

ENGLISH PRESS CENTRE

Contents

<i>№1 “2016 – English Language’s Year in Ukraine.”</i>	<i>.....2</i>
<i>№2 “St. Valentine’s Day.”</i>	<i>.....4</i>
<i>№3 “Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada. ”</i>	<i>.....9</i>
<i>№4 «William Shakespeare».....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>№5 “London.”</i>	<i>.....21</i>
<i>№6 “We Learn And Play Together.”</i>	<i>.....24</i>
<i>№7 “Study in the USA.”</i>	<i>.....25</i>
<i>№8 “Ukraine.”</i>	<i>.....28</i>
<i>№9 “Education in the UK.”</i>	<i>.....35</i>
<i>№ 10 “Cossacks in England?”</i>	<i>.....43</i>
<i>№11 “National Parks of Great Britain.”</i>	<i>.....45</i>
<i>№12 “Cristmas in the UK.”</i>	<i>.....48</i>
<i>№13 Seven wonders of the world.....</i>	<i>52</i>

No 1 2016 is the English Language's Year in Ukraine

According to official website of the President of Ukraine , the Cabinet of Ministers was instructed to elaborate and approve a complex of measures aimed to intensify English studying in Ukraine.



This complex of measures includes language course organization on the basis of higher education institutions, teaching disciplines in English, expansion in the number of language clubs, holding of Olympiad [competitions](#) and contests, development of mutual exchange of pupils and

students between educational facilities of Ukraine and foreign states where English is the official language. It is also planned to improve legislation in the sphere of education and evaluate public servants' English language proficiency level. The initiative also suggests establishing of TV and radio programs of learning English for different categories of people and demonstrate movies in English with Ukrainian subtitles.



No2 St. Valentines day

Every February, 14, flowers, and gifts are exchanged between loved ones, all in the name of St. Valentine. But who is this mysterious saint and why do we celebrate this holiday?

The history of Valentine's Day is shrouded in mystery. St. Valentine's Day contains vestiges of both Christian and ancient Roman tradition. There are many legends about Saint Valentine and the origins of the holiday.

Legends of Valentine's Day

4 One legend says that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those married, he outlawed marriage for young men.

Valentine, realizing the injustice of the decree, defied Claudius and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death. And Valentine's Day is celebrated in the middle of February to commemorate the anniversary of Valentine's death, which probably occurred around 270 A.D.

According to another legend, Valentine actually sent the first 'valentine' greeting himself. While in prison, Valentine fell in love with a young girl, his jailor's daughter, who visited him during his

confinement. Before his death, he wrote her a letter, which he signed 'From your Valentine,' an expression that is still in use today. Legends usually says that Valentine was a sympathetic, heroic, and romantic person. In the Middle Ages, Valentine was one of the most popular saints in



5 England and France.

Valentine's Day and Christian church

But there is a version that the Christian church may have decided to celebrate Valentine's day in the middle of February in an effort to 'christianize' celebrations of the pagan Lupercalia festival.

Lupercalia, which began at the ides of February, February 15, was a fertility festival dedicated to Faunus, the Roman god of fertility, as well as to the Roman founders Romulus and Remus.

In the day, according to legend, all the young women in the city would place their names in a big jar. The city's bachelors would then each choose a name out of the jar and would then be a partner of chosen woman for the duration of the festival.

Sometimes the pairing of the people lasted an entire year, and often, they would fall in love and would later marry.

Pope Gelasius declared February 14 St. Valentine's Day around 498 A.D. The Roman 'lottery' system for romantic pairing was deemed un-Christian and outlawed.



6

Valentine's Day in 17-18 centuries

Gradually, February 14 became the date for exchanging love messages and St. Valentine became the patron saint of lovers. The date was marked by sending simple gifts such as flowers.

In Great Britain, Valentine's Day began to be popularly celebrated around the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century, it was common for friends and lovers in all social classes to exchange small tokens of affection or handwritten notes.

By the end of the century, printed cards began to replace written letters due to improvements in printing technology.

Americans probably began exchanging hand-made valentines in the early 1700s. In the 1840s, Esther A. Howland, known as the Mother of the Valentine, began to sell the first mass-produced valentines in America.



7

Interesting facts about Valentine's Day

- Valentine's Day is the second largest card-sending holiday of the year (after Christmas).
- Approximately 85 percent of all valentines are purchased by women.

Modern Valentine's Day

Nowadays Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries of the world on February 14. It is a day on which lovers express their love for each other

by presenting flowers, offering confectionery, and sending greeting cards (known as "valentines").

Modern Valentine's Day symbols include the heart-shaped outline, doves, and the figure of the winged Cupid.

*No*3 Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada

Unconfirmed settlement before 1891

Some have theorized that a small number of Ukrainians might have first set foot in Canada as infantrymen alongside Poles in the Swiss French "De Meurons" and "De Watteville" regiments who fought for the British on the Niagara Peninsula during the War of 1812 – and that Ukrainians were among those soldiers who decided to stay in Upper Canada (southern Ontario). Other Ukrainians supposedly arrived as part of other immigrant groups; it has been claimed that individual Ukrainian families may have settled in southern Manitoba in the 1870s alongside block settlements of Mennonites and other Germans from the Russian Empire. "Galicians" are noted as being among the miners of the British Columbia gold rushes and figure prominently in some towns in that new province's first census in 1871 (these may have been Poles and Belarusians as well as Ukrainians). Because there is so little definitive documentary evidence of individual Ukrainians among these three groups, they are not generally regarded as among the first Ukrainians in Canada.



