.
5. All the main buildings that make Washington so interesting for sightseers are to be found in groups.
6. The Capitol is the residence of the President.
7. Inaugurations of presidents and vice-presidents are held in front of the Capitol.
8. The original name of the White House was the Executive Mansion.
9. The Executive Mansion is named due to its white walls.



J.Q.A. Ward's statue of George Washington in front of Federal Hall, on the site where Washington was inaugurated as the first U.S. President

READING

2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

When the thirteen colonies became states and decided to join in a Union, there was much discussion about the capital. The decision finally arrived at was to carve out a hundred square miles from the States of Maryland and Virginia, call it Federal territory, and build a model capital on that site. It was only reasonable that the capital should bear the name of the General who had done so much to effect American Independence, and became its first President Washington.



The hundred square miles are known as the District of Columbia. This area is not a state, it belongs neither to the north nor to the south, but to all the states. The District is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The terms Washington and the District of Columbia are practically synonymous. The name of the capital always goes with the abbreviation D.C. not to be mixed with another Washington, one of the 50 US states.

Washington is not the largest city in the United States, for it cannot compare in size with cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, which have more than a million inhabitants. In 1985 its population was 626,000.

In the political sense, however, it is the center of the republic and the most important city in the United States. Washington's only big business has always been the business of Government. It is said that some three-quarters of the adult population in Washington, D.C. are wholly or indirectly involved in the administrative machine and the general process of government: they are either politicians, or civil servants, or suppliers of goods and services to such people. In 1800, when the US government moved to Washington from Philadelphia, the Washington bureaucracy consisted of about 130 clerks, while in the 1980s government employees in Washington numbered more than 300,000.

Power is what Washington is all about. Washington is the greatest industrial town in the world, and its industry is politics.

VISITING WASHINGTON'S SIGHTS

Washington's streets plan may seem very complicated to a visitor. Fortunately for sightseers, all the main buildings that make the city so interesting are to be found in groups. The Capitol Hill group is perhaps the most important, if you are interested in the law-making center of the United States. The first port of call for you is the

Capitol, with its great Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber. The Capitol is the seat of the US Congress.

The Capitol Building dominates all Washington. The great central dome appears too heavy for the low façade. Topping the dome is the 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom by Thomas Crawford. She watches, calm and unruffled, over all the things that are done in her name in the building below.

Inaugurations of presidents and vice-presidents are held in front of the Capitol.

It's a moot question in Washington whether the Capitol or the White House holds first interest. As the residence of the President, perhaps the White House has the edge. Every president except Washington lived there. Above all, you will want to make a tour of the White House, to see its rooms and grounds.

The Executive Mansion, as it was originally known, is the oldest public structure in the city. The home of the president of the United States gets its name from its white walls. But the White House wasn't always white, its original colour was grey. During the war of 1812-1814 the British burned most of the public buildings in Washington, including the President's Palace. Its walls were still standing, but the sandstone was so streaked with water and smoke that it seemed best to paint it white to cover the scars of a fire. That done, it began to be called the "white house". It has been white ever since. During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt "White House" appeared on the president's stationery and the term became official.

You will also want to take a closer look at the 55-foot obelisk that is the Washington Monument and probably go up to its 500-foot level. You will want to stop at the end of the Reflecting Pool near 17th Street and see the Lincoln Memorial from there, then go closer, until you come right up to the foot of the great statue; then go on across the Potomac to Arlington National Cemetery, where the tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located.

All in all, the Washington experience is definitely one not to be missed.

1. Washington, D. C. is one of the 50 US states, isn't it?
2. What was the population of Washington in 1985?
3. What makes Washington the most important city in the United States?
4. If you are interested in the law-making center of the US, what is the first place of interest for you?
5. Were the walls of the White House originally white or grey?
6. What do you know about Washington's cherry-blossom time?

3. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

FIVE DIFFERENT WASHINGTONS

There are at least five different Washingtons and each has its supporters who earnestly believe that theirs is the only true Washington.

The first is Washington-the-Capital, an official city of great monuments and memorials, of vast bureaucracies housed in buildings of neoclassical or modern Congressional Grotesque design. Over 43 per cent of the land of the District is occupied by the Federal Government. This is the Washington of the Federal reservation.

The second is Old Washington, the sleepy Southern town of ceiling fans, sleeping porches, devoted Negro servants and old families who were actually born here. Old Washington is dying off now.

The third is Washington-the-Town-of-Terror, “The Crime Capital of the World”, a horror of racial mixing producing violence too terrible to speak of.

The fourth Washington is University-Washington, the northwest section of pleasant homes on tree-lined streets, where almost everyone is white, well-educated, and has a high income.

The fifth Washington is Negro Washington, largely low-income and low-education, though the city has a relatively large number of professional and middle-to-upper-income Negro families. But the majority of the Negro population lives in badly overcrowded row houses¹, its children go to decrepit² schools, separated from and largely unseen by the other Washingtons.

Rock Creek Park is a symbol of the town’s deep division. It is a wooded area of 2,000 acres that runs from the center of the city to its northern border. On Sundays and holidays, whites and Negroes fill the picnic tables, nature center and groves of the park, but when night falls the whites go west and the Negroes go east. The Negro community calls the park sometimes “The Chinese Wall” and sometimes “The Iron Curtain”. For all practical purposes the community on one side of the park is white and upper income, on the other, black and lower income.

1. What new facts about Washington, D.C. did you discover?
2. What are the hottest tourist attractions of the city?
3. Which part of the US capital would you like to visit?
4. Can you give names of the world’s safest and least safe cities?

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

4. Match the numbers with the letters to explain the meaning of the following words.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) Abbreviation | a) a person who visit a place`s interesting sights |
| 2) spectacle | b) to go to a place or event in large numbers |
| 3) sightseer | c) to have a look very quickly |
| 4) to flock | d) a shortened form of a word or phrase |
| 5) to take a swing | e) something remarkable that can be seen |

¹ Row houses — многоквартирные дома.

² Decrepit — дряхлый, ветхий составляющие ряды домов.

5. Complete the sentences, using the derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. When the 13 colonies became states and decided to join in a Union, there was much _____ about the capital. (*to discuss*)
2. The District is named in honour of Columbus, the _____ of America. (*to discover*)
3. Washington is smaller in _____ with New York and Chicago. (*to compare*)
4. The _____ flock to visit the White House. (*to see, a sight*)
5. The _____ of the President was held in front of the Capitol. (*to inaugurate*)

6. Fill in the gaps with the words given below

Abound, politicians, spectacle, draws, flower.

WASHINGTON'S CHERRY-BLOSSOM TIME

Washington's cherry-blossom time is a (1) _____ borrowed from Japan, as indeed are the cherry-trees themselves, which (2) _____ near the Jefferson Memorial. Several thousands of these cherry-trees were given to Washington in 1912 by the city of Tokyo. When they (3) _____ — in early April — the whole city (4) _____ its breath and drinks them in for almost exactly 12 days: give or take a day, that is how long cherry-blossom time lasts. It is indeed Washington's wonderful season, possibly because it is the one occasion in the natural cycle of this world capital that has nothing to do with the (5) _____.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

7. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. G. Washington did so many to effect American Independence.
2. The name of the capital goes with the abbreviation D. C., not to mix one of the 50 US states.
3. Washington is the larger city in the US.
4. In the political sense, it's the importantest city in the United States.
5. Inaugurations of presidents is held in front of the capitol.

8. Fill in the articles and explain your choice.

1. _____ Washington, _____ District of _____ Columbia, is _____ capital of _____ United States.
2. In _____ political sense, it is _____ centre of _____ republic and _____ most important city in _____ US.

3. _____ Capitol Hill group is _____ most important, if you are interested in _____ law-making centre.
4. _____ Thousands of _____ Americans flock to visit _____ Capitol and _____ Executive Mansion.
5. _____ Cherry-blossom time is _____ spectacle borrowed from _____ Japan, as indeed are _____ cherry-trees themselves, which abound near _____ Jefferson Memorial.

9. Complete the sentences choosing the variants a, b or c.

1. The District of Columbia belongs _____ to the south _____ to the north.
a) as ... as
b) either ... or
c) neither ... nor
2. The name of the capital goes _____ the abbreviation D. C.
a) before
b) with
c) after
3. Washington's street plan may seem very complicated _____ a visitor.
a) to
b) for
c) too
4. Both chambers _____ the Congress are open _____ public.
a) of ... for
b) of ... to
c) from ... to
5. It's a moot question in Washington _____ the Capitol _____ the White House holds first interest.
a) if ... nor
b) whether ... or
c) whether ... or

TALKING POINTS


Act as a guide showing the tourists around Washington, D.C. tell them about the city.
How do you understand the following statements: "The city is not a concrete jungle, it is a human zoo." "Only a madman would choose to live in a large modern city."?

VIII AMERICAN BELIEFS AND VALUES

LEAD-IN

Comment on the proverb “When in Rome, do as the Romans do”.
What do you know about American beliefs and values?

LISTENING

1.  Match the numbers with the letters. Then listen to the text about American beliefs and values and check if you were right.

- Americans commonly regard their society as _____.
 - the freest and best in the world
 - the worst in the world
 - the richest and nice in the world
- The USA constitution’s Bill of Rights was ratified in _____.
 - 1790
 - 1791
 - 1810
- Early 20th century Pragmatists insisted upon the individual’s ability to control his or her _____.
 - children
 - family
 - fate
- Americans like to think they are natural-born _____.
 - do-it-yourselfers
 - friends
 - parents
- Six out of ten Americans are members of ...
 - an athletic association
 - the government
 - a volunteer organization
- Every American takes for granted an abundance of _____.
 - money
 - resources
 - children
- Mobility in America is not a sign of aimlessness but _____.
 - optimism
 - pleasure
 - emotion

8. American patriotism is concentrated upon the idea of freedom which inspired ____ .
- a) a particular historic event
 - b) the nation's beginnings
 - c) the love of the land

READING

2. Read the text & do the exercises that follow.

AMERICAN BELIEFS AND VALUES

IDEALS AND VALUES

Having a particular race or creed or lifestyle does not identify one as American. However, there are certain ideals and values, rooted in the country's history, which many Americans share.

FREEDOM

At the center of all that Americans value is freedom. Americans commonly **regard** their society as the freest and best in the world. They like to think of their country as a welcoming haven for those **longing for freedom and opportunity**. They are proud to point out that even today America's immigration **offices are flooded** with hopeful applicants who expect the chance for a better life.

Americans' understanding of freedom **is shaped by** the Founding Fathers' belief that all people are equal and that the role of government is to protect each person's basic **"inalienable"** rights. The U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights, **ratified** in 1791, assures individual rights, including provisions for freedom of speech, press, and religion.

The notion that America offers freedom for all is an ideal that unifies Americans and links present to past. Yet this ideal has not always corresponded to reality. The **inconsistency** of black slavery in a society supposedly dedicated to freedom and equality **plagued** the nation from the very beginning and was not resolved until the Civil War. Reality continues to demonstrate that some social groups and individuals are not as free as others. Because of religious, racial, sex, or age discrimination some Americans have not enjoyed the same rights and opportunities as others.

Founding Father: member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which drafted the fundamental law of the U.S.

Bill of Rights: the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

INDIVIDUALISM

Americans' notion of freedom focuses on the individual, and individualism has strong philosophical roots in America. Thomas Jefferson, philosopher, third

president of the nation and author of the Declaration of Independence, believed that a free individual's identity should be held **sacred** and that his or her **dignity and integrity should not be violated**. America's nineteenth-century **Transcendentalist** philosophers, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller, encouraged individuals to trust in themselves and their own **consciences** and **to revolt against** routine and habitual paths of conduct. The nineteenth-century poet Walt Whitman celebrated the individual in his poetry. Early twentieth-century Pragmatists such as William James and John Dewey insisted upon the individual's ability to control his or her fate.

Individualism, understood not only as **self-reliance** but also as economic **self-sufficiency**, has been a central theme in American history. In the early days, most Americans were farmers whose success depended not on cooperation with others but on their **ability to confront the hardships of land and climate** on their own. Both **success and virtue** were measured by individual resourcefulness. In American history, the concept of "**rugged individualism**" is commonly identified with frontier heroes such as Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, men who braved the wilderness alone.

Even in today's society, where most Americans work day by day and drive a hard bargain for large, complex organizations and few people can claim economic self-sufficiency, individualism **persists**. Individual **proprietorship** in business is still **extolled** as the ideal. Government regulation is often resisted in the spirit of individualism.

IDEALIZING WHAT IS PRACTICAL

Many historians believe that most of the beliefs and values which are characteristically American **emerged** within the context of the frontier experience.

Survival in the wilderness was best achieved by **robust** individualists. Survival experiences also explain the American tendency to idealize whatever is practical. In America, what works is what counts. Most pioneers who went west had not trained themselves in prairie farming or sod house construction, but they trusted they would be able to devise workable solutions to the daily problems and dangers they faced. Inventiveness was necessary for survival.

