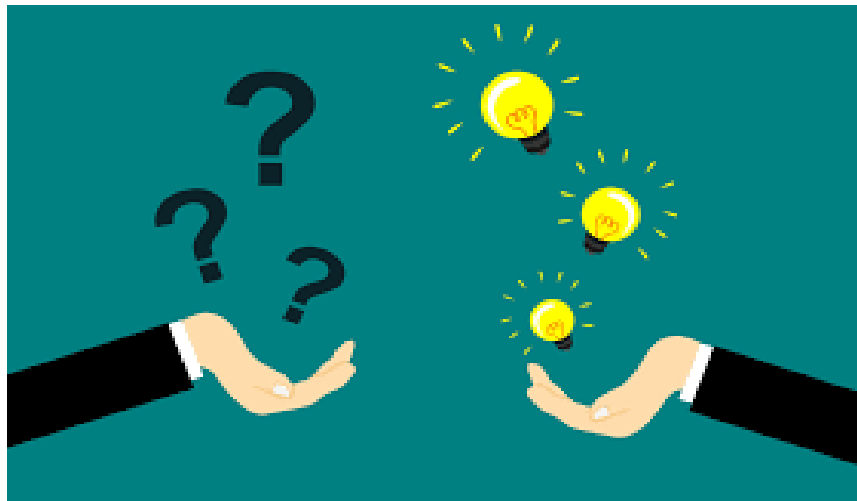


МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА

Кузьменко Олена

Методичні вказівки щодо контролю знань
з вибіркової освітньої компоненти
"Лінгвокраїнознавство країн,
мова яких вивчається (англійська мова)"
перший (бакалаврський) рівень вищої освіти



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FOREWORD

In an increasingly interconnected world, understanding the culture, history, and society of different nations is essential for fostering global awareness and mutual respect. This is particularly true in education, where the study of countries serves as a window into diverse ways of life, enriching students' perspectives and encouraging cross-cultural communication.

The guidelines provide a clear roadmap for teaching about countries, combining checking the knowledge on the topics of the course through different test formats with performing other engaging activities that cater to students' interests. The emphasis is not only on factual knowledge, but also on the development of motivation and interest to the classes on Country Study that will enable students to analyze, compare, and appreciate the nuances of global diversity.

The accompanying questions, tasks and tests serve as a practical tool to broaden learners' cultural awareness, as well as assess their comprehension of the material. Structured to cover key themes such as relief, history, behaviour, onomastic and ethnographic realia, holidays, traditions, education and societal values, these assessments are designed to be both informative and stimulating.

Students will find the resources within this guide to be user-friendly with each section to be thoughtfully organized in order to provide a balance of tests and interesting practical activities, ensuring a holistic learning experience.

It is our hope that these guidelines and tests will inspire curiosity, deepen knowledge, and contribute to the development of informed, open-minded global citizens.

Let us embark on this journey of discovery together, uncovering the culture, customs and traditions that make each country unique.



Country Study as a branch of Linguistics

I. Multiple choice questions

1. **Country Study DOESN'T investigate...**
 - a) Words difficult to understand for a foreigner
 - b) Specifically national phenomena
 - c) Universal cultural phenomena
 - d) Items of history, geography and culture
 - e) Phraseological units, clichés, proverbs and sayings
2. **This branch of Linguistics deals with stereotypes and the way different groups of people perceive the world:**
 - a) Country Study
 - b) Cultural Studies
 - c) Ethnic Psychology
 - d) Ethnolinguistics
 - e) Ethnic Psychology
3. **Country Study emerged in...**
 - a) the 50s of the 20th century
 - b) the 60s of the 20th century
 - c) the 60s of the 19th century
 - d) the 40s of the 20th century
 - e) the 50s of the 19th century
4. **Background vocabulary is the subject of:**
 - a) Country Study
 - b) Cultural Studies
 - c) Ethnic Psychology
 - d) Ethnolinguistics
 - e) Ethnic Psychology
5. **Peach State is the nickname of:**
 - a) Washington
 - b) Florida
 - c) Texas
 - d) Georgia
 - e) Virginia
6. **Background knowledge DOESN'T include:**
 - a) Peculiar national colouring
 - b) Knowledge about stereotypes
 - c) Knowledge about way of life
 - d) Contextual information
 - e) Historical information
7. **Preliminary knowledge the interlocutors have before they start communicating is called:**
 - a) Realia
 - b) Background knowledge
 - c) Mentality
 - d) Presupposition
 - e) Communicative competence
8. **Words that acquire different connotation in different languages are called:**
 - a) Background vocabulary
 - b) Realia
 - c) Phraseological units
 - d) Clichés
 - e) Terms
9. **Identify the word(s) that DON'T refer to realia:**
 - a) Village green
 - b) Barack Obama
 - c) Rainy day
 - d) Vegemite
 - e) Prairie
10. **Words that pose the biggest challenge for translation are:**
 - a) Background vocabulary
 - b) Realia
 - c) Phraseological units
 - d) Clichés
 - e) Terms



II. True/false statements

1. The knowledge of background vocabulary helps to conduct effective interaction with authentic speakers.
2. Language acquisition is a part of socialization.
3. Communicative competence is interrelated with the skills that are formed during socialization and are necessary for adequate communication with communicative partners.
4. Linguo-cultural community is a group of people who use the same language for communicative interaction.
5. Country Study and Cultural Studies deal only with nationally marked phenomena.
6. Presupposition embraces the knowledge on the communicative situation and interlocutors.
7. Background knowledge is an indispensable part of presupposition.
8. Realia are easily translated into other languages.
9. "Feel Mondayish" means to feel blue.
10. "Vegemite" is a typically Canadian phenomenon.

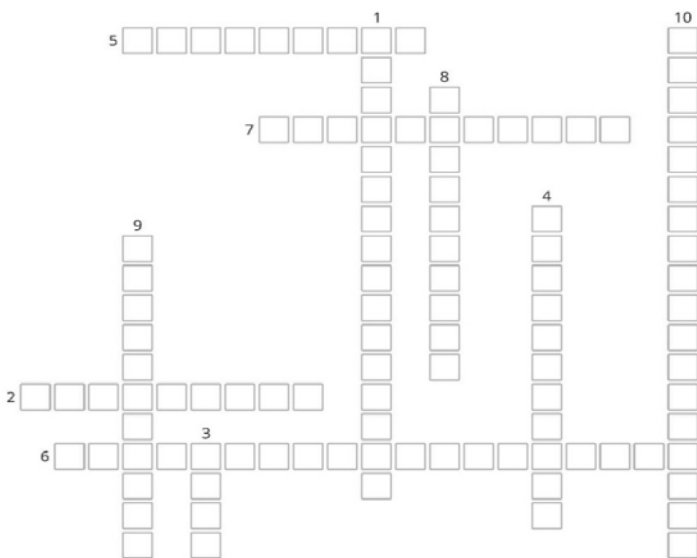
III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What is the course of Linguo Country Study aimed at?
2. What are the benefits of studying the course?
3. What branches of Linguistics is Country Study connected with? What is similar and different about them?
4. How did the concept of Linguo Country Study emerge?
5. How are cultural component and background knowledge interrelated?
6. What is understood by background knowledge?
7. Is the mechanism of acquiring background knowledge by a native speaker and by a foreigner the same?
8. What are the ties between background knowledge and presupposition?
9. What is meant by communicative competence?
10. How are realia defined? What are the spheres of their usage? Give examples.
11. Are there any examples of realia in Ukrainian? Provide examples.