Settlement – first wave (1891–1914)[edit]

Post-independence Ukrainian fifteen-kopiyyka stamp commemorating the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, 1891–1991

See also: Post-Confederation Canada (1867–1914) § Population of the West

Further information: Dominion Lands Act and Dominion Land Survey

During the nineteenth century the territory inhabited by Ukrainians in Europe was divided between the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. The Austrian crownlands of Galicia and Bukovyna were home to many Ukrainian speakers. Austrian Galicia was one of the poorest and most overpopulated regions in Europe, and had experienced a series of blights and famines. Emigration on a large scale from Galicia to the Balkans (the north-south border region between Croatia and Bosnia) and even to Brazil was already underway by 1891.

10





11

The first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada began with Ivan Pylypiv and Vasyl Eleniak, who arrived in 1891, and brought several families to settle in 1892. Pylypiv helped found the Edna-Star Settlement east of Edmonton, the first and largest Ukrainian block settlement. However, it is Dr. Josef Oleskov,[N 1] along with Cyril Genik, who are considered responsible for the large Ukrainian Canadian population through their promotion of Canada as a destination for immigrants from western (Austrian-ruled) Ukraine in the late 1890s. Ukrainians from Central Ukraine, which was ruled by the Russian monarchy, also came to Canada – but in smaller numbers than those from Galicia and Bukovina. Approximately 170,000 Ukrainians from the Austro-Hungarian Empire arrived in Canada from 1891 to 1914.

Clifford Sifton, Canada's Minister of the Interior from 1896 to 1905, also encouraged Ukrainians from Austria-Hungary to immigrate to Canada since he wanted new agricultural immigrants to populate Canada's prairies. After retirement, Sifton defended the new Ukrainian and East European immigrants to Canada – who were

not from the United Kingdom, the United States, Scandinavia, France, Germany or the Netherlands – by stating:



12

Somebody said: "I think that a stalwart peasant in a sheepskin coat, born to the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and a half-dozen children, is good quality."

This Ukrainian immigration to Canada was largely agrarian, and at first Ukrainian Canadians concentrated in distinct block settlements in the parkland belt of the prairie provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. While the Canadian Prairies are often compared to the steppes of Ukraine, the settlers came largely from Galicia and Bukovina – which are not steppe lands, but are semi-wooded areas in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. This is why Ukrainians coming to Canada settled in the wooded aspen parklands – in an arch from Winnipeg and Stuartburn, Manitoba to Edmonton and Leduc, Alberta – rather than the open prairies further south. As well, the semi-feudal nature of land ownership in the Austrian Empire meant that in the "Old Country"

people had to pay the pan (landlord) for all their firewood and lumber for building. Upon arriving in Canada, the settlers often demanded wooded land from officials so that they would be able to supply their own needs, even if this meant taking land that was less productive for crops. They also attached deep importance to settling near to family, people from nearby villages or other culturally similar groups, furthering the growth of the block settlements.



13

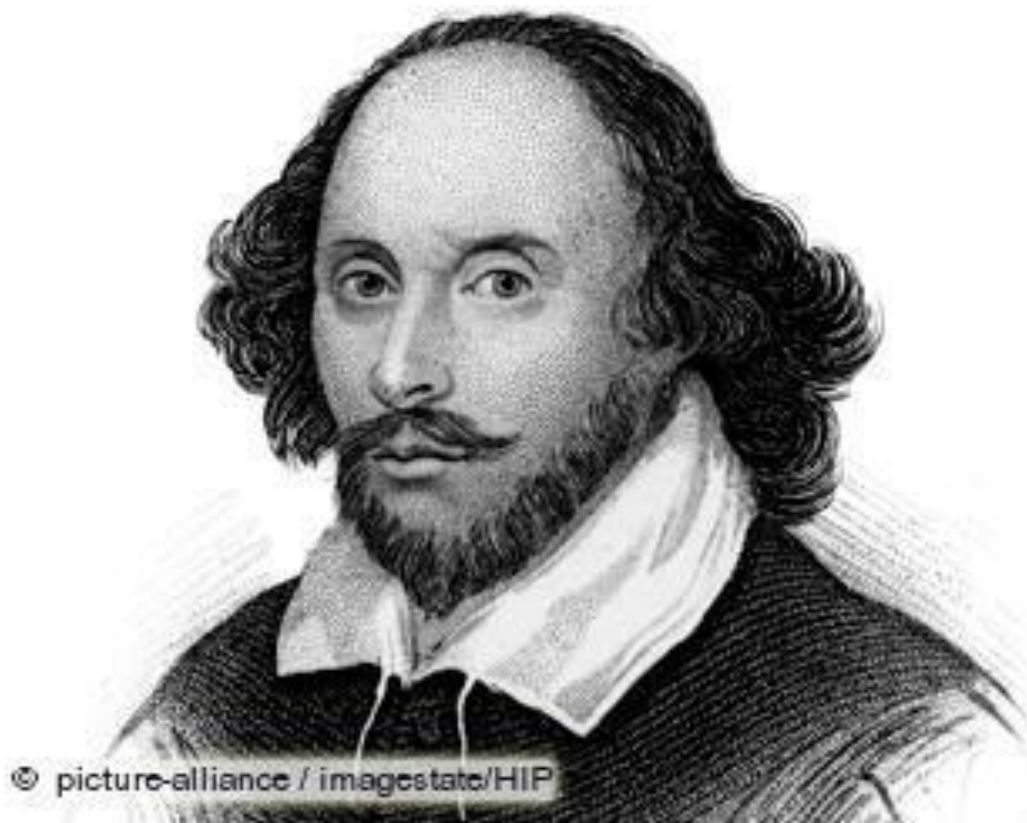
Fraternal and benevolent organizations established by these settlers include the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association (ULFTA, affiliated with the Communist Party of Canada), the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics (BUC, affiliated with the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada), and the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League (USRL, affiliated with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada). The ULFTA transformed itself into the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians in 1946, the BUC and USRL are part of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress today.