Frontier: in American history the frontier was the edge of the settled country where unlimited cheap land was available attracting pioneers who were willing to live the hard but independent life in the West.

This "can-do" spirit is something Americans are proud of today. They like to think they are natural-born do-it-yourselfers and do something by their own is **a piece of cake** for them. There are **do-it-yourself** books on everything from how to build and repair your own engine to how to be your own best friend. These kinds of solutions appeal to Americans' preference for what ever is quick and practical.

VOLUNTEERISM

The do-it-yourself spirit is known as *volunteerism* in American community and political life. Volunteerism means people helping people through privately-initiated, rather than government-sponsored, agencies. Volunteers, usually unpaid, are highly motivated workers who organize themselves and others to solve a particular community problem or meet an immediate social need, rather than waiting for someone else — usually the government — to do it. When a high school football team requires money for uniforms, parents and students form an athletic association which organizes car washes and bake sales **to raise money** for uniforms. The **willingness** to participate in such groups is so widespread that six out of ten Americans are members of a volunteer organization. The Scouts of America is the biggest outdoor club. Character, citizenship & personal fitness are their aims. Boy Scouts contain 997,398 people, adult volunteers: 545,577 people, troops teams: 52,377. The Scouts of America have their motto: *“Be prepared”*.

PSYCHOLOGY OF ABUNDANCE

It is easy to be an optimistic do-it-yourselfer in so many spheres when one takes for granted an abundance of resources. Historically, Americans have regarded their country as a land of limitless wealth. The first colonists of the New World wrote letters back home, contrasting the riches of America with the scarcity of the lands from which they came. **Fertile** land was cheap and available to anyone who wanted to farm. A country where everyone could take what he wanted was indeed alluring. Yet as settlement on the east coast increased, **resources were gradually depleted**. And **before one could say Jack Robinson** some tobacco lands began to be exhausted and abandoned before the end of the eighteenth century, and cotton lands were also abandoned when their fertility was used up. Did it matter? No. The abundance of untapped natural resources on the American frontier attracted not only farmers, but also game hunters, fur trappers, gold and silver miners, lumberjacks, and cattle ranchers.

The buffalo was hunted to near **extinction**, millions of acres of forested land were cut and burned, and rivers were polluted from **mining**.

Still America is rich in natural resources. But attitudes toward wastefulness are changing and taken into account. Today, America's Mountain West, the least populated region of the country where resources seem barely tapped, is suffering from a severe water shortage. Westerners are faced with the need **to restrict** population growth and reconsider uses for water.

MOBILITY

The pragmatism of Americans and their trust in an abundance of resources relates to the American habit of mobility. Americans always **have itchy feet**. As a nation of immigrants, Americans have from the beginning shared the assumption that the practical solution to a problem is to move elsewhere and make a fresh start. Mobility in America is not a sign of aimlessness but optimism. Pioneers made the arduous journey westward because they believed they could establish a better life for

themselves and their children. Now, Americans move from place to place with the same sense of optimism, hoping to secure a better job or enjoy a warmer climate.

Moving about from place to place is such a common and accepted practice that most Americans take it for granted that they may live in four or five cities during their lifetime, perhaps buying a house and then reselling it each time they move. Americans hate to feel that buying a house might immobilize them forever, thereby **inhibiting** their chances of bettering their lives.

The American habit of mobility has been important in contributing a degree of **homogeneity** to a society of such extreme cultural diversity and spaciousness. Cultural differences still exist from region to region, but they are becoming increasingly less distinct as **mutual** exchange occurs.

PATRIOTISM

A further consequence of Americans' mobility is that they develop relatively little attachment to place. In this century, national pride has become generally stronger than regional pride. Foreign visitors to America are quick to observe the **prevalence** of patriotic symbols: flags fly in suburban neighborhoods, bumper stickers announce "I'm proud to be American," the national anthem is played at every sporting event. National holidays such as Thanksgiving and Independence Day **intensify** the sense of national identity. Yet patriotism in America is in some ways distinct from patriotism in other countries. In many nations, patriotism is essentially the love of the land. In America, however, this specific sense of place, this identification with a particular geographical region as the homeland, is generally not developed to this extent. American patriotism is concentrated instead upon the particular historic event of the nation's creation as a new start and upon the idea of freedom which inspired the nation's beginnings.

Thanksgiving Day: a national holiday celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November to give thanks to God for the harvest, remembering particularly the first successful harvest of the early settlers who had suffered a terrible winter when they arrived.

Independence Day: July 4, a national holiday celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

PROGRESS

The desire to progress by making use of opportunities is important to Americans. In this immigrant society, progress is personally measured as family progress over generations. Many Americans can **boast** that with each succeeding generation since their first ancestors arrived, the family's status has improved. The classic American family saga is all about progress. The great-grandparents, arriving from the Old World with nothing but the clothes on their backs, work hard and suffer poverty and alienation so that they can provide a good education for their children. The second generation, motivated by the same vision of the future and **willingness** to work hard and make sacrifices, pass these values to their children. The attainment of the vision of one's grandparents is part of the American Dream. "**Going from rags to riches**" — the slogan for great American dream.

OBESITY IN THE COUNTRY

There is an idiom which says: "We are what we eat". Do you agree? Obesity is a great problem in American society today. Almost every 4th man is suffering from being fat. Besides, obesity is not only physical imperfection it causes heart diseases & even cancer & diabetes. The main reason which leads to obesity is not well-balanced food, which is full of cholesterol, fat, salt etc. In other words it is fast food. In the USA fast food is incredibly popular. American fast food chains, such as McDonald's, Wendy's, Kentucky Fried Chicken & Burger King, are among the best-known companies in the world. More than 75 million Americans eat fast food every day. But is American fast food good for you? Fat people are used to be mocked by other people while go shopping, sometimes they can't use the public lavatories, they can't go somewhere by plane because they can't afford the two seats the airline demands for the flight, they don't go to the cinema or theatre because they are too large to sit in one of the seats.

What does the average American do?

The average American sleeps 7, 5 hours a night.

The average American takes a shower every day.

The average American goes to the cinema once a month.

The average American watches TV 4 hours a day.

The average American goes to the dentist once a year.

The average American reads the newspaper every day.

The average American eats 3 hamburgers a week.

The average American drinks a cup and a half of coffee a day.

The average American lives in a house.

The average American eats at a fast food restaurant once a month.

The average American listens to the radio 2 hours a day.

The average American goes to bed before 12.00.

The average American wears pajamas to bed.

3. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. At the center of all that Americans value is patriotism.
2. Americans' understanding of freedom is shaped by the Founding Fathers' belief that all people are equal and that the role of government is to protect each person's basic "inalienable" rights.
3. The inconsistency of black slavery in a society supposedly dedicated to freedom and equality plagued the nation from the very beginning and was not resolved until the 2nd World War.
4. Reality continues to demonstrate that some social groups and individuals are not as free as others.
5. Americans' notion of freedom focuses on the psychology of abundance.

6. Individualism, understood not only as self-reliance but also as economic prosperity, has been a central theme in American history.

7. In the early days, most Americans were farmers whose success depended not on cooperation with others but on their ability to confront the hardships of land and climate on their own.

8. In American history, the concept of “rugged individualism” is commonly identified with frontier heroes such as John Smith and Davy Crockett, men who braved the wilderness alone.

9. Survival experiences also explain the American tendency to idealize whatever is practical.

10. Americans hate to think they are natural-born do-it-yourselfers and do something by their own is a piece of cake for them.

11. The do-it-yourself spirit is known as patriotism in American community and political life.

12. The Scouts of America have their motto, *Be ready*.

13. Fertile land was cheap and available to anyone who wanted to farm.

14. Today, America’s Mountain West, the most populated region of the country where resources seem barely tapped, is suffering from a severe water shortage.

15. As a nation of immigrants, Americans have from the beginning shared the assumption that the practical solution to a problem is to move elsewhere and make a fresh start.

16. American patriotism is concentrated instead upon the particular historic event of the nation’s creation as a new start and upon the idea of freedom which inspired the nation’s beginnings.

17. Many Americans can boast that with each succeeding generation since their first ancestors arrived, the family’s status hasn’t improved.

18. Almost every 9th man is suffering from being fat.

19. American fast food chains, such as McDonald’s, Wendy’s, Kentucky Fried Chicken & Burger King, are among the best-known companies in the world.

20. More than 75 million Americans eat fast food every day.

4. Complete the sentences choosing the right alternative.

1. At the center of all that Americans value is _____ .

- a) love
- b) freedom
- c) home
- d) ancestors

2. Americans’ understanding of freedom is shaped by the _____ that all people are equal and that the role of government is to protect each person’s basic “inalienable” rights.

- a) Founding Fathers’ belief
- b) the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights

- c) Declaration of Independence;
d) black slavery
3. The _____, ratified in 1791, assures individual rights, including provisions for freedom of speech, press, and religion.
a) Declaration of Independence
b) Law of Rights
c) U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights
d) Constitution of Rights
4. The inconsistency of _____ in a society supposedly dedicated to freedom and equality plagued the nation from the very beginning and was not resolved until the Civil War.
a) noblemen
b) white people
c) rich people
d) black slavery
5. Americans' notion of freedom focuses on the _____.
a) individual
b) Declaration of Independence
c) philosophy
d) volunteerism
6. Individualism, understood not only as self-reliance but also as economic _____, has been a central theme in American history.
a) proprietorship
b) self-sufficiency
c) growth
d) development
7. Survival in the wilderness was best achieved by _____ individualists.
a) hot
b) diligent
c) robust
d) lazy
8. In American history, the concept of "rugged individualism" is commonly identified with frontier heroes such as _____, men who braved the wilderness alone.
a) Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett
b) Ted Turner and Thomas Jefferson
c) Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau
d) William James and John Dewey
9. This _____ spirit is something Americans are proud of today.
a) survival
b) stubborn
c) intractable
d) "can-do"

10. _____ means people helping people through privately-initiated, rather than government-sponsored, agencies.
- a) volunteerism
 - b) friendship
 - c) support
 - d) help
11. _____ land was cheap and available to anyone who wanted to farm.
- a) rich
 - b) fertile
 - c) poor
 - d) marvelous
12. Millions of acres of forested land were cut and burned, and rivers were polluted from _____ .
- a) wastes
 - b) weapons
 - c) mining
 - d) fuel
13. A further consequence of Americans' _____ is that they develop relatively little attachment to place.
- a) patriotism
 - b) mobility
 - c) volunteerism
 - d) individualism
14. Yet _____ in America is in some ways distinct from _____ in other countries.
- a) patriotism
 - b) volunteerism
 - c) individualism
 - d) mobility
15. The classic American family saga is all about _____ .
- a) volunteerism
 - b) individualism
 - c) mobility
 - d) progress
16. Besides, _____ is not only physical imperfection, it causes heart diseases & even cancer & diabetes.
- a) slovenliness
 - b) thinness
 - c) obesity
 - d) cheek
17. In the USA, fast food is incredibly _____ .
- a) popular
 - b) tasty

- c) unpopular
 - d) disgusting
18. The average American watches TV _____ hours a day.
- a) 2
 - b) 1
 - c) 0
 - d) 4
19. What is the most popular American volunteer organization?
- a) Pioneers
 - b) Boy Scouts
 - c) Timour & Co
 - d) Tigers
20. What is the motto of this organization?
- a) Be prepared.
 - b) Be ready.
 - c) Always ready.
 - d) Always prepared.

5. Answer the questions

1. What is the center of all Americans values?
2. Americans commonly regard their society as the worst in the world, don't they?
3. What has strong philosophical roots in America?
4. What can every American find in do-it-yourself books?
5. What does volunteerism mean?
6. What region is suffering from sever water shortage?
7. What holidays intensify the sense of national identity?
8. Is progress personally measured as family progress over generations?

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

6. Look at the words in bold in the text & try to explain them.

7. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1) To assure | a) the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles |
| 2) integrity | b) involving a lot of effort and energy |
| 3) robust | c) to increase in degree of strength |
| 4) to violate | d) to make sth to happen |
| 5) abundance | |

Clues

1. Americans' notion of freedom focuses on the _____ and has strong philosophical roots in America.
2. At the center of all that Americans value is _____ .
3. Today, America's Mountain _____, the least populated region of the country where resources seem barely tapped, is suffering from a severe water shortage.
4. _____ means people helping people through privately-initiated, rather than government-sponsored, agencies.
5. As a nation of immigrants, Americans have from the beginning shared the assumption that the practical solution to a problem is to move elsewhere and make a fresh start. This value is called _____ .
6. One of the frontier heroes who braved the wilderness alone, with whom the concept of "rugged individualism" is commonly identified in American history.
7. American _____ is concentrated instead upon the particular historic event of the nation's creation as a new start and upon the idea of freedom which inspired the nation's beginnings.
8. _____ was necessary for survival.
9. Who was a philosopher, third president of the nation and author of the Declaration of Independence?

11. Fill in the correct words from the list below.

Proprietorship, willingness, fast, longing, do-it-yourself, attainment, regard, virtue, homogeneity, flooded, confront, volunteers, inconsistency, depleted, individualism, prevalence.