IV. Solve the crossword:

Key notions of Country Study



Down:

1. A branch of Linguistics that deals with the relations between language and a society it serves.
3. A country the term "Country Study" first appeared in.
4. Background knowledge is a component of it.
8. It's the complex of stereotypes related to the life of community that every native speaker is aware of.
9. A kind of knowledge presupposition is associated with.
10. What makes realia different from background vocabulary (2 words).

Across:

2. The surname of a linguist who insisted on the necessity to know the phenomena of the society.
5. If you are unwilling to work, you feel like this.
6. Communicative competence is formed within this process (2 words).

7. That is what realia don't have in other languages.

Problems of cross-cultural communication



1. **Cross cultural competence includes:**
 - a) Interactional, cognitive component and mentality
 - b) Mentality, affective and interactional components
 - c) Interactional, cognitive and affective components
 - d) Presupposition, cognitive component and mentality
 - e) Interactional, cognitive, affective components and mentality
2. **Interactional component DOESN'T include strategies that:**
 - a) Search for signals of understanding
 - b) Stimulate speech acts
 - c) Aim at empathy and tolerance
 - d) Enrich knowledge about partner's cultural diversity
 - e) Strive for success
3. **Adequate understanding of a person who belongs to a different nation and speaks a different language is called:**
 - a) Mentality
 - b) Cross cultural communication
 - c) Presupposition
 - d) Socialisation
 - e) Integration
4. **Socialisation doesn't occur with the firstgenerations of immigrants.**
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
 - e) 6

I. Multiple choice questions

5. **A way of thinking and perceiving the world is called:**
 - a) Socialization
 - b) Integration
 - c) Mentality
 - d) Presupposition
 - e) Acquisition
6. **The Hill is:**
 - a) the President's study in White House
 - b) the place where Capitol is situated
 - c) the place where Lincoln presented his speech
 - d) Mount Rushmore
 - e) Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial
7. **Which of these is NOT an American phenomenon?**
 - a) Oval Cabinet
 - b) Gettysburg Address
 - c) Honest Abe
 - d) Caledonia
 - e) Thanksgiving
8. **What has become the source of most anecdotes?**
 - a) Realia
 - b) Background vocabulary
 - c) Mentality
 - d) Socialisation
 - e) Values
9. **What ISN'T true about mentality?**
 - a) It can be imitated
 - b) It is reflected in the behavior
 - c) It is difficult to understand
 - d) It is influenced by the way of life
 - e) It is acquired through socialisation
10. **What ISN'T typical of American mentality?**
 - a) Hard work
 - b) Economic materialism
 - c) Black and white thinking
 - d) Self improvement
 - e) Formality



II. True/false statements

1. Cross cultural communication deals with a face to face interaction.
2. Success of cross cultural communication is defined by the existence of universal components in language and culture.
3. Interactional component of cross cultural competence deals with confrontation strategy.
4. Socialisation is a subconscious process.
5. In the process of second language acquisition integration is more preferable than assimilation.
6. “Borsch”, “prairie” and “whisky” belong to background vocabulary.
7. Mentality is influenced by a lot of factors and revealed through the language.
8. Mentality is what forms a community.
9. Realia can be transliterated, replaced with more generic words, explained, translated descriptively or with a help of neologisms.
10. “The Ku Klux Klan” is an example of background vocabulary.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What is meant by a cross cultural communication? How can it influence your future work?
2. What is the role of universal and specific components in the culture?
3. What is known as cross cultural competence? What are its components?
4. Name prerequisites of a successful cross cultural competence formation.
5. What skills are expected of a person who communicates with a representative of the English speaking world?
6. How does the process of socialization undergo?
7. What are the stages of second culture acquisition?
8. Is it possible to preserve one’s national identity in a foreign society? If yes, how? What should be done for that?
9. What hurdles can a person confront while translating realia and background vocabulary?
10. What is mentality? What is peculiar about mentalities of Ukrainians, Americans, Australians, Canadians, the British? Give examples.
11. Is a person born with it or is it something we develop throughout the life?

IV. Match the terms on the topic to their definitions:

1.	Cross cultural competence	A process through which the members of society develop an awareness of social norms and values
2.	Socialization	A field of study that investigates how people from different cultural backgrounds communicate, and how they manage to do it across cultures
3.	Second culture acquisition	General spiritual mood, a way of thinking of a group of people and everything in their history and culture
4.	Cross cultural communication	A repertoire of knowledge, skills, and personal characteristics that will enable to understand and effectively engage people from different cultures
5.	Mentality	A process a person undergoes while adjusting to a dominant alien culture

English as a nationally marked language



I. Multiple choice questions

1. **What is NOT true about English?**
 - a) There are words that can be used both as a noun and as a verb.
 - b) New words can be easily created by the addition of prefixes and suffixes.
 - c) It's simple language in terms of spelling and pronunciation.
 - d) Each verb has only 5 forms.
 - e) Case forms for nouns are non-existent.
2. **What is NOT a national variant of English?**
 - a) Canadian English
 - b) Estuary English
 - c) American English
 - d) Australian English
 - e) New Zealand English
3. **What is NOT a dialect?**
 - a) Estuary English
 - b) Cockney English
 - c) American English
 - d) Geordie
 - e) Brummie
4. **Nationally marked lexical items that denote phenomena connected with agriculture are typical of:**
 - a) Canadian English
 - b) American English
 - c) Australian English
 - d) New Zealand English
 - e) British English
5. **Nationally marked vocabulary comprises about:**
 - a) 7% in Canadian English
 - b) 9% in American English
 - c) 10% in New Zealand English
 - d) 12% in British English
 - e) 15% in Australian English
6. **What DOESN'T belong to a sphere of high nationally marked vocabulary concentration?**
 - a) Geography
 - b) Flora and fauna
 - c) The mode of life
 - d) Historicisms
 - e) Medicine-
7. **Nationally marked vocabulary DOESN'T include items:**
 - a) with a different background in 1 of the national variants (NV)
 - b) with the same background in NV
 - c) with additional connotations in NV
 - d) which are antonyms in NV
 - e) which using different words describe the same phenomenon
8. **Which of these words in AuE has aboriginal origin?**
 - a) Bush
 - b) Offside
 - c) Pie floater
 - d) Walkabout
 - e) Kookaburra
9. **What DOESN'T belong to a Canadian national variant of English?**
 - a) saskatun
 - b) paddock
 - c) grunt
 - d) the Mounties
 - e) continuation school
10. **What proper name is associated with a New Zealand national variant?**
 - a) Land of the Long White Cloud
 - b) Manitoba Act
 - c) Land of Wattle
 - d) Watergate
 - e) Botany Bay