By 1914, there were also growing communities of Ukrainian immigrants in eastern Canadian cities, such as Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Windsor. Many of them arrived from the provinces of Podillia, Volhynia, Kyiv and Bessarabia in Russian-ruled Ukraine.

No4

14





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15

Great Britain has given lots of prominent people to the world, but one of the noblest and most famous man of all was William Shakespeare. He was a famous English poet and playwright. William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in a small English city Stratford-upon-Avon, which thanks to him has become one of the most frequently visited places in England. William Shakespeare is also considered to be the father of sonnets. All in all he wrote more than 37 plays, 154 sonnets, two long poems and a great number of other poems. The main genres of Shakespeare's works were tragedies and comedies. Almost all his literary works have been translated into more than 30 languages. His most famous works include such plays as "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", "King Lear", "Othello", and many others. It's remarkable that Shakespeare's plays were staged in London in 1952, which means that he gained fame already in his 30s. Although a real acknowledgement of his works and high approval took place only in the 19th century. The era of Romanticism regarded Shakespeare as a genius and a lot of other writers got inspiration from his works. In the 20th century many of his works were adapted and screened. Among them such plays as "Much ado about nothing", "Measure for measure", "Romeo and Juliet" and many others. His literature still remains highly claimed and appreciated. Thousands of theatres stage his plays throughout the world and lots of film companies shoot new

versions of already known Shakespeare stories.



16



THE GLOBE THEATRE

In 1949 an American actor Sam Wanamaker came to London and decided to visit the site of the famous Globe Theatre where Shakespeare had staged his plays. All he found, however, was a plaque on the wall of a brewery: «Here stood the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare». Wanamaker was so shocked that he decided to rebuild the Globe.

It took many years to raise the money, get permission and find out exactly what the place looked like in the old days.

On June 12, 1997, Her Majesty the Queen opened the International Shakespeare Globe Centre, the recreation of Shakespeare's theatre. Unfortunately, Sam Wanamaker died in 1993 and wasn't in the audience to see his dream finally come true.



17

Today you can visit the beautiful new Globe, and in summer you can even see a play performed as it would have been in Shakespeare's days.

Shows at the new Globe are staged in much the same way as they were then - with no scenery, spotlights or microphones. And as in Shakespeare's time, the crowd is free to join in, calling out to the actors and getting involved in the story.

Women now play on the stage of the Globe, but on special occasions you can experience Shakespeare's plays the way his audience would have: an all-male performance in original clothing and without interval. If it rains you'll be given a rain hat so that you wouldn't get wet to the skin.



18

The theatre's artistic director Mark Rylance, says that his dream is «to reawaken a love of words - a theatre for the heart, not just the intellect».



A VISIT TO STRATFORD



19

Stratford is a very interesting town, right in the centre of England. It is nice think that Shakespeare was born right in the heart of England and in the midst of the country that is so typically English. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford; there's nothing of the grand scenery that we have in Scotland, but there are beautiful woods ,green fields, a quiet gentle river the winding Avon and lovely houses, black and white with thatched roofs. The first place we went to was Shakespeare's birthplace a small house with small rooms in the centre of Stratford. We saw the very rooms where Shakespeare was born.



Lots of people who had visited the house had written their names on the walls. It seemed a wrong thing to do although among the names were Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray. In one room there was a little wooden desk that Shakespeare sat in when he went to the grammar schools in Stratford. But one of the things I liked best was the garden behind the house, because in are growing all the flowers, trees and plants that are mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. Then we went to the church where Shakespeare is buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was carved by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Stratford's Globe Theatre and must have seen Shakespeare many a time. We had a look at the Shakespeare Memmorial Theatre built on rather plain practical lines. I wish we could have seen a play there, but all the tickets had been sold long ago. We were very tired when we got back, but it had been a lovely day.



*No*5 London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is a very old town. It is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it and after many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages you can find in the names of the streets in modern London — Kensington, Westminster and others.

There were many wars in those days and people from other countries came to Great Britain and destroyed London, but new houses of stone grew up.

London stands not far from the sea. Many ships from other countries came to the port of London and brought cotton, food and other things. Factories grew in London and other cities. Many shops were opened in the centre of London. In 1863 the first underground railway began to work. It was very short in those days.

21

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.



London is not only the capital of the most important English-speaking country. It's also one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world. The population of London at the moment is more than 8 million people. Besides, London is inhabited by people of almost all nationalities and races. The city lies on both banks of river Thames. The most important parts of London are: the City, the East End, the West end and Westminster. The busiest part is, of course, the City. Thousands of companies, business organizations, banks and offices are situated there and millions of people work there on daily basis. The West End and the East End classification shows that London has still class distinction system. The West End is traditionally inhabited by rich and successful people. Besides, almost all the city theaters, museums, galleries, posh shops and restaurants are situated in West End area. East End is the place where working class lives.