1. _____ their society as the freest and best in the world.
2. _____ for freedom and opportunity.
3. Offices are _____ with hopeful applicants.
4. The _____ of black slavery.
5. _____ has strong philosophical roots in America.
6. Ability to _____ the hardships of land and climate.
7. Both success and _____ .
8. Individual _____ in business.
9. _____ books on everything.
10. _____ are usually unpaid.
11. The _____ to participate.
12. Resources were gradually _____ .
13. A degree of _____ to a society.
14. The _____ of patriotic symbols.
15. The _____ of the vision.
16. American _____ food.

**12. One of the American values is mobility. The Americans can't do without a car.
Read the dialogue and try to explain the idioms in bold.**

R U T H: Darling, I've come to the conclusion that this car is (1) **past it**. It's hopeless ... I mean, look; we're on the motorway and you can't even get it up to sixty!



J O H N: Oh, come on, love. It's fine, and this model has certainly (2) **stood the test of time**. Look! There's another one — it's not as if nobody drives them any more! You know what? Back (3) **in my day**, this was the best car on the road, and quite frankly, in my opinion these new cars of today just aren't as good.

R U T H: But John, you're (4) **living in the past!** Today's cars are much better and safer too! Take Volvos for example, they're just as sturdy as this, and the new models have sunroofs, power steering, airbags — you name it! Face it, this car is (5) **as old as the hills** and sooner or later you're going to have to buy a (6) **brand new one**.

J O H N: Brand new, eh? Do you know how much they cost? Oh, I wish we could (7) **turn the clock** back to 1964; you could buy a new car for \$500, then.

R U T H: Okay, okay. Just a slightly more (8) **up-to-date** one, then. But you've got to (9) **move with the times**, and I've heard you can get a good second-hand car for around \$3,000.

J O H N: Listen Ruth. There is nothing wrong with this car. You can nag me (10) **till the cows come home**, but I'm not going to buy a new car until I'm ready to.

R U T H: John? ... Is that smoke coming out of the engine?

J O H N: What? ... Oh blast!

13. Match the items with the idioms from the previous exercise.

1. Too old to work well or safely.
2. Very old.
3. To behave as if what existed in the past still exists.
4. To progress with changing customs/fashions, etc.
5. To prove reliable/valuable over a long period.
6. Completely new.
7. To go back in time, especially to sth now considered old-fashioned.
8. For a long time.
9. Modern/new.
10. At a time in the past when sb/sth was young/popular/successful, etc.

14. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1. Your television is ancient. Why not sell it and get something more up to _____?
a) now
b) present
c) date
d) time
2. Shakespeare's plays have stood the _____ of time because they are so well-written.
a) test
b) quiz
c) exam
d) road
3. In my _____, children were seen and not heard.
a) times
b) moment
c) day
d) life
4. Although they are still young, most models are considered _____ it by the age of 30.
a) beyond
b) over
c) after
d) past
5. If I could turn the _____ back, I would do things differently.
a) clock
b) watch
c) hours
d) years

15. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Do not change these words in any way.

1. My computer is completely new. I only bought it this morning.
brand _____
2. Jane's father would be quite happy to talk about politics forever.
cows _____
3. Your washing-machine is very old. Perhaps it's time you bought a new one.
hills _____
4. Stop behaving as if things hadn't changed since you were a young man, Roy.
Don't you realise we're in the 1990s?
past _____

5. The company needs to progress; that's the reason why they're installing computers.
times _____

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

16. Fill in articles where necessary.

Abraham Lincoln _____ sixteenth President of the USA was born on _____ farm in _____ Kentucky on February 12, 1809. Abraham's father made his living by farming and by _____ working from time to time as _____ carpenter. His mother died when he was only nine years old.

Lincoln had no more than _____ year's formal education, but in that time he managed to learn _____ reading, writing and arithmetic.

17. Fill in prepositions.

_____ 1875 the French began to raise funds _____ the construction _____ such a statue. The task proved to be greater than had been expected and the statue was not completed _____ Paris until July 4, 1884. Meanwhile, an American committee was raising funds _____ construction of the pedestal. The money was secured _____ 1886. _____ the statue had been dismantled _____ Paris, it was shipped _____ New York aboard _____ a French ship to be reassembled _____ New York Harbour.

TALKING POINTS

Have you ever been involved in volunteer project work? If yes, then speak about its peculiarities.

Should students become more involved in all sorts of community projects?

18. Discuss the following statements.

1. America lives in the heart of every man everywhere who wishes to find a region where he will be free to work out his destiny as he chooses. (*Woodrow Wilson*)

2. America is another name for opportunity. (*Ralph Waldo Emerson*)

3. America was not built on fear. America was built on courage, on imagination, and unbeatable determination to do the job at hand. (*Harry S Truman*)

19. Investigate the influence of various historical events and contexts on the formation of the American character and identity. Fill in the table¹.

Historical context	Character features

20. Act out the discussion of American beliefs and values

DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN BELIEFS AND VALUES

In the following interview four young Americans are asked what they think about their own country, how they feel about being Americans, and what their values are. As seniors at Casa Grande High School in Petaluma, California, they all take English literature as one of their college prep classes. The participants are Shannon Alexander (18), Mark and Andrew Ferguson (17), and Mike McKay (18).

Section 1

I N T E R V I E W E R: The traditional American value system has included preaching hard work and worshipping the dollar. It has been part of the American Dream that if you only work hard enough, you can make it. Do you think these values are still important? Andrew.

A N D R E W: I think they really are. I think they are really valid in America of nowadays because it's really coming back in on the media, TV, newspapers about people who are successes from hard work. And really that's all we are treated with all our life. And I think anyone, anyone at all, could make it really big, if they just tried really hard, no matter what. I don't think it really matters about their background. And I think that being a success is really what's important in America — that society really frowns upon people who don't make it. So, if you're not a success, if you're just a medium success, you feel — like you're failing. That's my feeling.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mark, you agree with your brother?

M A R K: No, not really. I feel that hard work still has its value in America but success, I think, has a different definition and money isn't really as valuable. I think that success has become more a measure of a person to himself rather than a person to society and that people don't look down on you if you're happy what you're doing. And actual money isn't really as important as it used to be. And people have found that less money can make you as happy as more money.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Do you agree, Andrew?

A N D R E W: No, I don't agree because how you feel about yourself is influenced by your society and society does encourage success and does look down

¹ You can find a sample table in Appendix D.

on its people who are not successful as far as money goes, and whether or not they are happy with themselves doesn't matter.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mark.

M A R K: Although that what you are saying is true, I feel that society's importance to the individual has lessened, even with our generation, society's criticism isn't as important to people any more. It is more important to people to be happy.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mike, you want to join in?

M I K E: I kind of feel that the society ideal of success has really been kind of drifting out. It reached its height with the American yuppie. The yuppie, you know, is trying to achieve. Everybody is trying to be alike, and everybody wants to own a BMW and things like that.

Section 2

I N T E R V I E W E R: It is sometimes said that winning is an American passion. But in order to succeed you've got to compete. In other words, rivalry and not cooperation is the spur to achievement. Then, if this society is a society which encourages individualism, how do more social values fit in? Mike.

M I K E: I definitely think that winning is an American obsession. You can just kind of look at what the Vietnam War did to us in the past 20 years. It really ripped apart American society. It divided some people. It divided American society. Many people felt we shouldn't have been in there first place, others felt that while we were there, we might as well win, others felt we really should be there trying to save Vietnam from itself or something to that effect. And it really ripped us apart, and it is because of the fact, you know, it was one of the first wars we really didn't win. And it was really tough on America.

S H A N N O N: I wanted to say that winning is different things to different people. And while some people think winning would be becoming a president of a major corporation and running a whole bunch of financial situations, other people think winning is helping people around them. To the social workers it's the feeling that they want to help the poor and they want to help the elderly, and to them that's winning. And it's sort of everyone has their own ideals, and some like to help others and some people don't care about anyone but themselves.

I N T E R V I E W E R: What would be winning to you?

S H A N N O N: Winning to me? Well, if I won, which would be becoming a famous actress, world-famous, that would be my ideal because I love to act and I always wanted to be famous, I guess. But I wouldn't forget the people around me and I would never do any dirty tricks to get ahead. I'd still be conscious of the society around me.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Andrew.

A N D R E W: I think most people are like that. And, they want to win without really hurting anyone else. However, I think that the bottom line is that there are

winners and there are losers, and everybody would rather really be a winner and that somebody else be the loser. And, I guess that is the sort of attitude I have. But I'd never want to tread over anyone else, of course.

Section 3

I N T E R V I E W E R: One feature that has often been associated with the American dream is the desire to be well-liked. Do you still subscribe to this idea? Mark.

M A R K: No, not very much, though, on a social level there are still many people who have to be well-liked. It's part of their personalities. And they like to form into different groups where they all dress the same and talk the same. But a lot of people like ourselves don't conform to this value at all. So we have much fewer friends but a much more honest relationship. And being well-liked is very important because it can be very hard to have people not like you or just think you're very strange or something. But it's more important to be more honest with yourself.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Andrew.

A N D R E W: There are a lot of people at this school who are, I think, really fairly phoney. They do things they do not really want to. They dress in a way they do not really want to just because their group is doing it and they want to fit in. And none of us four really were ever like that. So we can't really get into that kind of mind.

S H A N N O N: Um, I had two things to say, one about what they were speaking of. I did go through a phase, I guess, from 8th to 10th grade, where it was important for me to be well-liked and I did dress like my friends and talk like my friends. But then I just felt so out of place because I have my own ideas and I've been raised all my life to think the way I wanted to think. And now I live a different sort of life. I have people I act with and people that I talk with and I really enjoy my A.P. class because the people there really think. And that's the life I like to live. Not just, you know, have everyone like you for stupid reasons but because you respect each other. I think it's a goal that a lot of people have, to have a respect of other people, and that's the kind of liking that people want. They want people to respect them and to listen to what they have to say.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mike.

M I K E: Whether someone agrees with you or not isn't really necessarily the most important matter. The most important matter is respect.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Andrew.

A N D R E W: Respect is so important. I think I'd much rather be respected for my opinion to being myself than just being liked.

Section 4

I N T E R V I E W E R: The famous quote from the Declaration of Independence that this country grants equal opportunities for all — is that still valid?

To what extent does a certain ethnic background or a certain family background help to predetermine future chances in life? Mark.

M A R K: I feel that rich people have much more of an opportunity than the poor people. The poor people can succeed but they need luck and there is no guarantee that goes with it. The rich people, they have a lot more leeway in what goes in their lives. They start out a step up.

S H A N N O N: A lot depends on the type of family background you have and the type of parents you have and if they promote thinking and if they bring different views to you. And I've known many friends that ... these views they have are so rigid and they refuse to think and they refuse to understand what other people have to say because their parents said well this is how it is, and this is the way we think. I feel lucky my parents have always told me the way many people thought and I was given opportunity to choose. And that's important too.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mike.

M I K E: Under the law there is equal opportunity in the United States, more than there ever was before.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Andrew.

A N D R E W: Yes, but in reality you also got to be aware of schooling. Many poor people, generally blacks in slum areas, go to schools and they have to work and drop out of school by 10th grade and they will never finish high school and without a high school diploma you cannot make it in America, at least it's almost impossible.

I N T E R V I E W E R: Mike.

M I K E: It takes a lot more drive to succeed if you're black or if you're shall we say just kind of less advantaged.

PROJECT WORK

Conduct a survey on the values of Belarusian young people.

Prepare a talk-show based on the facts of your survey in the way given above.

IX THE AMERICAN IDEA


LEAD-IN

Do you know what the phrase “the American idea” means?

Would you like to learn more facts about it?

Do you know anything about Thomas Jefferson and about his role in the formulation of the American Idea?

LISTENING

1.  Listen to the text and match the numbers with the letters.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) The unalienable rights are ... | a) fighting for a very tough idea. |
| 2) It is the call from Thomas Jefferson ... | b) learn to gover themselves. |
| 3) To survive, the first emigrants had to ... | c) born of an idea. |
| 4) The new Americans were tough men ... | d) that the Americans now celebrate. |
| 5) Americans are a nation ... | e) life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. |

READING

2. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

The idea was there at the very beginning, well before Thomas Jefferson put it into words — and the idea rang the call.

Jefferson himself could not have imagined the reach of his call across the world in time to come when he wrote:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

But over the next two centuries the call would reach the potato patches of Ireland, the ghettos of Europe, the paddy fields of China, stirring farmers to leave their lands and townsmen their trades and thus unsettling all traditional civilizations.

It is the call from Thomas Jefferson, embodied in the great statue that looks down the Narrows of New York Harbor, and in the immigrants who answered the call, that we now celebrate.