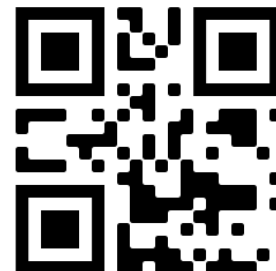
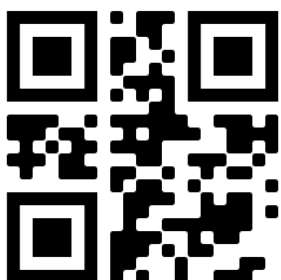
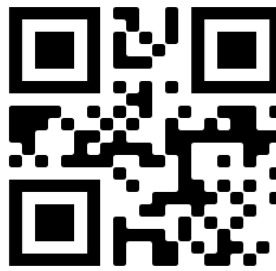
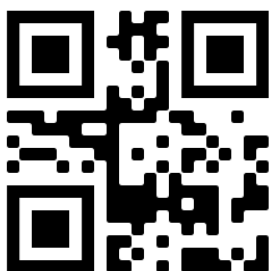
II. True/false statements

1. English is spoken by more than 350 thousand people.
2. English belongs to a group of Scandinavian languages.
3. Nationally marked vocabulary appears as each country has its own historical and cultural peculiarities that are absent in the life of other nations
4. English has become lingua franca in science and law.
5. English is one of the official languages in 59 countries.
6. The existence of nationally marked vocabulary leads to obstacles that prevent communication between representatives of English speaking countries.
7. Differences in nationally marked vocabulary are reflected mainly in the words denoting flora and fauna, geographical, economical, social and everyday life phenomena.
8. The case with “number plate” and “registration plate” corresponds to the example where different words describe the same phenomenon.
9. The word “prairie” exists only in American national variant.
10. “Station” as defined as a word with different background in national variants.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. Why and how has English become lingua franca? Why can't Esperanto or any other language surpass it?
2. What accounts for the appearance of the nationally marked vocabulary?
3. What national variants of English are distinguished? What differentiates them from the dialects?
4. What are the spheres of the biggest nationally marked vocabulary concentration in each national variant?
5. What groups of background vocabulary can be identified in different national variants?
6. What is peculiar about grammar, spelling and pronunciation of Canadian English?
7. What's typical for Australian English?
8. What is the source of loanwords in New Zealand vocabulary?
9. What is the percentage of nationally marked vocabulary in national variants? Is it too much?
10. Give at least 5 examples of nationally marked vocabulary in each national variant.

IV. Decipher QR codes to find nationally marked vocabulary. What national variants do these words refer to? What do these words mean?



Onomastic realia

I. Multiple choice questions



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1. **Postpones like Sr. and Jr., 3rd are typical of...**
 - a) the UK
 - b) Australia
 - c) New Zealand
 - d) the USA
 - e) Canada
2. **Christchurch Mansion is the building where...**
 - a) Shakespeare lived
 - b) Shakespeare was baptized
 - c) Shakespeare's wife was born
 - d) Wolsey Art Gallery is
 - e) the Tate Gallery is located
3. **Old Hickory is the name of...**
 - a) George Washington
 - b) Andrew Jackson
 - c) Thomas Jefferson
 - d) Abraham Lincoln
 - e) John Adams
4. **The country where short forms of names with suffix –o are popular is..**
 - a) the UK
 - b) New Zealand
 - c) the USA
 - d) Canada
 - e) Australia
5. **Uria Heep is the name of...**
 - a) an ugly person
 - b) an attractive person
 - c) a clever person
 - d) a stupid person
 - e) a trustworthy person
6. **Surnames of public figures are used as first names in...**
 - a) the UK
 - b) the USA
 - c) Australia
 - d) New Zealand
 - e) Canada
7. **Ocker is.....**
 - a) a soldier
 - b) a student
 - c) a mounted policeman
 - d) any person
 - e) an uneducated Australian
8. **Surnames with O' (O'Neil) are of.....origin:**
 - a) Scottish
 - b) Irish
 - c) Welsh
 - d) English
 - e) Canadian
9. **The name *Jim* represents ...**
 - a) nationality
 - b) social status
 - c) profession
 - d) spiritual qualities
 - e) religion
10. **Molly Dookers is used to denote...**
 - a) a silent person
 - b) a left-handed person
 - c) a pretentious person
 - d) a morally ugly person
 - e) a fair-headed person

II. True/false statements

1. Onomastic realia embrace eponyms and anthroponyms.
2. Watergate scandal is related to the name of Gerald Ford.
3. Proper names can broaden their meaning as a result of generalization of the notion they denote.
4. Gettysburg battle marked a turning point of the Civil War in America.
5. Mother's maiden name is often used in the USA as the middle name for a boy.
6. The British use last names of the celebrities as first names for their kids.
7. First records of last names in Great Britain date back to the 14th century.
8. Double-barreled names are quite popular in the USA.
9. Bruce is a name for a typical Englishman.
10. Flash Jack is a term used to denote a dressed-up and ambitious person.



III. Questions to reflect on:

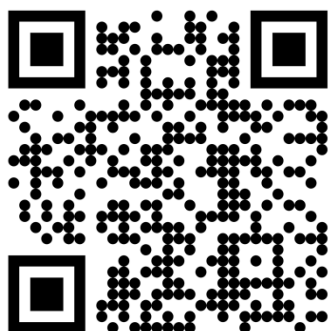
1. What are the characteristics of onomastic realia and how do they appear in language?
2. What is understood by toponyms? Give examples.
3. What do we call anthroponyms?
4. What first names are popular in Great Britain/Australia/Canada/New Zealand/the US?
5. What are some peculiarities of using last names in English-speaking countries?
6. What did the system of last names reflect in Great Britain?
7. What transformations can family names undergo after a woman gets married?
8. How common are the cases with a woman being referred to by her husband's name and surname?
9. How can nationalities be reflected in names? What other aspects of our life do names represent?
10. What is similar between nicknames and representative names?

IV. Watch the video and answer the questions:



1. What influences did English toponyms undergo? Which of them prevail and why?
2. What problems in pronunciation and spelling did it lead to?
3. What is the origin of toponyms *Winchester*, *Whitby*, *Birmingham*, *Coventry*, *Eccles*, *Hereford*, *Bournemouth*, *Hartlepool*?
4. Study the map of the British Isles and pick up more examples related to the rules mentioned in the video.
5. How does the information in the video contribute to your understanding of the British culture?
6. How is national identity reflected in toponyms?
7. When do you think should a teacher start drawing pupils' attention to toponyms in their classes (at primary, secondary or high school) and to what extent should it be done?
8. Suggest 2-3 exercises that could introduce onomastic realia to the pupils so that they can benefit from it without feeling confused or overloaded.

V. Read the article on the origin of toponyms and answer the questions:



1. What accounts for the loss of toponyms' original meaning?
2. What groups of toponyms can be distinguished based on their origin?
3. What groups of toponyms dominate in English vocabulary?
4. What makes them an indispensable part of culture?
5. Why is the study of toponyms still relevant nowadays?