22



This district is not as rich as others and has fewer parks. Westminster area contains many sightseeing buildings. The most famous of all is the Westminster Abbey. It's the place where many prominent Englishmen are buried. Among them Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton, Alfred Tennyson and many others. London is full of places of interest. When tourists arrive there, they want to see the Piccadilly Street, which is especially beautiful at night, the Baker Street, the place where Sherlock Holmes lived and worked, the Tower, which is famous as home of the Crown Jewels, the Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner, the Museum of Madame Tussauds and many others. One of the favourite tourist attractions is London Eye. It's one of the largest Ferris wheels in the world.

23



Пришкільний табір з денним перебуванням на базі

№6

Золотобалківської ЗОШ І –
ІІІ ступенів
Нововоронцовського району
Херсонської області



№7 12 US national parks

The United States has 59 protected areas known as national parks that are operated by the National Park Service, an agency of the Department of the Interior. National parks must be established by an act of the United States Congress. The first national park, Yellowstone, was signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1872, followed by Mackinac National Park in 1875 (decommissioned in 1895), and then Rock Creek Park (later merged into National Capital Parks), Sequoia and Yosemite in 1890. The Organic Act of 1916 created the National Park Service "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." [1] Many current National Parks had been previously protected as National Monuments by the President under the Antiquities Act before being upgraded by Congress. Seven national parks (including six in Alaska) are paired with a National Preserve, areas with different levels of protection that are administered together but considered separate units and whose areas are not included in the figures below.

25



Criteria for the selection of National Parks include natural beauty, unique geological features, unusual ecosystems, and recreational opportunities (though these criteria are not always considered together). National Monuments, on the other hand, are frequently chosen for their historical or archaeological significance. Twenty-seven states have national parks, as do the territories of American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands. California has the most (nine), followed by Alaska (eight), Utah (five), and Colorado (four). The largest national park is Wrangell–St. Elias in Alaska: at over 8 million acres (32,000 km²), it is larger than each of the nine smallest states. The next three largest parks are also in Alaska. The smallest park is Hot Springs, Arkansas, at less than 6 thousand acres (24 km²). The total area protected by national parks is approximately 51.9 million acres (210,000 km²), for an average of 895 thousand acres (3,620 km²) but a median of only 317 thousand acres (1,280 km²).[2] The most-visited national park is Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina and Tennessee, with over ten million visitors in 2014, followed by Arizona's Grand Canyon, with over 4.7 million. In contrast, only 12,669 people visited the remote Gates of the Arctic in Alaska in the same year. Fourteen national parks are designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites



List of the best national parks in the USA, ranked by travelers, hikers, campers, climbers, sightseers, and people like you. This list of the most beautiful US national parks includes federally protected lands like Yosemite National Park, Glacier National Park, Redwood National Park as well as a few monuments like Rocky Mountain National Park, and



№8

Ukraine



28

Ukraine is a sovereign state; its independence was proclaimed in 1991. Ukraine is situated in the east of Europe. The territory of Ukraine is 603 700 square kilometres. Ukraine borders on Russia, Belarus, Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. It's washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and has very important ports. Ukraine is larger than France and Great Britain but considerably smaller than Russia. 5% of Ukraine's territory is mountainous; the rest part of the Ukrainian area is flat. Ukraine has the Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains. The Carpathians is the natural mountainous boundary of Ukraine. They are covered with mixed forests of pine, fir, beech and oak trees. There are the thickest forests in Volyn, which are part of the famous Byelovezhskaya Puscha.

The Dnieper is the main river of the country; moreover, it's the third longest river in Europe. Such rivers as the Dniester, the Danube, the Southern Bug and the Seversky Donets are also important.