Some of the first European Americans had come to the new continent to worship God in their own way, others to seek Their fortunes. But, over a century-

and-a-half, the new world changed those Europeans, above all the Englishmen who had come to North America. Neither King nor Court nor Church could stretch over the ocean to the wild continent. To survive, the first emigrants had to learn to govern themselves. But the freedom of the wilderness whetted their appetites for more freedoms. By the time Jefferson drafted his call, men were in the field fighting for those new-learned freedoms, killing and being killed by English soldiers, the best-trained troops in the world, supplied by the world's greatest navy. Only something worth dying for could unite American volunteers and keep them in the field — a stated cause, a flag, a nation they could call their own.

When, on the Fourth of July, 1776, the colonial leaders who had been meeting as a Continental Congress in Philadelphia voted to approve Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, it was not puffed-up rhetoric for them to pledge to each other "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." Unless their new "United States of America" won the war, the Congressmen would be judged traitors as relentlessly as would the irregulars-under-arms in the field. And all knew what English law allowed in the case of a traitor. The victim could be partly strangled-, drawn, or disemboweled, while still alive, his entrails then burned and his body quartered. The new Americans were tough men fighting for a very tough idea. How they won their battles is a story for the schoolbooks, studied by scholars, wrapped in myths by historians and poets. But what is most important is the story of the idea that made them into a nation, the idea that had an explosive power undreamed of in 1776. All other nations had come into being among people whose families had lived for time out of mind on the same land where they were born. Englishmen are English, Frenchmen are French, Chinese are Chinese, while their governments come and go; their national states can be torn apart and remade without losing their nationhood. But Americans are a nation born of an idea; not the place, but the idea, created the United States Government. The story we celebrate this weekend is the story of how this idea worked itself out, how it stretched and changed and how the call for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" does still, as it did in the beginning, mean different things to different people ...

*(By Theodore H. White,
the Pulitzer Prize-winning author and journalist)*

1. Who was the author of The American Idea?
 - a) Abraham Lincoln
 - b) Thomas Jefferson
 - c) the American volunteers
2. Who came first to the new continent to worship God in their own way?
 - a) the Indians
 - b) Afro-Americans
 - c) some of the first European Americans

3. What did the first emigrants have to do?
 - a) to learn to govern themselves
 - b) to kill somebody
 - c) to learn to find food
4. What did the English do with the traitors?
 - a) the victims were disemboweled while still alive, the entrails then burned and the body quartered
 - b) the victims could be partly strangled and drawn
 - c) all of the above
5. What did the Americans want?
 - a) to kill all their enemies
 - b) to create the Disney Land
 - c) to create the United States Government

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

3. Read the newspaper review of a film and try to explain the idioms in bold.

TUMBLE



James Reed's classic production, starring Chuck Williams, Jay Johnson and Glenda Moore, tells the tale of a man who rises to (1) **the top of the ladder**, before ending up as a (2) **down-and-out** begging for money and (3) **living rough** on the streets of New York.

At the beginning of the story, we meet Charlie Renton (Chuck Williams) who is (4) **as poor as a church mouse** and lives in a tiny basement flat in Brooklyn. By luck, he manages to get a job with a big exporting company, and so begins his rapid rise (5) **from rags to riches**.

Quickly, the (6) **up-and-coming** young businessman becomes the company director's (7) **right hand man** and miraculously helps the firm to double its profits in just one year. Then, following the retirement of his superior (Jay Johnson), Charlie finds himself (8) **calling the shots** in the company.

For a while, everything seems fine: Charlie marries Charlene (Glenda Moore), moves into a fantastic house and joins (9) **the jet set** with their extravagant parties, exclusive country clubs and flashy sports cars. Unfortunately, it is at this point that his slide down (10) **the slippery slope** towards self-destruction begins.

Tumble is a magnificently directed study of human behaviour with a highly talented cast. Be prepared for some tear-jerking scenes, but don't miss it.

4. Match the items with the idioms from the text above

- a) The highest position in one's profession;
- b) from being very poor to being very rich;
- c) sth that is difficult to stop once it has begun and which usually ends badly;
- d) close and trusted assistant;
- e) to make the important decisions;
- f) group of rich and fashionable people who are interested in enjoyment;
- g) likely to become successful;
- h) person with no job or home;
- j) to live under unpleasant conditions;
- k) extremely poor.

5. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:

Poor as a church mouse, jet set, calling the shots, right hand man, up-and-coming.

1. I couldn't manage at work without Baxter — he's my _____.
2. Now that the director has retired, Fred Martin will be taking over and _____.
3. Sven can't even afford to buy a bus ticket — he's as _____.
4. No wonder Carlos is regarded as the best _____ artist — his paintings are fantastic!
5. Now that his business is successful, Errol has joined the _____; he's bought houses in France and Tahiti.

6. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:

The slippery slope, from rags to riches, down-and-out, lives rough, the top of the ladder.

John came from a poor family in South Washington, but thanks to his shrewd business sense he went (1) _____ and became a very successful stockbroker. Unfortunately, while he was at (2) _____ he started drinking heavily and thus began his descent down (3) _____ towards homelessness and poverty.

Today John (4) _____ in the doorways and alley-ways of central Washington. Little did he know, at the peak of his career, that he would end up a (5) _____, even poorer than he had been before.

TALKING POINTS

What do you think of the American Idea?

Do you think Thomas Jefferson was right?

What is your attitude towards the punishment of the traitors by the British? Do you think it was savage? Why?

Would you like to live in a country with savage laws like those of the early United States? Why?

An important component of American culture is the American Dream: the idea that, through hard work, courage, and self-determination, regardless of social class, a person can gain a better life. Do you believe in yourself and that you can achieve desired results in studies and professional career through hard work?

7. Scan the text about the famous American actor and the governor of California Arnold Schwarzenegger. Find out the following:

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

What was his dream when he was ten?

What was his dream when he was a small boy?

What's his idea of the way how to achieve success?

What is California to him?

What's his life philosophy?

I was born in a little Austrian town, outside Graz. It was a 300-year-old house.

When I was ten years old, I had the dream of being the best in the world in something. When I was fifteen, I had a dream that I wanted to be the best body builder in the world and the most muscular man. It was not only a dream I dreamed at night. It was also a daydream. It was so much in my mind that I felt it had to become a reality. It took me five years of hard work. Five years later, I turned this dream into reality and became Mr. Universe, the best-built man in the world.



“Winning” is a very important word. There is one that achieves what he wanted to achieve and there are hundreds of thousands that failed. It singles you out: the winner.

I came out second three times, but that is not what I call losing. The bottom line for me was: Arnold has to be the winner. I have to win more often the Mr. Universe title than anybody else. I won it five times consecutively. I hold the record as Mr. Olympia, the top professional body-building championship. I won it six times. That's why I retired. There was nobody even close to me. Everybody gave up competing against me. That's what I call a winner.

When I was a small boy, my dream was not to be big physically, but big in way that everybody listens to me when I talk, that I'm a very important person, that

people recognize me and see me as something special. I had a big need for being singled out.

Also my dream was to end up in America. It is the country where you can turn your dream into reality. Other countries don't have those things. When I came over here to America, I felt I was in heaven. In America, we don't have an obstacle. Nobody's holding you back.

Number One in America pretty much takes care of the rest of the world. You kind of run through the rest of the world like nothing. I'm trying to make people in America aware that they should appreciate what they have here. You have the best tax advantages here and the best prices here and the best products here.

One of the things I always had was a business mind. When I was in high school, a majority of my classes were business classes. Economics and accounting and mathematics. When I came over here to this country, I really didn't speak English almost at all. I learned English and then started taking business courses, because that's what America is best known for: business. Turning one dollar into a million dollars in a short period of time. Also when you make money, how do you keep it?

That's one of the most important things when you have money in your hand, how can you keep it? Or make more out of it? Real estate is one of the best ways of doing that. I own apartment buildings, office buildings, and raw land. That's my love, real estate.

I have emotions. But what you do, you keep them cold or you store them away for a time. You must control your emotions, you must have command over yourself.

Sport is one of those activities where you really have to concentrate. You must pay attention a hundred percent to the particular thing you're doing. There must be nothing else on your mind. Emotions must not interfere. Otherwise, you're thinking about your girlfriend. You're in love, your positive energies get channeled into another direction rather than going into your weight room or making money. You have to choose at a very early date what you want: a normal life or to achieve things you want to achieve. I never wanted to win a popularity contest in doing things the way people want me to do it. I went the road I thought was best for me. A few people thought I was cold, selfish. Later they found out that's not the case. After I achieve my goal, I can be Mr. Nice Guy. You know what I mean?

California is to me a dreamland. It is the absolute combination of everything I was always looking for. It has all the money in the world there, show business there, wonderful weather there, beautiful country, ocean is there. Snow skiing in the winter, you can go in the desert the same day. You have beautiful-looking people there. They all have a tan.

I believe very strongly in the philosophy of staying hungry. If you have a dream and it becomes a reality, don't stay satisfied with it too long. Make up a new dream and hunt after that one and turn it into reality. When you have that dream achieved, make up a new dream.

I am a strong believer in Western philosophy, the philosophy of success, of progress, of getting rich. The Eastern philosophy is passive, which I believe in

maybe three percent of the times, and the ninety-seven percent is Western, conquering and going on. It's a beautiful philosophy, and America should keep it up.

8. Comment on Arnold Schwarzenegger's idea of prosperity.

9. Answer the questions.

Do you have your cherished dream¹? Are you ready to concentrate on it and achieve it by all means?

Репозиторий Баргу

¹ You dream *about* sth. when you are asleep; you dream *of* being sth. / doing sth. = imagine.

X MELTING POT OR SALAD BOWL?

LEAD-IN

Define the word “immigration”?


What do you know about immigration in the USA?

Is it true that most modern immigrants are motivated to relocate far from their original homes by the desire to improve their economic situation?

What reasons of immigration can you name?



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.  For questions 1—9, choose the answer (a, b, c or d) which you think fits best according to the text. Then listen to the text and see if you were right.

- When did Israel Zangwill write his play “The Melting Pot”¹?
 - 1891
 - 1908
 - 1809
 - 1989
- The hero, a refugee from persecution in Czarist Russia, escapes to _____.
 - The United States
 - Canada
 - Africa
 - Australia
- What was Zangwill’s play?
 - A success
 - A failure
 - Uncertainty
 - Degeneration
- What did Israel Zangwill call the United States?
 - A vegetable plate
 - A salad bowl
 - A melting pot
 - A non-stick saucepan

¹ **Melting pot** — плавильный котел (метафора, применяемая для объяснения формирования многонациональных обществ, в которых «сплавляются» различные национальные культуры; впервые была употреблена британским писателем И. Зангуиллом (Israel Zangwill) в 1908 г. в одноименной пьесе по отношению к американскому обществу; предполагает возникновение единой общей культуры, стирание национальных различий).

5. What did it turn out to be?
 - a) A vegetable plate
 - b) A salad bowl
 - c) A melting pot
 - d) A frying pan
6. _____ from different immigrant backgrounds do mix together in time.
 - a) Chinese
 - b) Americans
 - c) Russians
 - d) German
7. Who had been brought to California to build the railroads?
 - a) English workers
 - b) American workers
 - c) Chinese workers
 - d) Japanese workers
8. How long did the ban against Chinese immigration last?
 - a) Until after the Second World War
 - b) Until the Second World War
 - c) Before 1990
 - d) It didn't last
9. When was a special system designed to reduce immigration from southern and eastern Europe?
 - a) 1925
 - b) 1924
 - c) 1926
 - d) 1913
10. 87 percent of the immigration permits went to immigrants from _____.
 - a) Britain, Germany
 - b) Ireland
 - c) Scandinavia
 - d) all of the above

READING

2. Read the text. Agree or disagree with the statements below.

MELTING POT OR SALAD BOWL?

In 1908 Israel Zangwill wrote a play, *The Melting Pot*. The hero, a refugee from persecution in Czarist Russia, escapes to the United States. In the final scene he speaks with enthusiasm about the mixture of peoples in his new homeland:

”America is God’s Crucible, the great Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming! ... Here you stand in your fifty groups with fifty languages and histories, and your fifty blood hatreds and rivalries, but you won’t be like that for long, brothers, for these are the fires of God you’ve come to — these are fires of God. ... German and Frenchman, Irishman and Englishman, Jews and Russians — into the Crucible with you all! God is making the American. ... He will be the fusion of all races, the coming superman.”

Zangwill’s play was a great success. This was perhaps because many in the audiences who came to see found its message reassuring. At time when poor and uneducated immigrants from Europe were flooding into the United States in millions, it was comforting for Americans to be told that their country could turn the newcomers into Americans like themselves.

In fact this never really happened, at least not completely. The United states turn out to be more of a salad bowl than a melting pot. Groups from similar national and ethnic backgrounds often stayed together keeping alive their old customs. They lived in “Chinatowns” or in “Little Italys”, areas populated almost entirely by Americans of similar ethnic origins. Such districts can still be found in many large American cities.

Americans from different immigrant backgrounds do mix together in time. It has been estimated, for example, that about 80 percent of the great-grandchildren of early-twentieth-century European immigrants marry outside their own ethnic groups. Yet such third generation Americans often cling with pride to important elements of their ethnic heritage. So do many Americans whose immigrant origins are even further in the past.