Vocabulary denoting geographical and natural phenomena



- 1. What is the name of the grass that grows everywhere in Australia and New Zealand?**
 - a) cowhai
 - b) bluegrass
 - c) wiregrass
 - d) danthonia
- 2. What do we call a deep crack in the snow?**
 - a) crevasse
 - b) cache
 - c) muskeg
 - d) butte
- 3. The national flower of what country is yellow acacia?**
 - a) Australia
 - b) New Zealand
 - c) Canada
 - d) USA
- 4. What is a symbol of Northern Ireland?**
 - a) daffodil
 - b) shamrock
 - c) thistle
 - d) rose
- 5. What party is primrose associated with?**
 - a) Labour party
 - b) Conservative party
 - c) Democrats
 - d) Republicans
- 6. What is NOT the name of the dish/beverage?**
 - a) apple-pie
 - b) apple-bee
 - c) apple butter
 - d) apple toddy
- 7. What do we call a dale?**
 - a) lake
 - b) marshy land
 - c) valley
 - d) uncultivated land
- 8. What is NOT an Australian animal?**
 - a) kookaburra
 - b) red kangaroo
 - c) Franklin gull
 - d) Wombat
- 9. What American state has a nickname "buckeye"?**
 - a) Florida
 - b) Ohio
 - c) California
 - d) Georgia
- 10. What bird's name is a popular women's name in New Zealand?**
 - a) kiwi
 - b) tui
 - c) kookaburra
 - e) mockingbird

II. True/false statements

1. *The outback* is a term commonly used in Canada to describe its remote wilderness regions.
2. *Loch* is a Scottish word for a lake or sea inlet, commonly used in the UK, particularly in Scotland.
3. The word *reef* exclusively refers to man-made structures found in coastal waters. -
4. *Tundra* is characterized by cold climates and minimal vegetation, found in regions of Canada and Alaska.
5. *Fjord* is a term frequently used in New Zealand to describe long, deep, narrow inlets of the sea between steep cliffs, such as those in Fiordland National Park.
6. The term *heath* describes moors in the UK.
7. *The Rocky Mountains* extend across both the United States and Canada, forming a significant natural landmark in North America.
8. *Bush* is a common term in Australia and New Zealand referring to forested or undeveloped areas.
9. *Hoop snake* got its name for the ability to form a shape of a wheel.
10. *Ayers Rock*, also known as *Uluru*, is a sacred sandstone monolith located in New Zealand.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What geographical phenomena are typical of both the USA and Canada?
2. Which natural phenomenon occurs in the Arctic regions of Canada, particularly visible in the Northwest Territories?
3. How do the Great Lakes influence Canada's economy and ecosystem?
4. What are the peculiarities of Australian relief? Describe the Great Barrier Reef and its importance to marine biodiversity.
5. Name representatives of the flora in the English-speaking countries.
6. What groups of fauna are distinguished in the English-speaking countries?
7. What cultural plants is the USA famous for? What city is called Bean Town?
8. What flowers reflect British history?
9. Name the symbols of the parts of the UK.
10. What are animalistic symbols of Australia?

IV. Watch the video and fill in the gaps in its summary:



Australia and New Zealand are two developed nations in Oceania, separated by the _____(1), often recognized for their _____(2).

Despite a meme suggesting New Zealand doesn't exist, it is a real country, albeit significantly smaller than Australia, which is _____(3).

Australia's population density is low, with much of the land being _____(4), while New Zealand has a more _____(5), primarily in _____(6).

The two countries exhibit _____(7); New Zealand has an oceanic climate, whereas Australia features _____(8), including deserts and rainforests.

New Zealand is renowned for its dramatic mountains, often highlighted in films like _____(9), while Australia's landscape includes _____(10) and the outback.

Geologically, New Zealand is more prone to _____(11) due to its location on _____(12), contrasting with Australia's stability.

Both nations face _____(13), but Australia is more frequently affected by _____(14).

Ethnographic phenomena



I. Multiple choice questions

1. *What types of houses are NOT found in the USA?*
 - a) I-house
 - b) Creole cottage
 - c) Saltbox house
 - d) State house
 - e) Salt house
2. *Triplex and four-plex types of houses are a peculiar feature of.....culture.*
 - a) New Zealand
 - b) Australian
 - c) American
 - d) Canadian
 - e) British
3. *A type of food that has dried meat in it is known as....*
 - a) damper
 - b) pemmican
 - c) bannock
 - d) black pudding
 - e) vegemite
4. *Thatched cottage is.....housing in England.*
 - a) a cheap
 - b) an expensive
 - c) an outdated
 - d) the least rented
 - e) the most uncomfortable
5. *I-house is NOT found in.....state.*
 - a) Illinois
 - b) Texas
 - c) Indiana
 - d) Idaho
 - e) Iowa
6. *This dish has nothing to do with sweet course:*
 - a) Pavlova
 - b) Ambrosia
 - c) Yorkshire pudding
 - d) Lemon pancakes
 - e) Plum pudding
7. *Fermented cream is loved by people from...*
 - a) New Zealand
 - b) Australia
 - c) the USA
 - d) Canada
 - e) the UK
8. *Only in New Zealand one can find...*
 - a) Condominiums
 - b) Cape cod houses
 - c) Faux Chateau houses
 - d) Arts and Crafts cottages
 - e) Terraced houses
9. *TV dinners are a peculiar feature of.....culture.*
 - a) New Zealand
 - b) Australian
 - c) American
 - d) Canadian
 - e) British
10. *The cuisine of this country is based on consumption of poultry and fish*
 - a) New Zealand
 - b) Australia
 - c) the USA
 - d) Canada
 - e) the UK

II. True/false statements

1. Detached, single-family homes are the most common type of housing in suburban areas in the USA.
2. Terraced houses are rare in the UK and only found in rural areas.
3. Squatting is a British tradition of letting a flat to someone while you are on holiday.
4. Traditional housing in New Zealand is mostly influenced by American architectural styles and often incorporates large windows to take advantage of natural light and outdoor views, reflecting the country's emphasis on blending indoor and outdoor living.
5. A bachelor apartment is a Canadian phenomenon.
6. The most popular type of housing in Australia is Arts and Crafts cottage.
7. Americans are known for their love of entrails, raw mushrooms and cauliflower.
8. Poutine, a dish made of fries topped with cheese curds and gravy, is especially popular in Quebec
9. Vegemite is a spread made from yeast extract and is commonly found on breakfast tables in the UK.
10. The hangi is a traditional Maori method of cooking food in an underground pit oven.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What does the notion of “ethnographic realia” incorporate?
2. What types of houses dominate in the UK? the USA? Canada? Australia? New Zealand?
3. Are there any types of houses common for all English-speaking countries?
4. What is the adjective to describe British food?
5. Why can a foreigner fall into a cultural trap with Yorkshire pudding?
6. What part of the UK is haggis a national dish in? When is it cooked?
7. Name myths and facts about American cuisine and eating habits.
8. What is a peculiar feature of Canadian cuisine?
9. Name popular dishes of Australian and New Zealand cuisine.