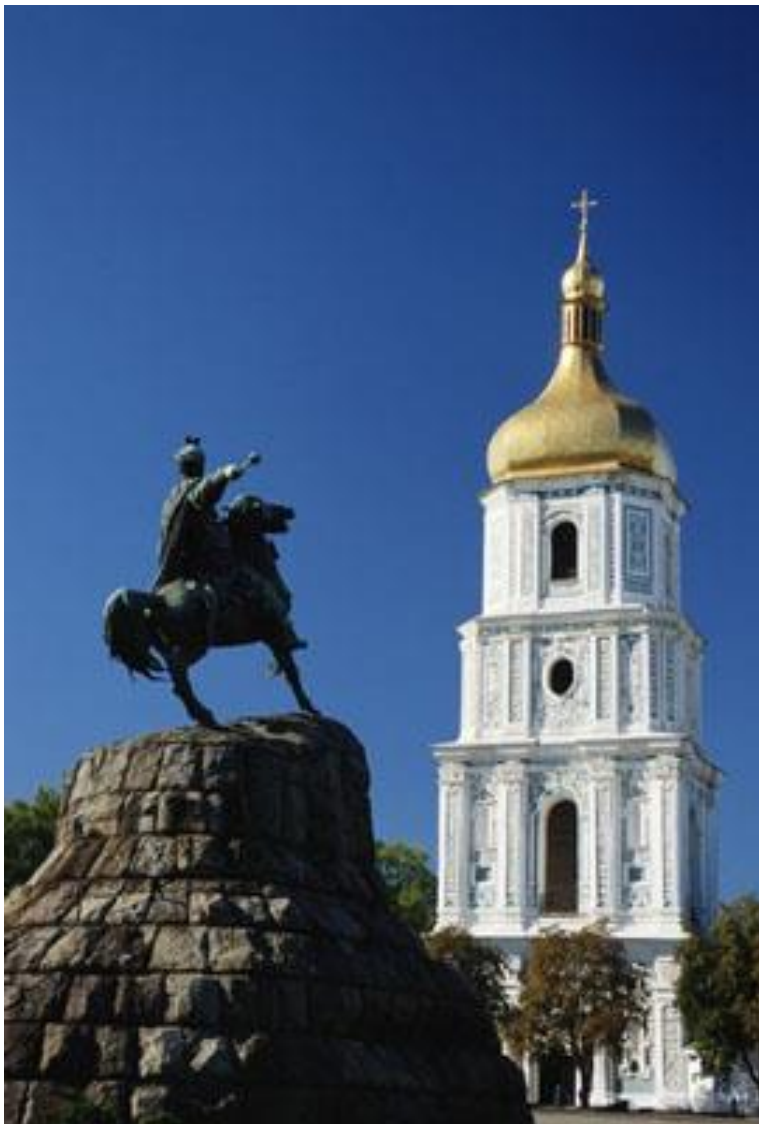
The population of our country is about 46 million people. Besides Ukrainians the representatives of many other nationalities live there: Russians, Jews, Belarusians, Moldavians, Romanians, Greeks, Tatars, Poles, Armenians, Germans, Gypsies and other ethnic minorities. They contributed to Ukraine's culture and history.

The biggest cities of Ukraine are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, Donetsk, Odessa, Mykolaiv and others.

Ukraine is developed industrial and agricultural country. It's rich in iron ore, coal, natural gas, oil, salt and other mineral resources. Ukraine has such branches of industry as metallurgy, machine-building, power industry, chemical industry and agriculture. Scientists of Ukraine make their contributions of important discoveries and inventions to the world science.

Ukraine has a rich historical and cultural heritage. There are many higher educational establishments, theatres, libraries, museums, art galleries in Ukraine. It's also famous for many outstanding writers, poets and musicians.

Ukraine is a member of the United Nation Organization and takes part in the work of many international organizations.



Ukraine... of Gold and charming side. The land is richly decorated with greenery. The story of a courageous people for centuries have fought for their freedom, the happiness large and complex.

Distraidas, after gaining independence, Ukraine has now soy state symbols that embody its history, its essence. Coat of arms, flag and anthem – the main state symbols of Ukraine, whose history dates back to ancient times.

Coat of arms of Ukraine – a symbol of power, a sign of the state. The oldest of the characters which has reached our days and is widely used today, is the Trident. Since ancient times Trident revered as a magic sign, a kind of guardian. It is difficult to determine exactly when he appeared in our lands. This image archaeologists met in many monuments, Dating to the first century ad.

The Trident was constantly used in everyday life. In particular, it drew on walls, doors or gates, during a religious holiday – Epiphany.

After a long, bumpy ride, only in 1992. after the restoration of Ukrainian statehood, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the image of a gold Trident on a blue background a small State emblem of Ukraine

The national flag as a symbol of the country is the embodiment of national unity, honor and dignity, and traditions of the state, of history and modernity. Under his banner we walked to the independence of Ukraine, to the victory. This is the flag of peace. It resembles our summer, when the sky over Ukraine blue as the intercession of the blessed virgin, and our fields are Golden as my mother's cakes on the table. 23 Aug 2004 in honor of the centuries-old history of Ukrainian state, state symbols of an independent Ukraine and promote respect of citizens to the state symbols of Ukraine by the decree of the President of Ukraine established to celebrate every year, August 23, the Day of State flag of Ukraine.

To the greatest shrines of any nation belongs to the national anthem. The anthem is a solemn song. These are the words and music that make each of us up at the first chords, and with a thrill in my soul to hear that melody that calls to light and high. The first musical symbolism of our nation reaches the times of Kievan Rus. Then the role of the national anthem performed combat calls and songs, which created a Patriotic mood before the battle.

More than a century ago, the poet Pavlo Chubinsky wrote a poem "Sche not vmerla Ukraine". He is put to the music of Mikhail Verbitsky. This song is liked and liking the Ukrainians soon became the new National anthem of the Ukrainian state.

The object of the citizen of Ukraine – to know and respect symbols of the state, consciously abide by the honor and rules of conduct regarding the state symbols in everyday life, during a solemn and official events, not be allowed to mock them and be proud of the independent Ukrainian state.

31



Wreath



32

Wreath - a symbol of life, fate, vitality, a symbol of girlhood. A wreath is a symbol of perfection:

And in damochku, as in the Corolla

Here the owner - the wealth of the owner,

Here mistress - red viburnum,

Here Devochku like flowers,

Here son, as kolodochki!

Kalyna

Kalyna - a symbol of life, blood, fire. Some researchers connect the name with the sun, heat, bursts of lights. Kalina often plays the role of the world tree, the top of which birds eat the berries and bring the people lead, sometimes from the other. And the tree links the underworld with the world of the living.

Kalyna symbolizes motherhood: Bush - the mother herself; the color of the berries - children. It is also the embodiment of home, parents, all native. Kalina - Ukrainian symbol of timeless unity of the people living with the departed in the otherworld and those that still await his birth. Kalina represents and Ukraine itself. As a symbol of the Motherland, she "sprouted" in the hymn Riflemen:

Oh the red viburnum pocket leaned.