Such accusations were not new. In the 1860s, Chinese workers had been brought to California to build the railroads. The fact that Chinese laborers were willing to work for less pay caused American workers to dislike them. They felt threatened by these people with a different language and a different racial appearance. Chinese communities in the West were attacked and their buildings were burned down. Henry Sienkiewicz, a visitor from Poland, described a scene he witnessed in 1876.

“I was in San Francisco the night a massacre of the Chinese was expected. By the light streaming from burning buildings along the coast marched huge, menacing crowds of workers, carrying banners bearing such inscriptions as the following: “Self preservation is the first law of nature.”...Order was at last restored, but only after the railroads, which that had provoked the disturbances by reducing the wages of white men, agreed not to reduce wages and dismiss their Chinese employees.”

In 1882 the strength of anti-Chinese feeling caused Congress to ban most Chinese immigration. Japanese and other Asian immigrants were refused entry as well and by 1924 no Asian immigrants were permitted into the United States. The ban lasted until after the Second World War.

In the 1920s Congress passed laws to limit all kinds of immigration. The one which had most effect was the Reed-Johnson Immigration Act of 1924. This law was an answer to the fears and the prejudices of Americans who were descendants of earlier north European immigrants. It said that in the future no more than 150,000 immigrants

a year would be let into the United States. Each country which sent immigrants was given a 'quota' which was based on the number of its people already living in the United States. The more it had there already, the more new immigrants it would be allowed to send.

The 1924 system was designed mainly to reduce immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Once it began, 87 percent of the immigration permits went to immigrants from Britain, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia — the countries from which the ancestors of most 1920s Americans had come.

The 1924 Immigration Act marked the end of one of the most important population movements in the history of the world.

1. The United States turned out to be less of a salad bowl more of a melting pot.
2. About 80 percent of the great-grandchildren of early-twentieth-century European immigrants marry outside their own ethnic groups.
3. In 1882 the strength of anti-Chinese feeling caused Congress to ban most Chinese immigration.
4. American workers felt threatened by these people with a different language and a different racial appearance.
5. The 1924 system was designed mainly to raise immigration from southern and eastern Europe.
6. By 1900 the US was the richest and most productive industrial country in the world.
7. Many people lived in cities, for growing industrial centers like Pittsburg and New York needed more and more workers.
8. The workers' homes were dirty and overcrowded slums.
9. Wages were often high.
10. In 1900 the highest industrial workers were paid nine dollars for working fifty-nine hours a week.
11. Forty six men were killed in 1906-by burns, explosions, electric shocks, suffocation, falling objects or by being crushed.
12. The attempts of trade labor unions to improve the conditions of their lives were successful.

3. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. America is God's Crucible, the great Melting Pot where _____ .
2. Americans from different immigrant backgrounds _____ .
3. The fact that Chinese laborers were willing _____ .
4. Once it began, 87 percent of the immigration permits went to immigrants _____ .
5. The 1924 Immigration Act marked _____ .

4. Fill in the gaps with words and phrases from the list.

Society, salad bowl, immigrants, melting pot, pluralism, harmony.

Some have described the United States as a (1) _____ in which (2) _____ eventually assimilate into a unified American culture that incorporates contributions from immigrant cultures. A more recently proposed model is that of the (3) _____, in which immigrant cultures retain some of the unique characteristics of their culture without merging into a completely unified American culture. Modern American sociologists tend to view (4) _____, rather than assimilation, as the way for American society to achieve ethnic and racial (5) _____ and state that the workings of pluralism are visible within modern American (6) _____, disregarding the idea of the melting pot.

5. Find the nationalities of those people who have been immigrating to the USA.

E	T	I	R	I	S	H	K	A	L	O	D	U	C	S
I	G	E	R	M	A	N	S	H	A	G	Y	R	H	B
D	H	S	Y	M	E	X	I	C	A	N	S	L	Y	U
W	L	O	C	I	N	D	I	A	N	S	K	G	N	A
O	B	E	L	G	I	A	N	S	W	J	F	U	D	C
F	J	P	O	R	T	U	G	U	E	S	E	Y	R	L
T	C	A	N	A	D	I	A	N	S	D	K	A	U	K
K	B	R	I	T	I	S	H	D	X	H	J	T	U	L
G	U	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	F	J	R	N	E	T
E	T	I	N	O	R	W	E	G	I	A	N	S	K	O
M	S	C	A	N	D	I	N	A	V	I	A	N	S	P

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

6. Find the words in the text according to the definitions.

1. To allow smb. to do smth. or to allow smth. to happen.
2. The circumstances or past events which help explain why smth. is how it is; information about it.
3. A very strong feeling of dislike for smb. or smth.
4. A state in which two people, companies, etc. are competing for the same thing.

7. Choose a word from the list to put into each gap.

Do mix, felt, stayed, were refused, were permitted, has been estimated, be found, to reduce.

1. Groups from similar national and ethnic backgrounds often _____ together, keeping alive their old customs.
2. Such districts can still _____ in many large American Cities.
3. Americans from different immigrant backgrounds _____ together in time.
4. They _____ threatened by these people with a different language and a different racial appearance.
5. Japanese and other Asian immigrants _____ entry as well and by 1924 no Asian immigrants _____ into The US.
6. The 1924 system was designed mainly _____ immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

8. Match the words of the two columns to make up word combinations.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Great | a) immigrants |
| 2) ethnic | b) crowds |
| 3) old | c) bowl |
| 4) final | d) pot |
| 5) uneducated | e) success |
| 6) menacing | f) customs |
| 7) salad | g) scene |
| 8) melting | g) heritage |

9. Supply the missing words to complete the sentences.

1. Here you _____ in your fifty groups with your fifty languages and histories.
2. The USA turned out to be more of a salad bowl than a _____ .
3. Americans from different immigrant backgrounds do _____ together in time.
4. In the 1920s Congress passed laws to _____ all kind of immigrations.
5. The 1924 immigration Act _____ the end of one of the most important population movements in the history of the world.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

10. Put in the correct prepositions or adverbs.

1. A refugee _____ persecution.
2. The United States turned _____ to be more of a salad bowl.

3. Often cling _____ pride.
4. Willing to work _____ less pay.
5. Their buildings were burned _____ .
6. The light streaming _____ burning buildings.
7. Provoked the disturbances _____ reducing the wages.
8. Which was based _____ the number of its people.
9. The ancestors _____ most 1920s Americans had come.
10. 87 percent _____ the immigration permits.

11. Fill in the correct article where necessary.

1. America is God's Crucible, _____ great Melting Pot where all _____ races of _____ Europe are melting and reforming!
2. _____ United states turn out to be more of _____ salad bowl than _____ melting pot.
3. Henry Sienkiewich, _____ visitor from _____ Poland, described _____ scene he witnessed in _____ 1876.
4. 'I was in _____ San Francisco _____ night _____ massacre of _____ Chinese was expected.
5. This law was _____ answer to _____ fears and _____ prejudices of Americans who were descendants of _____ earlier north European immigrants.

12. Complete the sentences using the appropriate derivatives of the words given in brackets.

1. In the final scene he speaks with enthusiasm about the (*mix*) of peoples in his new homeland.
2. This was perhaps because many in the audiences who came to see found its message (*reassure*).
3. Groups from similar national and ethnic backgrounds often stayed together keeping alive their old (*identify*) and many of their old customs.
4. Such (*accuse*) were not new.
5. The fact that Chinese (*labor*) were willing to work for less pay caused American workers to dislike them.
6. This law was an answer to the fears and the prejudices of Americans who were (*descend*) of earlier north European immigrants.
7. The hero, a refugee from (*persecute*) in Czarist Russia, escapes to the United States.

13. Spot an error in each sentence and write down the correct sentence.

1. The hero, a refugee of persecution in Czarist Russia, escapes to the USA.
2. Immigrants from Europe flooding of the U.S. in millions.

3. Chinese workers had been brought in California to build the railroads.
4. "Quota" was based from the number of people already living in the U.S.

TALKING POINTS

14. Write 5 questions about the facts mentioned in the text that you find interesting and discuss them in class.

15. Do you agree or disagree with the statements below? Discuss your answers with other students.

1. I would like to move to another country if I could have a better life there.
2. Foreigners from around the world are welcomed in my country.
3. My family would not object if I chose to marry someone of another nationality/race.
4. It is important to maintain your own language and cultural identity even if you have left your country.
5. People are basically the same all over the world.

XI IF YOU'RE BLACK...

LEAD-IN

What do you know about racial injustice in the United States of America?

Do you know when the Black Americans got their independence?

Do you know who was the most prominent leader of the civil rights movement?



READING

1. Read the text and pick out the sentences illustrating the fact that the Black Americans are at the bottom of the social ladder. What sentence (or paragraph) expresses the negative attitude of the author to the discrimination of the Negroes most vividly?

IF YOU ARE BLACK, STAY BACK

Every Negro ghetto in America is different.

In Atlanta on a soft evening, everyone sits out on the porches of the houses and on the stoops. In Los Angeles, the Negro slum sprawls like everything else. The only obvious thing about it is that the streets, like the streets of the poor everywhere, are badly paved. It takes a little while to learn that the innocent, individual houses are often as rotten as any tenement. In Chicago, on the South Side, there is the unmistakable feeling of the great metropolitan¹ ghetto; high buildings, and on the fringes, a sense of tension in one of the most explosive racial situations in the country.

Harlem² is different. It is not the solidest or the best organized Negro community, but Harlem is the Negro capital, much as New York is an unofficial American capital. It is big and teeming.

Yet Harlem is essentially the same as any other Negro ghetto. It exists in the midst of a city where liberal rhetoric is required for election to practically every public office. There is no legal segregation; there are a Fair Employment Practices Law, a State Commission Against Discrimination, etc. And yet the white man is still way ahead, and in this Harlem is like any community of Negroes in the United States.

To live in Harlem is to be a Negro; to be a Negro is to participate in a culture of poverty and fear that goes far deeper than any law for or against discrimination. In this sense Harlem could well be a warning: that after the racist statutes are all struck down, after legal equality has been achieved in the schools and in the courts, there

¹ Metropolitan — столичный.

² Harlem — Гарлем (Харлем), негритянский квартал г. Нью-Йорка, на о. Манхаттан.

remains the profound institutionalized wrong that white America has worked on the Negro for so long.

Harlem has a discriminatory economy, a discriminatory psychology, a discriminatory society. It watches all the wonderful movies about America with a certain bitter cynicism.

Negro poverty is unique in every way. It grows out of a long American history, and it expresses itself in a subculture that is built up on an interlocking base of economic and racial injustice. It is a fact imposed from without, from white America.

If the population density in some of Harlem's worst blocks obtained in the rest of New York City, the entire population of the United States could fit into three of New York's boroughs¹.

(From The Other America by M. Harrington)

2. Answer the questions.

1. What do the Negro ghettos look like in America?
2. What is characteristic of Harlem?
3. Why is Harlem called the Negro capital?
4. Why does Harlem watch wonderful movies about America with a certain bitter cynicism?
5. In what case could the entire population of the United States fit into three of New York's boroughs?

3. Summarize the contents of the text using these questions as an outline.

LISTENING

4.  Listen to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech and match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) I am happy to join with you today in _____ . | a) life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness |
| 2) Five score years ago, a great American _____ . | b) "insufficient funds" |
| 3) But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that _____ . | c) signed the Emancipation Proclamation. |
| 4) This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of _____ . | d) the Negro is still not free |
| | e) the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation |
| | f) there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality |

¹ Borough (амер.) — один из пяти районов Нью-Йорка.

- 5) America has given the Negro people a bad check which has come back marked ____ .
- 6) Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to ____ .
- 7) This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until ____ .
- 8) There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until ____ .
- 9) We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot ____ .
- 10) We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is ____ .
- 11) It is a dream deeply rooted in ____ .
- 12) "We hold these truths to be self-evident: ____ .
- 13) I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed ____ .
- 14) I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but ____ .
- 15) From every mountainside ____ .
- g) the Negro is granted his citizenship rights
- h) the sunlit path of racial justice
- j) gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities
- k) let freedom ring
- l) the American dream
- m) by the content of their character
- n) from a smaller ghetto to a larger one
- p) that all men are created equal"
- q) into an oasis of freedom and justice

READING

5. Read the text, and answer the questions.

I HAVE A DREAM

Martin Luther King (1929—1968), a Baptist minister, was the outstanding leader of the nonviolent Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s. On August 28, 1963, he led the "March on Washington", which culminated in the meeting of 200,000 people in front of the Lincoln Memorial. Commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation, King reminded his audience in a carefully prepared speech that even 100 years after Abraham Lincoln had declared

the slaves free, the black people were far from being free but found themselves segregated, discriminated against and impoverished within American society. Halfway through his speech, he was carried away by the enthusiastic reaction of the crowd and, drawing on his experience as a minister, began to improvise. This part of his speech is covered by the following text.

I say to you today, my friends, even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is I a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification¹, one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.



Martin Luther King at the
Lincoln Memorial

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plains, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

¹ Nullification отказ штата признать на своей территории действие закона, принятого для всего государства.