IV. Match the types of the houses to their definitions:

No	Type of the phenomenon	Definition
1.	Saltbox house	a one-storey house without a basement
2.	Creole cottage	a white-painted house with “picture” windows, relatively narrow wings and heavy box eaves
3.	terraced house	a house of rectangular shape with a steep gable roof and a central, designed for heating multiple rooms
4.	Faux chateau	an apartment building in which each unit is owned by separate people who don't own the land around
5.	bungalow	a house with a distinct and historically significant architectural style originating in colonial New England during the 17th century that is named for its resemblance to the lidded wooden boxes used to store salt
6.	condominium	a house closely associated with the warm climate and cultural fusion of the Gulf Coast region, namely Louisiana, whose style is influenced by French, Spanish, and Caribbean design elements
7.	“L” shape house	a house built in a French style that emphasizes grandeur and elegance, often replicating the features and proportions of historic European castles while using modern building techniques and materials
8.	Cape Cod	a continuous row of identical or similar houses sharing side walls

Holidays and traditions



I. Multiple choice questions:

1. *Turkey Day in the USA is*
 - a) Christmas
 - b) Thanksgiving Day
 - c) Easter Monday
 - d) Good Friday
 - e) Boxing Day
2. *Spring Bank Holiday is kept*
 - a) On the last Monday of May
 - b) On the last Thursday of May
 - c) On the last Sunday of April
 - d) On the first Monday of May
 - e) On the first Thursday of March
3. *White Christmas is associated with*
 - a) Storm
 - b) Rain
 - c) Snow
 - d) Frost
 - e) Blizzard
4. *Maypole dancing is*
 - a) a newly-born Scottish tradition
 - b) a traditional folk dance
 - c) a traditional martial arts demonstration
 - d) a contemporary street dance
 - e) a ceremonial dance performed at royal courts
5. *There are _____ bank holidays in the UK*
 - a) 9
 - b) 8
 - c) 6
 - d) 10
 - e) 5
6. *The dates of this holiday are different in different countries:*
 - a) Halloween
 - b) Columbus Day
 - c) Labour Day
 - d) Waitangi Day
 - e) New Year's Day
 - f) May Day
7. *One of these holidays is a remembrance day:*
 - a) Waitangi Day
 - b) May Day
 - c) Boxing Day
 - d) ANZAC Day
 - e) Dominion Day
8. *Edinburg avant-garde festival is also called...*
 - a) the Proms
 - b) Fringe
 - c) Apple Rock Music Festival
 - d) Glastonbury
 - e) Carmel Performing Arts Festival
9. *This is NOT the British holiday:*
 - a) Groundhog Day
 - b) Boxing Day
 - c) Good Friday
 - d) Mothering Sunday
 - e) Late Summer Bank Holiday
10. *British people believe that it will rain for 40 days, if there is precipitation on...*
 - a) Groundhog Day
 - b) St. Swithin's Day
 - c) St. Patrick's Day
 - d) St. Andrew's Day
 - e) St. Nicolas Day

II. True/false statements



1. Halloween originated in England as a harvest festival.
2. Australia Day is celebrated on January 26th to mark the founding of the first British colony.
3. In New Zealand, Waitangi Day celebrates the signing of the treaty between the British and the Māori.
4. Guy Fawkes Night in the UK involves fireworks and bonfires to celebrate a failed attempt to blow up Parliament in 1605.
5. In Wales, Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated with parades and the wearing of green to honor the country's patron saint.
6. In the United Kingdom, Pancake Day is another name for Easter Sunday.
7. Anzac Day in Australia and New Zealand honors soldiers who served and died in wars and conflicts.
8. Hogmanay is the Scottish name to New Year.
9. The Notting Hill Carnival in London celebrates Caribbean culture and is held annually in June.
10. The Melbourne Cup Festival in Australia is focused on art and film.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. Are the dates of national holidays in the UK fixed or movable?
2. What are the symbols of Christmas? How is the holiday celebrated?
3. What do people usually do on Good Friday?
4. What holidays glorify members of the family?
5. What is the background of Thanksgiving holiday in the USA?
6. What is Guy Fawkes Night in the UK, and what event does it commemorate?
7. What is the significance of Boxing Day in the UK and what are common activities on this day?
8. What is Canada Day and when is it celebrated?
9. What day in Australia is known as "The Race That Stops a Nation" and what event does it highlight?
10. Which holiday in Canada and the United States is celebrated with costumes, trick-or-treating, and pumpkin carving?

IV. Identify the holiday by its symbol:



Speech behaviour

General guidelines for speech etiquette:



I. Multiple choice questions:

1. What is the main purpose of speech etiquette in communication?
 - a) to ensure one dominates the conversation
 - b) to express politeness and respect in communication
 - c) to strictly follow grammatical rules
 - d) to use formal words in every situation
 - e) to ensure you are heard above others
2. Which of the following best describes a standardized speech situation?
 - a) arguing spontaneously in a marketplace
 - b) a spontaneous argument at a sports event
 - c) a conversation abundant in abbreviations and slang
 - d) a formal job interview
 - e) chatting with a stranger
3. What is different in the speech behavior of the British and Americans?
 - a) politeness
 - b) use of humor
 - c) small talk
 - d) respect for personal space
 - e) openness in conversation
4. You should arrive at the exact time specified for:
 - a) cocktail parties
 - b) appointments with professionals
 - c) weddings
 - d) social gatherings
 - e) housewarming parties
5. What can be viewed as a symbol with a sexual meaning?
 - a) thumbs up
 - b) thumbs down
 - c) twiddling your thumbs
 - d) V-sign
 - e) Ok
6. How do women address a lady?
 - a) Miss/Mrs+ surname
 - b) Missy
 - c) Hey, you!
 - d) Sweetheart
 - e) Yo!
7. What form of an address can be attributed to both sexes?
 - a) Governor
 - b) Mate
 - c) Waiter
 - d) Sir
 - e) Porter
8. What topic is politically correct?
 - a) minority rights
 - b) inclusivity
 - c) weight
 - d) age
 - e) religion
9. How do the schoolgirls address their teacher?
 - a) Mr
 - b) Sir
 - c) Governor
 - d) Gentleman
 - e) Mate
10. Ms is a woman who..
 - a) is a spinster and wants to get married
 - b) was divorced not long ago
 - c) is young
 - d) doesn't want to show her marital status
 - e) is widowed

II. True/false statements



1. In the UK, small talk is often centered around weather, even in formal conversations.
2. Australians are known for their direct communication and use of humor to build rapport in conversations.
3. In Canada slang terms such as "G'day" or "mate" are frequently used in both casual and professional conversations.
4. In the UK, informal greetings like "Cheers" or "Ta" are commonly used among friends and family.
5. In the USA it is common to address people using informal titles like "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Ms.," regardless of the relationship.
6. In the USA, using such term as "Colored" is considered politically correct.
7. In New Zealand, the use of Māori titles like "Te Rōpū" (The Group) in formal speech is increasingly respected and integrated into political correctness.
8. Short people can be offended being called vertically challenged.
9. Schoolgirls should be referred to by their surnames.
10. Manual workers like to be addressed with "Sir+surname".