What our glorious Ukraine has saddened.

33

And we th guelder rose up.

And we make our glorious Ukraine a cheer!



Ukrainian towel

The strip of cloth itself has rich symbolic meaning - the road of fate, protection. And when this band still has on itself is woven or embroidered symbols-amulets - a protective force accordingly increases. Throughout Ukraine nakryvanie towel on the table. When the son went on a long journey, the mother gave him a towel. Bread and salt on the towel still welcome guests. In the Ukrainian hut towels hang over the icons above the portraits of their relatives. A towel is used in many rites, especially those connected with marriage and wires in the hereafter. periwinkle, the marigolds.



No9 Education in the UK

Facts about schools in Britain

- 1 In Great Britain children begin to go to school at the age of five.
- 2 First they study at infant schools.
- 3 In these schools they learn to draw with coloured pencils and paints.
- 4 They also make figures out of plasticine and work with paper and glue.
- 5 They play much because they are very young.
- 6 Later they begin to learn letters and read, write and count.
- 7 At the age of seven English schoolchildren go to junior schools.
- 8 They do many subjects: English and Maths, History and Music, Natural History and Drawing, Handicrafts, French and Latin.
- 9 They do not go to school as early as we do, but they stay there longer.
- 10 The first lesson usually starts at 9 o'clock.
- 11 There are 3 lessons with short breaks of 10 minutes between them and then an hour break for lunch.
- 12 After lunch they have two more lessons which are over by half past three.
- 13 If you have a look at an English pupil's school record, you will see that the marks in it differ from the marks we have.
- 14 Our schoolchildren get marks from 1 to 5 (12).
- 15 At English school there are marks from 1 up to 10 and at some schools from 1 up to 100.
- 16 Junior school ends at the age of 11 when pupils take the Eleven Plus examination and then secondary school begins.
- 17 At the age of 16 schoolchildren take their exams.

18 Only 45 per cent continue with fulltime education after 16.

19 The rest go to work or join employment training schemes.

20 Passage from one academic year to the next is automatic.

21 After a two-year course, usually from 14 to 16 years of age, most pupils take their General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), assessed on the basis of a mixture of course work and a written examination, in individual subjects.

22 Pupils obtaining at least five passes at GCSE can then specialize for two years (usually from 16 to 18 years of age) in two or three subjects, in which they take the General Certificate of Education Advanced level (A-level). examination



23 This is used as an entrance qualification for university (minimum two passes) and other types of higher education, as well as for many forms of professional training.

1 The system of education in Great Britain is rather complicated.

2 It is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen.

- 3 Children under 5 years old receive pre-school education.
- 4 They go to a nursery school or a kindergarten.
- 5 Different areas of Great Britain have different school systems.
- 6 All children receive their primary education between the ages of 5 and 11.
- 7 Most primary schools are state and free.
- 8 At about 11 children begin their education at a comprehensive school, or a grammar school.
- 9 The comprehensive system is non- selective.
- 10 It means that all children go from one school to another without taking any exams.
- 11 Those who take the examination go to grammar schools, where they receive more academic education.
- 12 Some children go to independent schools inn by private organizations, for which their parents have to pay fees.



13 Some pupils especially those who want to apply to university, stay at school for the sixth form or go to a sixth-form college.

14 About 10 per cent of children attend private schools: preparatory or prep, and public schools.

15 Many prep and most public schools are boarding schools.

16 These are schools 'where students live as well as study.

17 It Is very expensive for parents to send their children there.

18 Young people in the British schools are expected to show respect to their teachers and obey school rules.

19 Most primary and secondary schools offer a wide range of extracurricular activities, including sports, music, community service and trips to places of interest.

20 Schools in Britain have three terms a year.

21 Each term has got a short break in the middle.

22 Besides, children have longer Christmas and Easter holidays.

38





The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history.

Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who wants to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural sciences, Modern languages, History or Physical education. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education".



HIGHER EDUCATION

In the United States a student who has finished high school may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to do it: universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical or vocational schools.

A university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each has a special subject area. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education and a college of business. A program for undergraduates usually takes four years. University students get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study they get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. Students may leave the university at this time. They may also go on for a graduate or professional degree. The university always has programs for graduate and professional study in many subjects.

41



The university may get money from several different sources. A publicly funded university gets some money from the state government. A privately funded university gets money only from

private sources. Or the university may be funded by a religious group.

College students usually spend four years at school, too. A college does not have graduate or professional programs. If a college student completes a course of study in arts or science, he or she gets Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. If college students want to continue for a graduate or professional degree, they must go to University. The college is usually funded in one of the three ways already described.