Let freedom ring from the snowcapped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvacious slopes of California! But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and mole hill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring, and when this happens,

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last!"

1. What was M.L.King?
2. What is he famous for?
3. What was his famous speech about?
4. What does the American dream mean to M. L. King?

6. Complete the sentences:

1. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its _____.

2. I have a dream that my four little children will not be judged by the _____ of their _____ but by the content of their _____.

3. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of _____, sweltering with the heat of _____ will be transformed into an _____.

4. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama wit its _____ racists, with its governor having his lips _____, one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with _____.

5. I have a dream that one day every valley shall be _____, every hill and mountain shall be _____, the _____ will be made plains, and the _____ will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be _____, and all flesh shall see it together.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR PRACTICE

7. Fill in the correct derivatives from the words below.

To move, to organize, treat, to violate, power, necessary, institution, peace.

Martin Luther King, Jr. emerged as a leader of the American civil rights (1) _____ after (2) _____ the famous 1955 bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. Through out his career he pressed for equal (3) _____ and improved circumstances

for blacks, organizing (4) _____ protests and delivering (5) _____ speeches on the (6) _____ of eradicating (7) _____ racial inequalities.”In 1963 King led a (8) _____ march between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, where he delivered his most famous speech, “I Have a Dream”.

8. Fill in the correct article.

Martin Luther King (1929—1968), _____ Baptist minister, was _____ outstanding leader of _____ nonviolent Civil Rights Movement in _____ 1950s and 1960s. On August 28, 1963, he led _____ “March on Washington”, which culminated in _____ meeting of 200,000 people in front of _____ Lincoln Memorial.

Commemorating _____ Emancipation Proclamation, King reminded his audience in _____ carefully prepared speech that even 100 years after Abraham Lincoln had declared _____ slaves free, _____ black people were far from being free but found themselves segregated, discriminated against and impoverished within American society. Halfway through his speech, he was carried away by _____ enthusiastic reaction of _____ crowd and, drawing on his experience as _____ minister, began to improvise.

READING

9. Read the text carefully and find out how the civil rights movement started.

ROSA PARKS “BUS TO FREEDOM.”

Rosa Parks had worked hard all day at the department store where she was employed as a seamstress. Rosa was tired and her shoulders ached. So when the bus driver told Mrs.Parks, a black woman, that she must give up her seat to a white passenger, she did something dangerous. Rosa Parks said no.

It was December 1, 1955, and Mrs.Parks was riding a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Like many other cities in the South, Montgomery had special and painful rules for black people. Black people had to drink from separate water fountains and eat at separate lunch counters. When black people rode on buses, the bus driver sometimes made them pay at the front, then climb out and enter again at the rear. If the front section of the bus filled up, black people sometimes had to give up their seats in the back to white riders.

But Mrs.Parks refused to do that. The bus drivers wore at her. Then he left the bus and brought back two police officers. The police officers arrested her and took her to the city jail. There Mrs.Parks began to pray and to think about why she was in jail.

Mrs. Parks had known since she was a little girl that Montgomery’s rules for blacks were wrong. When she married Raymond Parks, she and her husband joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Rosa Parks is often called the mother of the civil rights movement organization that was working to change those rules. Mrs.Parks had worked for twelve years running the office headquarters of the Montgomery branch. One of the ways rules can be changed is for people to vote for changes. So Mrs.Parks had also joined the Montgomery Voters League, which helped black people pass tests they had to take to be come voters.

But the day Mrs.Parks refused to give up her seat, she wasn't thinking about the organizations she belonged to or of starting a formal protest against the unfair rules. Mrs.Parks said no to the bus driver because she was tired .She didn't know that her refusal would start a revolution.

Within a few hours, friends had arranged for Mrs.Parks to leave jail by paying \$100 in bond money and promising that she would show up for a trial. The next night, black leader sand some whites met to discuss what had happened. They came up with a plan to show the city how the black people felt.

On Sunday ministers in black churches all over Montgomery told their congregations about Rosa Parks. "Don't ride the buses on Monday," the ministers urged. Angry for Mrs.Parks, angry for themselves and for their children, the black people agreed to stay off the buses.

Most of the passengers who used the Montgomery City Lines were black, soon Monday many of the buses were almost empty. Black people found other ways to travel to jobs and schools. Those who owned cars gave rides to those who didn't. Those who had no rides walked.

While the black people of Montgomery were walking, Mrs.Parks went to court. The judge said she had disobeyed the rules of the city and had to pay a fine. Mrs.Parks's lawyer said Mrs.Parks would not pay the fine. Instead, he would take her case to the Supreme Court so that the highest court in the land could decide whether the rules were just.

Officials in Montgomery felt sure the fuss over the buses would end quickly. They were wrong. On Monday night the black people of Montgomery attended a meeting. They heard a young minister named Dr.Martin Luther King.Jr., urge them to continue their boycott of the buses. "We are going to keep walking until the bus company gives us fair treatment," said Dr.King.

(By Kathleen Stevens)

10. Read the text about Martin Luther King and do the tasks that follow.

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Although there were some gains in civil rights in the middle years of this century blacks felt that their progress was too slow. Among these was Dr. Martin Luther King.

In 1955 the Southern custom of segregating blacks at the back of public buses triggered a widespread protest. Under the leadership of Dr. King, a boycott of all

city buses was organized in Montgomery, Alabama. Old and young blacks walked for miles, refusing to ride a bus. As the boycott continued, the bus company suffered serious financial loss, and so did local merchants, whose black customers had stopped travelling to their stores.

Finally the United States Supreme Court settled the issue by ruling that such segregation violates the Constitution of the United States. As a result, the bus company ended its practice of having blacks sit only at the back of a bus. It also began to hire some blacks as drivers.

After this experience, King and other leaders used non-violent methods in various anti-segregation efforts in the South. There were protest marches; the most impressive of these was a civil rights march in Washington, D.C., in August, 1963, in which hundreds of thousands of blacks and whites participated.

In 1964 Martin Luther King was greatly honored by being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to the cause of human rights. On April 4, 1968, the whole country was shocked by the news of his murder by a sniper. He is remembered and honored by people all over the world as a fighter for human rights.

(From "Faces of the USA")

11. Pick out the most important facts of Martin Luther King's life from the following dialogue.

A: Do you know when Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize?

B: I believe it was in 1964.

A: Why was he awarded it?

B: It was obvious at the time that he was the most important leader in the non-violent fight for racial equality.

A: When was he born, by the way?

B: He was born in 1929.

A: What was his profession before he became involved in the fight for racial equality?

B: He was a minister and came from a family of ministers. Both his father and grandfather were ministers.

A: When did he first appear on the national scene?

B: It was around 1956. In that year a black woman named Rosa Parks got on a bus in Montgomery. In the southern part of the country at that time, all black people had to sit in the black section at the back of the bus. Rosa Parks was tired from working all day, and the black section of the bus was full, so she sat in the white section. The driver stopped the bus and she was arrested. Dr. King was the leader of a boycott of the buses in Montgomery.

A: Do you know when the federal government passed the Civil Rights Act?

B: It was passed in 1964 and the Voting Rights Act in 1965.

12. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. M. L. King is a leader of the African civil rights movement.
2. He is famous for his speech “I have a dream”.
3. The famous bus boycott was organized in Montgomery in 1950.
4. M. L. King was killed in 1968.
5. The quote on his tomb stone is from spiritual (religious folk song).

What happened to M.L. King on April 4, 1968?

13. Find in the text the information about the important dates in the history of Ku-Klux-Klan. Express your opinion on whether the problem of racial inequality has been solved in the US.

KU-KLUX-KLAN

The organization is related in time to the Civil War between the North and the South. Originally it was created as a club by a few officers of the Confederate Army of the South and looked quite innocent. It was organized in 1865. The main purpose of the Organization was to oppose radical Republican Reconstruction and maintain “white supremacy”. It spread very fast in the Southern States and absorbed many smaller groups of former slave traders. Its practices played upon fears and superstitions of the Afro-Americans. Their main weapon was intimidation and murder.

The policy of intimidation was successful in keeping the Afro-Americans from the polls and it enabled the ex-confederates to gain political control in many states despite the disbandment of the Ku-Klux-Klan ordered in 1869.

By the end of the 1860s the Klan had over half a million members, and the acts of terror and intimidation it committed numbered millions of the bloodiest crimes. The local law enforcement bodies which were to implement the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution by allowing Afro-American to take their proper place in society could not or didn't want to withstand the pressure of the former aristocrats.

The Klansmen continued to burn down schools for the Afro-Americans, and their farms if they were prosperous. These atrocities attained their aims at the time: the former slaves were often kept from voting and education. They remained entirely at the mercy of their former masters and were forced back into peonage which was no better than slavery.

The NAACP made a study of lynching which it issued in 1919. It was entitled “Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States; 1889—1918” and listed 3,324 lynchings. Sixty-one of those victims were women.

Lynching and general terrorism prompted redoubled frantic attempts of the Afro-Americans to escape by fleeing Northward. So, by 1930 the proportion of

Afro-Americans in the North increased by 63.6% and at the same time in the South by only 5% and this brought quite a number of problems.

After World War II attempts at reviving the KKK failed when state after state specifically barred the organization.

Eventually all of this persecution, pillage, and intimidation, led to the civil-rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and the adoption of a number of important acts condemning racism and providing civil rights to all American people.

There still exist local organizations of the Klan. Its members meet in secret and wear long white clothes and long pointed hats to disguise themselves.

In the 80s struggles for “Affirmative Action” have become crucial. “Affirmative Action” is defined as “termination of a discriminatory practice, adopted to correct... for past or present discrimination”... These struggles have acquired a broader sense and affirmative action is identified as a form of sustained and comprehensive efforts to achieve full and unconditional equality for all members of society, irrespective of race, color, sex, or religion.

14. Answer the questions.

1. Name the leader of the civil rights movement.
2. Due to whom the bus boycott was started?
3. What was the purpose of the Ku-Klux-Klan?
4. What did the Klansmen do?
5. When was the KKK organization barred?
6. Do local organizations of the Klan still exist?

TALKING POINTS

What do you think about M.L. King, R. Parks, Ku-Klux-Klan

Imagine that you are an African-American schoolgirl / schoolboy / old lady / factory worker / mother of six children. Describe your way of life.

Imagine that you're a pop singer. Describe your poor childhood in the slums of a Negro neighbourhood and how you have gone from rags to riches.

15. Retell the following article in English.

ЗАБЛУДИВШИЙСЯ АВТОБУС

Автобус в Америке — это транспорт отверженных. Неважно, что следует он не по нашим ухабистым дорогам, а по отменным хайвеям, скоростным шоссе без светофоров, гениальному воплощению американского стиля жизни

(если что уж и отражает национальный характер, так это именно дороги); неважно, что снабжен он кондиционером и туалетом; что тормозит у «Макдоналдсов» и прочих придорожных кафе, правда, и ночью тормозит, в не совсем урочное для еды время... А важно, что средний класс и выше даже на короткое расстояние летает самолетами или ездит автомобилями.

Каждые шесть часов меняется водитель, а с ним и стиль поездки. Водитель в американском автобусе — фигура уникальная. Он тебе и гид (посмотрите налево — там сосна проросла сквозь скалу, видите, ее забором огородили), и полицейский (а кому еще за порядком на маршруте следить?), и судья в любом конфликте, и высокий профессионал... А еще водитель в американском автобусе — режиссер, а мы все — участники и зрители представления. А потому непереносимое его качество — природный артистизм, особенно свойственный водителям-неграм. «Здорово, люди, меня зовут Джеймс». — «Откуда ты, Джеймс?» — «Из Сан-Франциско». — «Будь осторожен, Джеймс, не ломайся в пути». — «Не знаю уж, когда довезу вас, ребята, но с божьей помощью когда-нибудь довезу... Смотрите, мы выехали на десять минут позже, а приезжаем на семь минут раньше. Я выиграл целые три минуты! Ну, разве я не хороший водитель?..»

Слово за слово, миля за милей... Жизнь тяжела, как эта бесконечная дорога. Почему бы не скрасить ее в рамках жанра?

И какой же спектакль без скандала? Подсевший в Айове молодой негр врубаёт на всю мощь громоздкий магнитофон, держа его, как ребенка, на коленях. Наш последний водитель, Крис, останавливает автобус, подходит к нему: «Или ты сию секунду выключаешь свою бандуру и поднимаешь ее наверх, или вываливай отсюда...». Мгновенное противостояние, напряженная тишина, готовая разразиться стычкой, негр медленно встает, ставит магнитофон на полку, бормочет: «Если бы ты был черным, ты бы со мной так не поступил». Не удостоив его ответом, Крис вальяжно следует к рулю. Спустя два часа громко объявляет в микрофон: «Если бы я был черным, я бы сразу выкинул тебя из автобуса, а так — не могу».