III. Questions to reflect on:

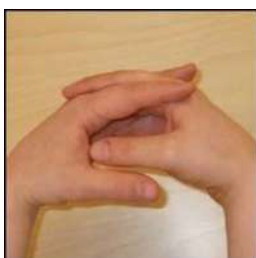
1. What is understood by speech etiquette? What does it comprise?
2. What is a politically correct language?
3. Why do we use the address "Ms"?
4. What forms of greetings are applied to a stranger?
5. Enumerate non-verbal signs that are viewed as inoffensive.
6. When can professional titles be used?
7. What can be a tricky thing about invitations?
8. How would you decipher remarks "R.S.V.P." and "B.Y.O.B."?
9. When can one use Christian names addressing others?
10. When is the use of a pronoun "they" justified?

IV. Distribute the statements about speech behavior rules into Dos and Don'ts:

assume everyone shares your views or experiences, respect cultural sensitivity and diversity, adopt a friendly and approachable tone, get too personal quickly, overuse sarcastic or harsh humor, practice active listening, respect personal space and boundaries, bring up controversial topics, use slang or informal language in professional settings, address people with the appropriate level of formality, rely on stereotypes, avoid generalizing.

DOs	DON'Ts
.....

V. Identify the non-verbal symbols below and comment on their meaning:



Routine behaviour



I. Multiple choice questions

1. *What men in Britain DON'T do?*
 - a) lift hats to each other
 - b) hug and kiss relatives
 - c) shake hands in formal surrounding
 - d) whistle during sports
 - e) take off hats in restaurants
2. *What men in the USA NEVER do?*
 - a) support the lady by the elbow
 - b) put hands into their pockets
 - c) keep hairbrushes on them
 - d) keep nearer to the traffic
 - e) put the legs on the table
3. *LORD is a prefix given to:*
 - a) one of the Lord's sons
 - b) the eldest of the Lord's sons
 - c) any MP
 - d) can be given to anyone for their achievements
 - e) the King
4. *Which of these is a SUFFIX?*
 - a) Honorable
 - b) Reverend
 - c) Esquire
 - d) Sir
 - e) Lord
5. *What is a title of a member of the Queen's Privy Council?*
 - a) the Reverend
 - b) the Right Honourable
 - c) the Honourable
 - d) Esquire
 - e) Duke
6. *Which is NOT a hereditary honour?*
 - a) baron
 - b) knight
 - c) marquess
 - d) duke
 - e) earl
7. *If there is no male heir in the family the title of a hereditary peer...*
 - a) ..is given to a daughter in the family
 - b) ..is given to a nephew in the family
 - c) ..is given to no one and becomes extinct
 - d) ..is given to a distant relative
 - e) ..is given to a daughter's son
8. *What nation completely ignores social status?*
 - a) Americans
 - b) the British
 - c) Canadians
 - d) New Zealanders
 - e) Australians
9. *What is AVOIDED in the English-speaking world when visiting people from the upper classes?*
 - a) making compliments about the quality of the meal and the things
 - b) making compliments about the way they look
 - c) making compliments about their skills
 - d) making compliments about their achievements
 - e) using words of gratitude for assistance
10. *What title is treated as a female equivalent of a knighthood?*
 - a) Lady
 - b) Dame
 - c) Marchioness
 - d) Peeress
 - e) Countess

II. True/false statements



1. In the UK, queuing (standing in line) is considered an essential part of routine public behaviour.
2. In the USA, tipping service workers like waitstaff and taxi drivers is an expected part of routine behaviour.
3. In New Zealand, removing your shoes before entering someone's home is often seen as good manners.
4. In Australia, relationships are typically based on hierarchy, with a strong emphasis on formal titles.
5. In New Zealand, "tall poppy syndrome" is widespread that means people tend to downplay their own success to maintain good relationships with others.
6. In the UK, extended families typically live together in one household, maintaining close daily interactions.
7. In the USA, children are typically expected to care for their elderly parents within their own homes.
8. In Australia, the concept of "blended families" (families with step-parents and step-siblings) is becoming increasingly common.
9. In Canada, it is common for families to maintain close ties with relatives, even if they live far apart.
10. In Canada, charitable organizations are less regulated compared to other countries.
11. In the UK, donating to charity is seen as an obligation rather than a personal choice.
12. In the USA, charitable donations are often tax-deductible, encouraging people to contribute to nonprofit organizations.

III. Guess representatives of the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia or New Zealand by the description of their behaviour:

1. They never speak about their problems in public and are very suspicious of failures.
2. Money means a lot to them.
3. They usually take an umbrella everywhere.
4. They are called people from the country of Oz.
5. That's a very patient nation who'll eagerly stand in a queue.
6. They constantly apologize.
7. They keep a lot of weapons at home.
8. This nation is considered to be dangerous.
9. They can talk about everything except race discrimination or salary.
10. Their most important characteristics are independence, energy, industry, enterprise and diligence.
11. Independence is brought up in the family and at school.
12. They pay much attention to the ability to work successfully as a member of a team.
13. Private life and home are very important to them.
14. People never lock their houses.
15. They keep an upper lip stiff.
16. They encourage the idea of having pocket money for the teenagers.
17. They don't demonstrate their emotions, are silent, but brave and courageous.
18. Conscientious labour is the only way to success. So a lot of these people are workaholics.
19. They compare themselves to Americans and want to know what the rest of the world thinks of them.

Government, Political Life and Law



I. Multiple choice questions

1. *These countries have NO written constitution..*
 - a) the USA and the UK
 - b) the USA and Australia
 - c) the UK and New Zealand
 - d) the USA and Canada
 - e) Canada and New Zealand
2. *The United Kingdom is...*
 - a) a federal republic
 - b) a constitutional monarchy
 - c) an absolute monarchy
 - d) a unitary democracy
 - e) a presidential democracy
3. *The United States is...*
 - a) a parliamentary constitutional monarchy
 - b) an absolute monarchy
 - c) a federal republic
 - d) a unitary democracy
 - e) a unitary republic
4. *Canada is...*
 - a) a constitutional monarchy with a federal parliamentary representative democracy
 - b) a federal constitutional republic with a presidential system
 - c) a parliamentary system under a constitutional monarchy
 - d) a federal parliamentary system governed by a constitutional monarchy
 - e) a government led by an absolute monarchy
5. *American major political parties are...*
 - a) the Conservative party and the Democratic party
 - b) the Labour Party and the Conservative party
 - c) the Democratic party and the Republican party
 - d) the Liberal party and the new Social Democratic party
 - e) the “Whigs” and the “Tories”
6. *British major political parties are...*
 - a) the Conservative party and the Democratic party
 - b) the Labour Party and the Conservative party
 - c) the Democratic party and the Republican party
 - d) the Liberal party and the new Social Democratic party
 - e) the “Whigs” and the “Tories”
7. *There are.....constituencies in the UK.*
 - a) 529
 - b) 659
 - c) 439
 - d) 370
 - e) 759
8. *All criminal cases are at first heard in...*
 - a) the Supreme Court
 - b) Crown Court
 - c) Magistrates’ court
 - d) County Court
 - e) the High Court
9. *This is NOT the function of the King/Queen in the UK..*
 - a) commander-in-chief
 - b) head of the Church of England
 - c) head of the executive branch
 - d) head of the legislative branch
 - e) head of the judiciary branch
10. *The opposition in the British parliament is known as...*
 - a) the Cabinet
 - b) the Civil Service
 - c) back benchers
 - d) the Shadow Cabinet
 - e) Whitehall

II. True/false statements



1. Canada's political system includes a Governor General, who represents the British monarch as the head of state.

2. Australia's government is a unitary system, with all power centralized in the federal government.

3. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy, and the British monarch is its head of state.