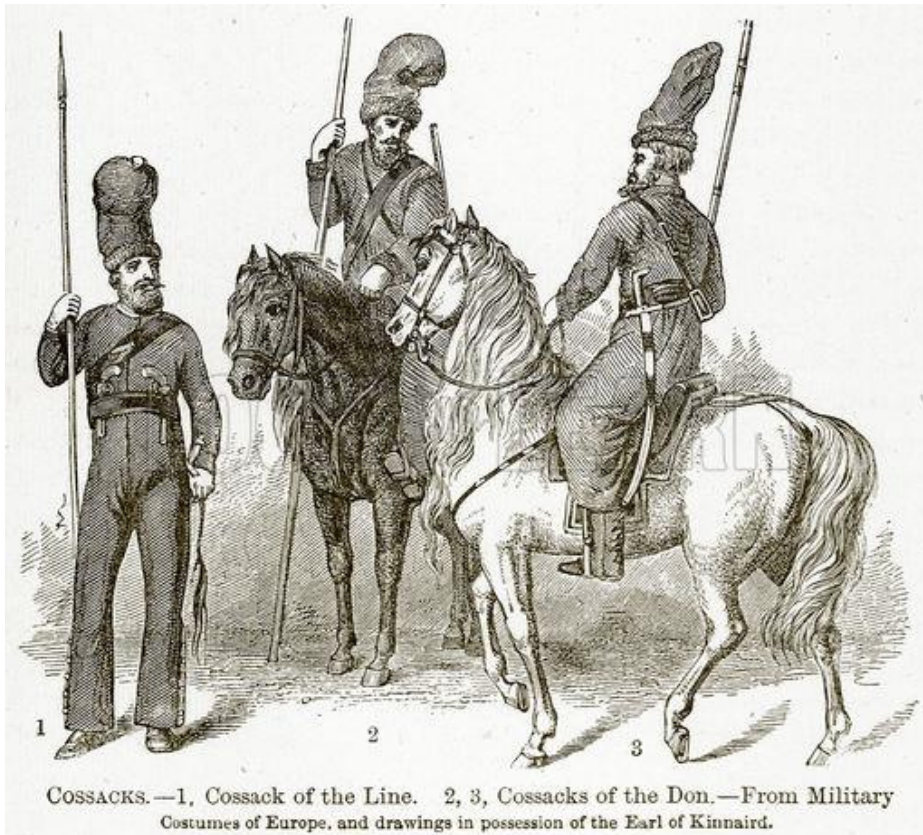
The program of study in the community college usually lasts two years. Not all of the subjects taught there are the usual school subjects. The community college may give courses in the regular academic subjects or subjects like dental technology, sewing and other non-academic subjects. Not all students of the community college have a high school diploma. They may then go to a college for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded.

The technical or vocational school has only job training, it has no academic program. Students may have a high school diploma, or not. Programs may take from six months to two years and more. The technical or vocational school gives training for work in areas such as electronics, carpentry and others.

№10 Cossacks in England? The

name Cossack means "free man". The term was first used in the year 1395. The most well known Cossacks are the Ukrainian Cossacks from Zaporizhie and the Russian Cossacks from Don, Terek, Kuban and Ural areas. They started after the Mongols attacked Kievan Rus. Eventually Russian Cossacks guarded land for the Russian government. Cossacks were in the Russian army in some wars throughout the 1800s and 1900s. In the Russian Civil War most fought against the Red Army but some were "Red Cossacks". In Soviet times, the Cossacks' life was subject to a lot of Bolshevik attacks and Cossack lands survived several famines. Cossack armies fought on both sides in the Second World War. In Russia today, Cossacks are ethnic descendants or are in the Cossack army and often both. There are 150,000 Cossacks in the Cossack army today[source?] and many millions of Cossack children.

43



England was the greatest of all Protestant countries. Due to its lack of military organization, it could not take an active part either in the

Netherlands' struggle for independence or in the Thirty Years' War. The same disorganization was decisive in the civil war, too. The army of Charles I and the troops of Parliament, though they numbered 60-70 thousand soldiers, were both irregular armies, incapable of achieving any significant victory. This situation remained unchanged until 1645, when Cromwell began forming the skilled regular parliamentary army which, when it was ready, presented a military corporation of the strictest discipline, based on religion. About one third of the entire was comprised of cavalry. Soldiers received huge salaries and could afford to live like gentlemen. England also possessed a very powerful, well equipped and numerous navy that prevailed at sea for a long time after their famous victory over the Spanish Armada. Due to its beneficial insular geographical position and strong fleet, England allowed no enemy intruders to penetrate its territory. An active colonial policy secured enormous territories of the "New World" for England.



No11 National parks of Great Britain

National parks are a devolved matter with each of the countries of the United Kingdom having its own policies and arrangements. Counted together, the United Kingdom has fifteen national parks with ten in England, three in Wales and two in Scotland. These parks are not truly national parks according to the internationally accepted standard of the IUCN[1] but they are areas of outstanding landscape where habitation and commercial activities are restricted.

There are currently no national parks in Northern Ireland though there are controversial moves to establish one in the Mourne Mountains.[2] If established, it would stretch from Carlingford Lough to Newcastle and Slieve Croob, creating a tourism boom and up to 2,000 jobs. On the other hand, there are fears that it could drive up house prices making it difficult for young, local couples to set up home in the area.

45



All fifteen national parks share two statutory purposes; To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area, and to promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the national park by the public. The Scottish national parks have two further statutory purposes; To promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area, and to promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities. The Broads is not a national park, but is a member of the UK national parks family, with the same level of landscape protection, and an additional statutory purpose; To protect the interests of navigation.

All fifteen national parks in the UK are members of the Association of National Park Authorities (ANPA), which works to promote the UK national parks family and to facilitate training and development between staff and members of all parks.[4]

Beginning in 2014 there was a movement to establish the Greater London area as a national park

46



The United Kingdom has 15 National Parks; Britain's breathing spaces.