С ужасом смотрю на галерку, на три четверти черную. Но она явно на стороне Криса, нарушая мои представления о расовой солидарности, она подшучивает — и злобно — над злополучным любителем громкой музыки, она — на стороне силы. Или поведение Криса укладывается в ее понятие справедливости. В конце концов, именно он тут представляет закон... В общем, кино выходит не черно-белое, а цветное.

Автобус все-таки заблудился. Но уже в Нью-Йорке. Вынырнули мы где-то возле Центрального парка, в центре Манхэттена. Шофер говорит: «Боже, это Централ-парк, нам сюда не надо». Пассажиры ему советы дают, куда ехать. И тут откуда ни возьмись — Метрополитен-музей. «Это что еще такое?» — в ужасе восклицает шофер. «А это, — говорю, — Метрополитен-музей. Мы находимся в Восточной части Центрального парка, а станция ваша — в противоположной стороне».

Я когда потом эту историю американцам рассказывала, они ужасно смеялись.

(By G. V. Nesterchuk, V. M. Ivanova)

16. Express your opinion about discrimination in general.

17. Discuss the following statement.

The USA is a highly multiethnic society. It comprises numerous racial, religious, and cultural groups. Its diversity gives American society a special flavor, bitter at times, but at most times — sweet, greatly benefiting its cultural and economic fabric.

Репозиторий БарГУ

XII AMERICAN CHARACTER

1. Discuss the following views on American character.

EXPERT'S VIEW. AMERICAN CHARACTER

Our political freedom, rooted in that essential respect for the individual, and our open door to the world unleashed stupendous energies and creativity. Free to transcend our origins, however humble, free to make of ourselves whatever our talents permit, we created a new social type — the self-made man. That's why, in America, we ask a person not who he is or who his family is but what he does. Millions were attracted here by the dream of a fresh start, a second try, a third try, an escape from the confinements and hatreds of the past.

Our immigrant history and our frontier experience helped us evolve a unique culture of self-reliance, independence, resourcefulness, pragmatism, and novelty. We are comfortable with change and with people who make things happen. We foster the upstart and the young. In America, the new is better than the old; taking charge is valued over playing it safe; making money is superior to inheriting it; education and merit are favored over family ties.

(M. B. Zuckerman. Living the dream)

I think the most un-American thing you can say is, "You can't say that".
(Garrison Keillor)

There are those who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind is nothing but a dream. They are right. It is the American Dream.
(Archibald MacLeish)

America's greatest strength, and its greatest weakness, is our belief in second chances, our belief that we can always start over, that things can be made better.
(Anthony Walton)

The American, by nature, is optimistic. He is experimental, an inventor and a builder who builds best when called upon to build greatly. *(John F. Kennedy)*

An Englishman is a person who does things because they have been done before. An American is a person who does things because they haven't been done before. *(Mark Twain)*

HOW TO TELL IF YOU'RE AMERICAN

Not long ago, one of those earnest-freshman puppydogs on the Net declared that there was "no such thing as American culture." Right. Fish have also been known to doubt the existence of water.

The following is a first crack at an ostensive definition of 'American culture' — things shared by the vast majority (let's say 90%) of native-born Americans. Many of these won't sound 'cultural' at all to Americans; they'll sound like just descriptions of the way things are. But each one of them would be contested in one or more non-American cultures.

If you're American...

You believe deep down in the First Amendment, guaranteed by the government and perhaps by God.

You're familiar with David Letterman, Mary Tyler Moore, Saturday Night Live, Bewitched, the Flintstones, Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers, Bob Newhart, Bill Cosby, Bugs Bunny, Road Runner, Donald Duck, the Fonz, Archie Bunker, Star Trek, the Honeymooners, the Addams Family, the Three Stooges, and Beetle Bailey.

You know how baseball, basketball, and American football are played. If you're male, you can argue intricate points about their rules. On the other hand (and unless you're under about 20), you don't care that much for soccer.

You count yourself fortunate if you get three weeks of vacation a year.

If you died tonight...

You're fairly likely to believe in God; if not, you've certainly been approached by people asking whether you know that you're going to Heaven.

You think of McDonald's, Burger King, KFC etc. as cheap food.

You probably own a telephone and a TV. Your place is heated in the winter and has its own bathroom. You do your laundry in a machine. You don't kill your own food. You don't have a dirt floor. You eat at a table, sitting on chairs.

You don't consider insects, dogs, cats, monkeys, or guinea pigs to be food.

A bathroom may not have a bathtub in it, but it certainly has a toilet.

It seems natural to you that the telephone system, railroads, auto manufacturers, airlines, and power companies are privately run; indeed, you can hardly picture things working differently.

You expect, as a matter of course, that the phones will work. Getting a new phone is routine.

The train system, by contrast, isn't very good. Trains don't go any faster than cars; you're better off taking a plane.

You find a two-party system natural. You expect the politicians of both parties to be responsive to business, strong on defense, and concerned with the middle class. You find parliamentary systems (such as Italy's) inefficient and comic.

You don't expect to hear socialism seriously defended. Communism, fuhgeddaboutit.

Between "black" and "white" there are no other races. Someone with one black and one white parent looks black to you.

You think most problems could be solved if only people would put aside their prejudices and work together.

You take a strong court system for granted, even if you don't use it. You know that if you went into business and had problems with a customer, partner, or supplier, you could take them to court.

You'd respect someone who speaks French, German, or Japanese — but you very likely don't yourself speak them well enough to communicate with a monolingual foreigner. You're a bit more ambivalent about Spanish; you think the schools should teach kids English.

It's not all that necessary to learn foreign languages anyway. You can travel the continent using nothing but English — and get by pretty well in the rest of the world, too.

You think a tax level of 30% is scandalously high.

School is free through high school (at least, it's an option, even if you went to private school); college isn't, unless you get a scholarship.

College is (normally, and excluding graduate study) four years long.

Everybody knows that

Mustard comes in jars. Shaving cream comes in cans. Milk comes in plastic jugs or cardboard boxes, and occasionally in bottles.

The date comes second: 11/22/63. (And you know what happened on that date.)

The decimal point is a dot. Certainly not a comma.

A billion is a thousand times a million.

World War II was a just war, and (granted all the suffering of course) ended all right. It was a time when the country came together and did what was right. And instead of insisting on vengeance, the US very generously rebuilt Europe instead, with the Marshall Plan.

You expect marriages to be made for love, not arranged by third parties. Getting married by a judge is an option, but not a requirement; most marriages happen in church. You have a best man and a maid or matron of honor at the wedding — a friend or a sibling. And, naturally, a man gets only one wife at a time.

Once you're introduced to someone (well, besides the President and other lofty figures), you can call them by their first name.

If you're a woman, you don't go to the beach topless.

A hotel room has a private bath.

You'd rather a film be subtitled than dubbed (if you go to foreign films at all).

You seriously expect to be able to transact business, or deal with the government, without paying bribes.

If a politician has been cheating on his wife, you would question his ability to govern.

Just about any store will take your credit card.

A company can fire just about anybody it wants, unless it discriminates by doing so.

You like your bacon crisp (unless it's Canadian bacon, of course).

Labor Day is in the fall.

Contributions to world civilization

You've probably seen Star Wars, ET, Home Alone, Casablanca, and Snow White. If you're under forty, add Blazing Saddles, Terminator, Jaws, and 2001; otherwise, add Gone with the Wind, A Night at the Opera, Psycho, and Citizen Kane.

You know the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Bob Dylan, Elvis, Chuck Berry, Michael Jackson, Simon & Garfunkel, Linda Ronstadt. If not, you know Frank Sinatra, Al Jolson, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Tony Bennett, and Kate Smith.

You count on excellent medical treatment. You know you're not going to die of cholera or other Third World diseases. You expect very strong measures to be taken to save very ill babies or people in their eighties. You think dying at 65 would be a tragedy.

You went over US history, and some European, in school. Not much Russian, Chinese, or Latin American. You couldn't name ten US interventions in Latin America.

You expect the military to fight wars, not get involved in politics. You may not be able to name the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Your country has never been conquered by a foreign nation.

You're used to a wide variety of choices for almost anything you buy.

You still measure things in feet, pounds, and gallons.

You are not a farmer.

Comics basically come in two varieties: newspaper comics and magazines; the latter pretty much all feature superheroes.

The people who appear on the most popular talk shows are mostly entertainers, politicians, or rather strange individuals. Certainly not, say, authors.

You drive on the right side of the road. You stop at red lights even if nobody's around. If you're a pedestrian and cars are stopped at a red light, you will fearlessly cross the street in front of them.

You think of Canada as a pleasant, peaceful, but rather dull country, which has suddenly developed an inexplicable problem in Québec. You probably couldn't explain why the Canadians didn't join the other British colonies in rebelling against King George.

You consider the Volkswagen Beetle to be a small car.

The police are armed, but not with submachine guns.

If a woman is plumper than the average, it doesn't improve her looks.

The biggest meal of the day is in the evening.

The nationality people most often make jokes about is the French.

There's parts of the city you definitely want to avoid at night.

Outside the Beltway

You feel that your kind of people aren't being listened to enough in Washington.

You wouldn't expect both inflation and unemployment to be very high (say, over 15%) at the same time.

You don't care very much what family someone comes from.

The normal thing, when a couple dies, is for their estate to be divided equally between their children.

You think of opera and ballet as rather elite entertainments. It's likely you don't see that many plays, either.

Christmas is in the winter. Unless you're Jewish, you spend it with your family, give presents, and put up a tree.

You may think the church is too powerful, or the state is; but you are used to not having a state church and don't think that it would be a good idea.

You'd be hard pressed to name the capitals or the leaders of all the nations of Europe.

You aren't familiar with Mafalda, Lucky Luke, Corto Maltese, Milo Manara, Guido Crepax, Gotlib, or Moebius.

You've left a message at the beep.

Taxis are generally operated by foreigners, who are often deplorably ignorant about the city.

You are distrustful of welfare and unemployment payments — you think people should earn a living and not take handouts. But you would not be in favor of eliminating Social Security and Medicare.

If you want to be a doctor, you need to get a bachelor's first.

There sure are a lot of lawyers.

Space and time

If you have an appointment, you'll mutter an excuse if you're five minutes late, and apologize profusely if it's ten minutes. An hour late is almost inexcusable.

If you're talking to someone, you get uncomfortable if they approach closer than about two feet.

About the only things you expect to bargain for are houses, cars, and antiques. Haggling is largely a matter of finding the hidden point that's the buyer's minimum.

Once you're past college, you very rarely simply show up at someone's place. People have to invite each other over — especially if a meal is involved.

When you negotiate, you are polite, of course, but it's only good business to 'play hardball'. Some foreigners pay excessive attention to status, or don't say what they mean, and that's exasperating.

If you have a business appointment or interview with someone, you expect to have that person to yourself, and the business shouldn't take more than an hour or so.

TALKING POINTS

Discuss in class how much different we are with the Americans.

Imagine that you have visited the United States of America. Describe your travelling experience using the facts and vocabulary you have learned from the book.

WOOD — WOODS — FOREST**Wood**

Used as an uncount noun.

Wood is the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees, and which is used to make things such as furniture.

... a piece of **wood**.

*The screws are very fine and won't split the **wood**.*

Note that you do not refer to a piece of wood as 'a wood'.

'Wooden'

You do not usually use 'wood' in front of a noun to say that something is made of wood. The word you use is *wooden*.

...a **wooden** box with instructions on the lid.

*They were all sitting at a long **wooden** table.*

'Wood' used as a count noun.

A *wood* is a large area of trees growing close to each other.

...the big **wood** where the pheasants lived.

People sometimes refer to a very large wood as *the woods*.

*They walked through the **woods** towards the main house.*

Note that Americans usually use the form **woods** as both singular and plural, and do not use the singular form to refer to an area of trees.

'Forest'

An extremely large area of trees is called a *forest*.

They had their picnic in a clearing in the forest.

... Sherwood **Forest**.

COLLOCATIONS USED TO DESCRIBE NATURE

Nature, *n*

ADJ.: wild, virginal, amazing, inimitable in its beauty, original, charming, awakening, mother.

VERB + NATURE: commune with, be/get back to (= be close to), be found in.

NATURE + VERB: endow (sb with) sth, produce sth.

NATURE + NOUN: conservation, reserve, trail.

PREP.: close to, in.

PHRASES: the forces of nature, the laws of nature, a love of nature.

River, *n*

ADJ.: broad, great, large, long, mighty, wide, little, narrow, short, small, deep, shallow, high, low fast-flowing, slow-moving, sluggish, winding, swollen, navigable, calm, spectacular.

VERB + RIVER: cross, ford, get across, bridge, dam, dredge драгировать (дночерпатель), navigate.

RIVER + VERB: flow, run, wind, rise, be in flood, burst its banks, flood (sth), overflow sth, dry up.

RIVER + NOUN: bank, water, valley, system, crossing, traffic, course.

PREP.: across a/the ~, along a/the ~, down a/the ~, down by a/the ~, down to a/the ~, into a/the ~, on a/the ~, up a/the ~, ~ of (figurative) a river of lava.

PHRASES: the banks/bottom/middle/side/surface of a river, a bend in the river, the course/direction of a river, the river's edge.