4. In the United States, the Supreme Court is the

highest authority in interpreting constitutional law.

5. Canada has a bicameral Parliament, which includes the House of Commons and the Senate.

6. In Australia, all laws must be approved by the Queen/King directly before they are enacted.

7. New Zealand abolished its upper house of Parliament and now has a unicameral system.

8. The UK Parliament consists of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the Shadow Cabinet.

9. In Canada, provinces have the power to create their own laws and operate independently of the federal government.

10. The Crown Court primarily deals with serious criminal cases.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What 3 branches comprise a political system of the English-speaking countries? Name them.

2. What are the functions of the King/Queen in the UK?

3. What branch does Parliament represent?

4. How is the Cabinet formed?

5. What are the nicknames for the Government and Parliament?

6. On what condition can one take part in voting?

7. How does the political system in the UK work?

8. What is the difference between barristers and solicitors?

9. Who represents legislative branch in the USA?

10. What are two opposing coalitions that compete with each other in the election campaign?

11. What does the word "government" mean in Canadian politics?

12. How many chambers of Parliament are there in Australia?

13. What's the role of a Governor-General in Australia and New Zealand?

14. What is election term for the House of Representatives in New Zealand?

IV. Watch the video on how the House of Lords works and fill in the gaps in a summary:



The video discusses the complexities of democracy in the UK, particularly focusing on _____(1).

Despite elections, a significant number of politicians in Parliament are not elected, notably _____(2), many of whom inherit their positions.

The Earl of Selburn, _____(3), illustrates this point, having served for decades without being elected by the public.

The House of Lords comprises nearly _____(4), known as peers, who gain their status through appointment, ecclesiastical positions, or inheritance. Calls for reform have emerged, questioning _____(5) in a modern democratic society.

Although there have been elections for hereditary peers since _____(6), these are limited to the aristocracy, perpetuating an undemocratic system.

The video argues that citizens should have a say in _____(7), highlighting the outdated nature of _____(8).

Education



I. Multiple choice questions:

- What school is non-fee paying in the UK?*
 - boarding
 - preparatory
 - state
 - independent
 - public
- What is NOT typical of boarding schools?*
 - emphasis on team sports
 - corporal punishment
 - fagging
 - focus on academic achievement
 - strict rules
- What is the correlation between state and public schools in the UK?*
 - 8% vs 92%
 - 11% vs 89 %
 - 3% vs 97%
 - 13% vs 87%
 - 18% vs 82%
- Those who failed in the 11+ exam were sent to a...*
 - grammar school
 - secondary modern school
 - comprehensive school
 - preparatory school
 - private school
- The lunch break in the UK schools usually lasts for...*
 - 75 minutes
 - 90 minutes
 - 60 minutes
 - 45 minutes
 - 15 minutes
- How are 2 final years spent at school called?*
 - tertiary stage
 - higher education
 - grammar school
 - community college
 - sixth form college
- What university has the lowest student/staff ratio?*
 - Durham university
 - Open university
 - Lancaster university
 - Oxbridge
 - Glasgow university
- Which of these universities are located in the rural area?*
 - the old Scottish universities
 - the campus universities
 - the redbrick universities
 - the newer civic universities
 - polytechnics
- What university conducts courses via different media?*
 - Durham university
 - Lancaster university
 - Oxbridge
 - Open university
 - Glasgow university
- What is NOT true about American education?*
 - each state has its own system of education
 - pupils start school mostly at the age of 5
 - it's compulsory to attend school until the age of 18
 - mostly students attend public schools
 - schools have a wide range of extracurricular activities
- What is NOT required of the students for being accepted to the college in the USA?*
 - application essay
 - high school marks (including SATs)
 - recommendations from teachers
 - successful college interview
 - class rank
- In which of these countries a school year starts in winter?*
 - the USA
 - the UK
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Canada

II. True/false statements



1. In the United States, public education is free and compulsory for children up to the age of 18.
2. In the UK, university education is completely free for domestic students.
3. New Zealand has a strong focus on incorporating Māori language and culture into the education system.
4. All public schools in the UK are boarding schools.
5. Prefects used to be fags' assistants.
6. Compulsory education comprises 3 levels.
7. In Britain those who failed 11+ exam went to a grammar school.
8. A-level exams are taken at the end of secondary school, typically at the age of 16 in 8-10 subjects.
9. International students cannot take A-level exams.
10. All universities in the UK are public institutions funded entirely by the government.
11. The UK is home to the world's oldest universities: the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge and Open University.
12. In the USA college is a higher education institution.

III. Questions to reflect on:

1. What's the difference between boarding and day schools?
2. What is a secondary modern school?
3. What is known as "the 3 R's" in education?
4. How can a person be enrolled to a university?
5. Are SAT and A-level exams of equal importance?
6. Enumerate Scottish universities of higher education. How are they different from their English counterparts?
7. Is the system of higher education in the USA centralized or decentralized? Prove it.
8. What is a peculiar feature of community colleges in Canada?
9. What do abbreviations VET and TAFE stand for in Australian system of education?
10. What does tertiary education in New Zealand incorporate?

IV. Match the type of an educational institution to its description

Type of the institution	Description
Open University	Universities established in the mid-20th century focusing on practical and professional education
Scottish Universities	Modern institutions located in the countryside area
Durham University	Universities established in the 19th century in industrial cities of England, often named after the material they were made of
Redbrick Universities	Two-year institutions in the United States providing affordable pathways to higher education, offering vocational programs.
Campus Universities	These universities have an educational pattern that makes them similar to European rather than British tradition
Newer Civic Universities	A type of university offering flexible and distance learning, primarily aimed at adult learners and those unable to attend traditional universities
Community Colleges	A collegiate university in England with a historic reputation, similar to Oxbridge, known for its unique collegiate system and scenic campus