Try our Quick guide for a handy introduction to each of the 15 parks, useful whether you're planning on Visiting or want to Learn more about them.

No12 Christmas in the UK

In the UK (or Great Britain), families often celebrate Christmas together, so they can watch each other open their presents!

Most families have a Christmas Tree (or maybe even two!) in their house for Christmas. The decorating of the tree is usually a family occasion, with everyone helping. Christmas Trees were first popularised the UK by Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert was German, and thought that it would be good to use one of his ways of celebrating Christmas in to England.

Holly, Ivy and Mistletoe are also sometimes used to decorate homes or other buildings.

Most villages, towns and cities are decorated with Christmas lights over Christmas. Often a famous person switches them on. The most famous Christmas lights in the UK are in Oxford Street in London. Every year they get bigger and better. Thousands of people go to watch the big 'switch on' around the beginning of November.



Like a lot of countries, Nativity Plays and Carol Services are also very popular at Christmas time. The Church that I go to always has a Carols by Candlelight Service where the church is only lit up by candles. It is a very special service and always makes me feel very Christmassy! Lots of other British churches also have Carols by Candlelight and Christingle services. Children believe that Father Christmas or Santa Claus leaves presents in stockings or pillow-cases. These are normally hung up by the fire or by the children's beds on Christmas Eve. Children sometimes leave out mince pies and brandy for Father Christmas to eat and drink when he visits them. Now, some people say that a non-alcoholic drink should be left for Santa as he has to drive!



Children write letters to Father Christmas/Santa listing their requests, but sometimes instead of putting them in the post, the letters are tossed into the fireplace. The draught carries the letters up the chimney and Father Christmas/Santa reads the smoke.

There are some customs that only take place, or were started, in the UK. Wassailing is an old Anglo-Saxon custom that doesn't take place much today. Boxing Day is a very old custom that started in the UK and is now taken as a holiday in many countries around the world.

In Scotland, some people celebrate New Year's Eve (which is called Hogmanay) more than Christmas! The word Hogmanay comes from a kind of oat cake that was traditionally given to children on New Year's Eve. All across the UK, in cities and towns, there are fireworks to celebrate the New Year. Two of the most famous fireworks displays are in London, along the River Thames, and in Edinburgh at the Hogmanay celebrations. Also in Scotland, the first person to set foot in a house in a New Year is thought to have a big effect on the fortunes of the people that live there! Generally strangers are thought to bring good luck. Depending on the area, it may be better to have a dark-haired or fair-haired stranger set foot in the house. This tradition is widely known as 'first footing'. In England it is sometimes said that a stranger coming through the door carrying a lump of coal will bring good luck.



In Scots (a Scottish dialect) Happy/Merry Christmas is 'Blithe Yule'; in Gaelic it's 'Nollaig Chrìdheil'; in Welsh (which is spoken in some parts of Wales it's 'Nadolig Llawen' and Manx (spoken by some people on the Isle of Man) it's 'Nollick Ghennal'.

Happy/Merry Christmas in lots more languages.

In the UK, the main Christmas Meal is usually eaten at lunchtime or early afternoon on Christmas Day. It's normally roast turkey, roast vegetables and 'all the trimmings' which means vegetables like carrots & peas, stuffing and sometimes bacon and sausages. It's often served with cranberry sauce and bread sauce. (Traditionally, and before turkey was available, roast beef or goose was the main Christmas meal. In Scotland, some people might even have Haggis instead of turkey!). One vegetable that is often at Christmas in the UK are brussel sprouts. I love them but lots of people don't!

Dessert is often Christmas Pudding. Mince pies and lots of chocolates are often eaten as well! The dinner table is decorated with a Christmas Cracker for each person and sometimes flowers and candles.



№13 Seven wonders of the world

Seven wonders of the world or the Seven wonders of the Ancient world — a list of the most famous sites of the ancient culture of the days of the Ecumene, from which till our times was preserved only the Pyramid of Cheops. Compiling a list of the most famous poets, philosophers, generals, the great kings as monuments of architecture and art — the traditional "small" genre Greek Hellenistic poetry and a kind of exercise in rhetoric. The choice of the number consecrated the ancient ideas of his fullness, completeness and perfection, the number 7 was considered a sacred number of the God Apollo (the Seven against Thebes, the Seven sages, etc.). Like collections of sayings of famous sages, collections of anecdotes and stories about the miracles of the writings about the Seven wonders of the world were popular in ancient times and included descriptions of the most grandiose, the most magnificent or in a technical sense the most striking buildings and monuments of art. That's why they were called miracles, while in the list do not exist many original masterpieces of ancient art and architecture — the Acropolis in Athens with the creation of Phidias — the statue of Athena, the Parthenon, the famous statue of Aphrodite Kidsco work Praxes and T. I. Mention of the Seven wonders appear in the writings of Greek authors, starting from the Hellenistic era. They had to know already in school, they wrote about scientists and poets. In the text of an Egyptian papyrus, Yavlenskogo a kind of textbook, mentions compulsory for learning the names of famous legislators, painters, sculptors, architects, inventors, the greatest island, mountains and rivers, and finally the seven wonders of the world. "Selection" of miracles happened gradually, and some miracles were replaced by others.

Pyramid Hiopsa



The hanging gardens of Babylon



The statue of Zeus at Olympia



54

The temple of Artemis in Ephesus



Mausoleum of Halicarnassus



The Alexander lighthouse

55



Kolos Rogowski