Lake, *n*

ADJ.: big, great, huge, large, little, small, deep, shallow, beautiful, lovely, blue, freshwater, salt, frozen, artificial, man-made, ornamental, inland, mountain, boating, blue-eyed, extremely picturesque.

VERB + LAKE: cross.

LAKE + NOUN: bed, water.

PREP.: across a/the ~, around/round a/the ~, at a/the ~, in a/the ~, into a/the ~, on a/the ~.

PHRASES: the edge/middle/shores/side/surface of the lake, lapping waves, dimples of lakes, pride of the country, unique ecological environment of the Lakeland.

Mountains, *n*

ADJ.: ice-covered, snow-covered.

VERB + MOUNTAIN: to climb a mountain.

Landscape, *n*

ADJ. astounding natural, picturesque.

Tourism, *n*

ADJ.: international, overseas, mass, package, expanding, increased, eco-friendly, ecological, environmental, green, sustainable, farm, agro, therapeutic, “green”, recreational, health.

VERB + TOURISM: boost, increase, promote, be dependent upon, depend on, rely on.

TOURISM + VERB: boom, increase, decline, fall, slump.

TOURISM + NOUN: business, enterprise, industry, market, sector, development, promotion, strategy, officer, potential.

PREP.: through ~.

PHRASES: a downturn/decline/drop in tourism, the development/promotion of tourism, earnings/income/revenue from tourism, the growth in/of tourism, the impact of tourism, an increase/a rise in tourism.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ БГУ

WORD COMBINATIONS USED TO DESCRIBE A CITY

Art, *n*

ADJ. + ART: historic, contemporary, interactive, decorative.

VERB + ART: make, learn about, engage with.

Celebration, *n*

ADJ. + CELEBRATION: weekly, simple, quiet.

VERB + CELEBRATION: assist with, join in.

Collection, *n*

ADJ. + COLLECTION: the largest, remarkable, the most important, unrivaled in size.

VERB + COLLECTION: enjoy, explore, to maintain.

COLLECTION + VERB: offer, include.

Experience, *n*

ADJ. + EXPERIENCE: the world's finest cinematic, warm, meaningful, countless, interactive, flawless vacation, theatrical, exciting, wildly outrageous, powerful entertainment, traditional visitor.

VERB + EXPERIENCE: to round out experience.

EXPERIENCE + VERB: enliven, transform.

Experience, *v*

EXPERIENCE + NOUN: experience exhibits.

VERB + EXPERIENCE: step inside to experience smth.

Exhibition, *n*

ADJ. + EXHIBITION: finest and most prestigious, changing, artifact, groundbreaking, special exhibition, innovative;

VERB + EXHIBITION: enjoy a wide array of traveling exhibitions.

Gallery, *n*

VERB + GALLERY: step inside, showcase in, explore.

GALLERY + VERB: feature.

Nightclub, *n*

ADJ. + NIGHTCLUB: non-traditional, elegant, young, hip, contemporary, high-energy, all-the-time, all-party, sensual.

NIGHTCLUB + VERB: located, suggest, boast, feature, open up.

PHRASE: provide all the mystery, haunt your memory.

Painting, n

ADJ. + PAINTING: iconic, full-size.

VERB + PAINTING: experience.

Place, n

ADJ. + PLACE: magical place.

PHRASE: a place to make personal journey of discovery,
the place to learn more about,
a place for inspiration and creative expression,
place where dreams swim in the air and dance on water.

Setting, n

ADJ. + SETTING: sleek, modern setting, contemporary, unique, relaxed,
comfortable.

Spectacle, n

ADJ. + SPECTACLE: groundbreaking, awe-inspiring, gorgeous gasp-inducing.

Tour, n

ADJ. + TOUR: full day, all-inclusive, helicopter.

TOUR + VERB: provide, cover, last.

Work, n

ADJ. + WORK: extraordinary, unrivaled, showcased, integrated.

VERB + WORK: experience.

NATIONAL IDENTITY AND CHARACTER

The following table is one of the results of Alena Budzko's project work in the Intercultural Communication class at Kansas-state. It attempts to investigate the influence of various historical events and contexts on the formation of the American character and identity.

Historical context	Character features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survival along the moving frontier F. J. Turner: «That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and acquisitiveness; that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients; that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in artistic but powerful to effect great ends; that restless, nervous energy; that dominant individualism, working for good and for evil, and with all that buoyancy and exuberance which comes with freedom — these are traits of the frontier, or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier». - The rule «he who doesn't work shall not eat». - The population was mainly recruited from working classes of Britain and Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achievement and success. - «Success story», self-made man philosophy. - Competition. - Efficiency and practicality. Includes adaptability, technological innovation, economic expansion, up-to-datedness, «getting things done». Points to activist, rational and secular emphasis of the culture. - Love of size and bigness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laxity of political control by England (distance) - Immigrant experience; «We are all third generation». (<i>M. Mead</i>) - Only a small number of colonists were aristocrats, the majority — middle and lower classes, opposing some features of their parent society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rejection of authority. - De-emphasizes the past, oriented toward future. - Openness to change, mobility. - The commitment toward increased levels of democratic self-rule and freedom. - Attempt at active mastery rather than passive acceptance: stress on power, positive encouragement of desire, approval of ego-assertion, etc. - Work ethic. - Interested in the external world of things, palpable/immediate/manipulative vs. contemplative. - Informality. - Optimism, belief in progress and faith in the perfectibility of man.

The table termination

Historical context	Character features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass accessibility to abundant resources, which means that anyone can become a king of his/her own by dissolving old hierarchies and social form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personality types: outgoing, adaptive, accessible, and assimilative, arrogant, confident. - Individualism. - "Property-ism" — excessive emphasis on the accumulation and protection of property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puritans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harsh and intolerant way of thinking. - A strand of stern moralism — moral absolutism. - Missionary spirit (i. e. reforming others, interfering with their lives), religious vision. - Individualism. - Self-reliance. - Charity. - Empiricism/practicality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expulsion of Indians. - Slavery. - Sweatshop pattern in industry. - Child labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Humanitarian mores". Emphasis upon any type of disinterested concern and helpfulness, including personal kindness, aid and comfort, spontaneous aid in mass disasters, and organized philanthropy. Sympathy for "under-dog".

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

1. *Budzko, A.* Belarusian View on Contemporary American Studies: Socio-Cultural and Educational Aspects / A. Budzko. — Brest : Akademia, 2006. — 91 p.
2. Channel Islands National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.go-california.com/Channel-Islands-National-Park/>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
3. Collins Cobuilt English Usage. — Second edition. — Glasgo : The university of Birmingham, 2004. — 817 p.
4. English tests [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://englang.narod.ru/maillist/tenth.htm>. — Date of access: 21.11.2011. — Screen heading.
5. English tests. — Mode of access: <http://englang.narod.ru/maillist/24th.htm>. — Date of access: 21.11.2011. — Screen heading.
6. *Escot, J.* New York / John Escot. — Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996.
7. *Fiedler, E.* America in Close-up / E. Fiedler, Reimer Jansen, Mil Norman-Risch. — England : Longman, 2001. — 282 p.
8. Geography and natural landmarks [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: www.onestopenglish.com/x_links/100836. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
9. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: [\[http://www.thingstodo.com/states/AZ/nationalparks.html\]](http://www.thingstodo.com/states/AZ/nationalparks.html). — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
10. Grand Canyon Shaped Over Time- Ranger Minute (Geology) [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://wn.com/grand-canyon-shaped-over-time-ranger-minute-geology?orderby=rating>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
11. How to tell if you're American [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.zompist.com/amercult.html>. — Date of access: 15.05.2011. — Screen heading.
12. *King, M. L.* I Have a Dream / Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. // Delivered on the steps at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. on 08.28.1963 [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.drmlutherkingjr.com/ihaveadream.htm>. — Date of access: 10.05.2011. — Screen heading.
13. *Klepp, S. E.* United States (overview) [Electronic resource] / Susan E. Klepp. — Mode of access: <http://www.bbs07kaoyan.com/attachment.php?aid=92530> — Date of access: 14.06.2011. — Screen heading.
14. List of United States cities by population // Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: en.wikipedia.org/.../List_of_United_States_cities_by_population. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
15. Longman Language Activator. — second edition. — Harlow : Longman, 2002. — 1530 p.
16. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [Electronic resource] : энцикл. : по материалам изд-ва «Microsoft Corporation». — Электрон. дан. (2,82 Гб). — Microsoft Corporation, 2005-2009. — 1 электрон. опт. диск (DVD-ROM).
17. *Milton, J.* A Good Turn of Phrase / J. Milton, V. Evans. — Swansea : Express Publishing, 1998. — P. 19, 23.
18. *Nesterchuk, G. V.* The USA and the Americans / G. V. Nesterchuk, V. M. Ivanova. — Minsk : Vysheyshaya shkola, 1999. — 238 p.
19. *O'Callaghan, B.* An illustrated history of the USA / B. O'Callaghan. — Harlow : Longman, 1990. — 144 p.

20. Olympic National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/151>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
21. Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English. — Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. — 897 p.
22. Rocky Mountain National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://blog.elmonterv.com/index.php/2010/06/rv-camping-at-colorados-rocky-mountain-national-park/>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
23. Rocky Mountain National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/usa/rocky-mountains/rocky-mountain-national-park>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
24. Rocky Mountain National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://estespark-colorado.com/>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
25. Splendid American history (video) [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/teachinghistory/newmovie.htm>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
26. Symbols of the USA [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: www.enchantedlearning.com/.../us/symbols/. — Date of access: 10.05.2005. — Screen heading.
27. The history of the USA [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://mshort.s36.ru/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/02-washingtondc.doc> — Date of access: 19.07.2011. — Screen heading.
28. The history of the USA [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://study.ustu.ru/view/aid/8922/1/index.files/English/learn_reading_2/the_founding_us.files/index.htm — Date of access: 19.07.2011. — Screen heading.
29. The United States of America // Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States. — Date of access: 27.02.2011. — Screen heading.
30. *Vereshchagina, I. N.* What does the average American do? / I. N. Vereshchagina, O. V. Afanasyeva / The English Language [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://prosv.ru/ebooks/Vereshchagina_Angl_4kl/6.html. — Date of access: 1.09.2011.
31. Yellowstone National Park [Electronic resource]. — 2005. — Mode of access: <http://www.gorp.com/parks-guide/travel-ta-yellowstone-national-park-wyoming-sidwcmdev.html>. — Дата доступа: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.
32. Yellowstone National Park [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.nps.gov/yell/index.htm>. — Date of access: 27.06.2011. — Screen heading.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<i>Введение</i>	3
I THE SYMBOLS OF THE USA	4
II THE COUNTRY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY	11
III HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES	22
IV LARGEST CITIES	31
V NEW YORK CITY ATTRACTIONS	32
VI DREAM OF CALIFORNIA	42
VII WASHINGTON, D.C.	51
VIII AMERICAN BELIEFS AND VALUES	57
IX THE AMERICAN IDEA	76
X MELTING POT OR SALAD BOWL?	83
XI IF YOU'RE BLACK.....	91
XII AMERICAN CHARACTER	103
<i>Appendix A. Wood — woods — forest</i>	108
<i>Appendix B. Collocations used to describe nature</i>	109
<i>Appendix C. Word combinations used to describe a city</i>	111
<i>Appendix D. National identity and character</i>	113
Список использованных источников	115

Учебное издание

Прохорова Татьяна Викторовна

ЗАЙМЕМСЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ США

GETTING TO GRIPS WITH THE USA

**Сборник учебных материалов
по практике устной и письменной речи
для студентов лингвистических специальностей
учреждений высшего образования**

Ведущий редактор *Е. Г. Хохол*

Подписано в печать 22.10.2013.

Формат 60 × 84 1/16. Бумага офсетная.

Гарнитура Таймс. Отпечатано на ризографе.

Усл. печ. л. 6,97. Уч.-изд. л. 5,69.

Заказ 185. Тираж 225 экз.

ЛИ 02330/0552803 от 09.02.2010

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:
учреждение образования
«Барановичский государственный университет»,
225404, г. Барановичи, ул. Войкова, 21.

Факультет

германских

и славянских

языков

БарГУ

Специальности:

- ✓ **Английский язык. Немецкий язык;**
- ✓ **Немецкий язык. Английский язык;**
- ✓ **Иностранный язык (английский). Информатика;**
- ✓ **Иностранный язык (английский). Белорусский язык и литература;**
- ✓ **Иностранный язык (английский). Технология (обслуживающий труд).**

Учебные планы по всем специальностям создают основу для овладения иностранными языками на профессиональном уровне. Среди основных дисциплин — практика устной и письменной речи, практическая и теоретическая фонетика, практическая и теоретическая грамматика, методика преподавания иностранного языка, типология родного и иностранного языков, история языка, страноведение, зарубежная литература.

Особой популярностью у студентов пользуются курсы «Профессиональная культура», «Основы межкультурной коммуникации», «Интерпретация иноязычного поэтического текста», «Мето-

Репозиторий БарГУ