Society



I. Multiple choice questions

1. *Anglican Church was formed in...*
 - a) 1543
 - b) 1634
 - c) 1534
 - d) 1555
 - e) 1549
2. *The Church of England is linked to the British Parliament through...*
 - a) 2 archbishops and 23 bishops
 - b) 2 archbishops and 24 bishops
 - c) 3 archbishops and 21 bishops
 - d) 1 archbishop and 22 bishops
 - e) 1 archbishop and 24 bishops
3. *The Bible Belt in the USA is associated mainly with..... states.*
 - a) Northern
 - b) Eastern
 - c) Western
 - d) Southern
 - e) Central
4. *The biggest number of non-Christians in the USA are...*
 - a) Moslem
 - b) Buddhists
 - c) Jews
 - d) Hindus
 - e) Sikhs
5. *Out of these daily papers this is NOT a quality paper...*
 - a) The Daily Telegraph
 - b) Daily Mirror
 - c) Daily Star
 - d) Daily Express
 - e) Daily Mail
6. *Historic home for every newspaper in the UK used to be called...*
 - a) the Street of Fame
 - b) the Street of Sorrow
 - c) the Street of Shame
 - d) the Street of Blessing
 - e) the Street of Freedom
7. *This is the newspaper with the largest circulation in the USA...*
 - a) USA Today
 - b) The New York Times
 - c) The Washington Post
 - d) Los Angeles Times
 - e) the Wall Street Journal
8. *BBC was established in the UK in...*
 - a) 1930
 - b) 1936
 - c) 1945
 - d) 1939
 - e) 1929
9. *This newspaper holds a record for the biggest and heaviest edition ever sold...*
 - a) USA Today
 - b) The New York Times
 - c) the Wall Street Journal
 - d) the Chicago Tribune
 - e) Daily News
10. *The Boat Race is held annually between...*
 - a) Oxford and Cambridge university teams
 - b) Oxford and Durham university teams
 - c) Cambridge and Glasgow university teams
 - d) London and Cambridge university teams
 - e) London and Oxford university teams
11. *This is NOT a kind of sport associated with the UK...*
 - a) soccer
 - b) baseball
 - c) cricket
 - d) squash
 - e) cnapan
12. *The Sultan of Swat is the name of...*
 - a) George Herman Ruth (Babe Ruth)
 - b) Ian Botham
 - c) Tim Henman
 - d) Michael Jordan
 - e) Tom Brady

II. True/false statements



1. In the UK, tabloids such as *The Sun* and *Daily Mirror* are considered high-quality sources of news.

2. The BBC is the world's largest broadcaster and operates independently of the UK government.

3. Soccer is the most popular sport in the United States.

4. The Anglican Church has significant influence on government policies in all English-speaking countries.

5. Freedom of religion is guaranteed in all English-speaking countries.

6. In Canada, the national sport is lacrosse, but ice hockey is more widely followed.

7. New Zealand's sports culture is dominated by rugby, and the All Blacks are a globally recognized rugby team.
8. Muhammad Ali, an American boxer, is considered one of the greatest athletes in history.
9. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa is a New Zealand opera singer that became recognised internationally for a performance at the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana.
10. The RFDS is the Royal Flying Doctor Service in New Zealand that provides emergency evacuation, medical consultations, and primary healthcare services to communities in remote areas where hospitals and clinics are unavailable.

III. Questions to consider:

1. What is the history behind the Protestant Church of England?
2. Do religious figures have any influence on the secular life in the UK?
3. What two groups can the newspapers in the UK be divided into?
4. When was BBC established? Is it influenced by the government?
5. Name the most popular daily and weekly newspapers in the USA.
6. Are radio-stations in the English-speaking countries commercial or non-commercial organizations?
7. What are American largest news agencies?
8. Name outstanding American/British literary men.
9. What Canadian/Australian/New Zealand personalities have a world renowned reputation?
10. Name at least 3 people of the English-speaking countries notoriously known in the world.

IV. Watch the video and fill in the gaps based on its summary:



The text discusses ten iconic Americans who symbolize _____(1), showcasing their contributions and _____(2).

Michael Jordan exemplifies _____(3), while Oprah Winfrey represents _____(4) through her rise to power and influence in media.

Babe Ruth transformed baseball into _____(5), becoming a beloved figure _____(6).

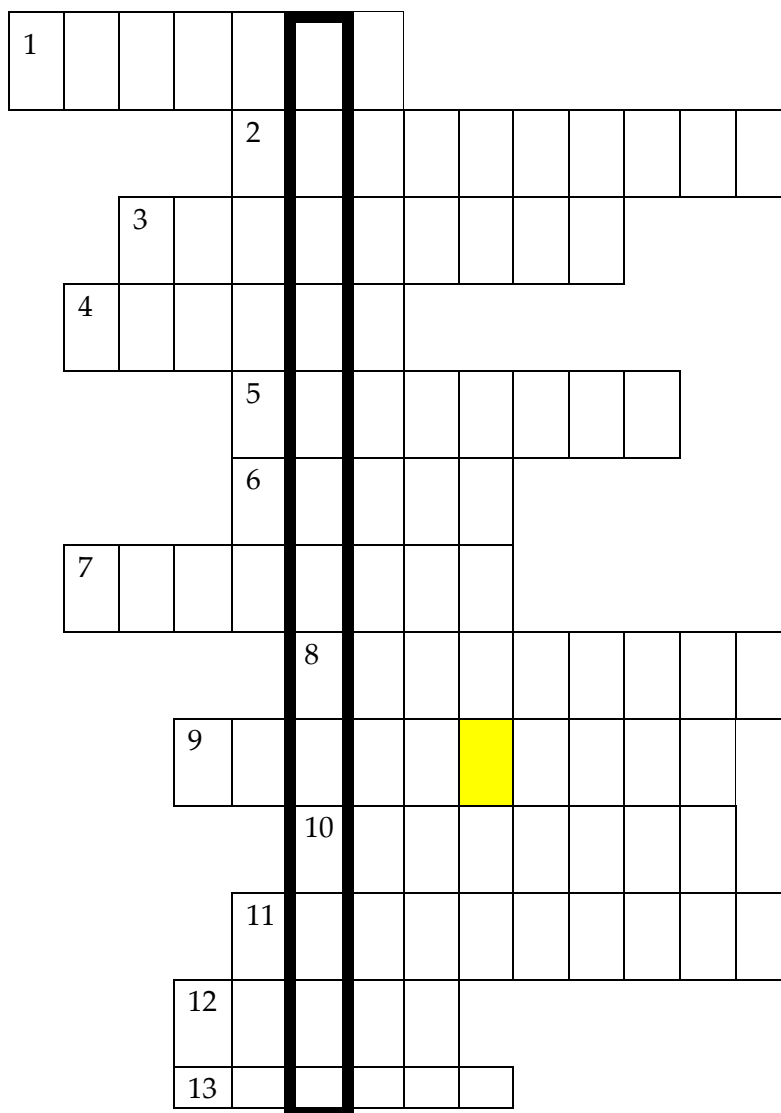
Martin Luther King Jr. is highlighted for his leadership in _____(7), advocating for _____(8).

Benjamin Franklin, a founding father, is celebrated for _____(9), alongside George Washington, who is revered as _____(10).

John F. Kennedy modernized _____(11) and inspired progress in various areas, including _____(12).

Lastly, Marilyn Monroe is mentioned as _____(13), embodying _____(14).

Self-check final crossword:



1. National Canadian dish of fries, gravy and cheese curds that is pronounced the same as a surname of a famous politician.
2. Knowledge without which you won't be able to understand the culture and way of life of foreign countries.
3. A way of thinking or general spiritual mood of people.
4. Vocabulary items which do not have equivalents in the foreign languages.
5. The Scottish word for the last day of the old year associated with New Year.
6. The day when the bravery and sacrifice of the members of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps is honoured.
7. An English accent associated with the area along the River Thames.
8. The first battle of the American revolution took place here.
9. The nickname used to describe a morally ugly person who pretends to show great respect but is not sincere.
10. A deep crack in the ice.
11. A bird that is about the size of a crow and has a call resembling loud laughter.
12. A traditional New Zealand Māori method of cooking food using heated rocks buried in a pit oven.
13. Marshy land in Canada.

Key:....

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