

# Key to the Exercises

## UK

### Chapter 1

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A    2) B    3) B    4) ABCD    5) A

#### 2. True or False.

- 1) F    2) F    3) F    4) F    5) T

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) the parliament, Her Majesty's Government
- 2) French and German
- 3) The island of Ireland
- 4) Highlands, lowlands
- 5) England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland

#### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

- 1) location of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, consisting of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) and Northern Ireland, is twice the size of New York State. England, in the southeast part of the British Isles, is separated from Scotland on the north by the granite Cheviot Hills; from them the Pennine chain of uplands extends south through the center of England, reaching its highest point in the Lake District in the northwest. To the west along the border of Wales — a land of steep hills and valleys — are the Cambrian Mountains, while the Cotswolds, a range of hills in Gloucestershire, extend into the surrounding shires.

- 2) the geographic features of Scotland

Scotland accounts for just under a third of the total area of the UK, covering 78,772 square kilometers (30,410 sq mi), include nearly eight hundred islands, mainly west and north of the mainland, notably the Hebrides, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands. The topography of Scotland is distinguished by the Highland Boundary Fault — a geological rock fracture — which traverses the Scottish mainland from Helensburgh to Stonehaven. The fault-line separates two distinctively different regions, namely the Highlands to the north and west and the lowlands to the south and east. The more rugged Highland region contains the majority of Scotland's mountainous terrain,

including Ben Nevis, which at 1,343 meters (4,406 ft) is the highest point in the British Isles. Lowland areas, especially the narrow waist of land between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth known as the Central Belt, are flatter and home to most of the population including Glasgow, Scotland's largest city, and Edinburgh, the capital and political centre of the country.

3) The River Thames

The River Thames is a major river flowing through southern England. It is best known because its lower reaches flow through central London and the river flows through several other towns and cities, including Oxford, Reading and Windsor.

4) Ben Nevis

Ben Nevis (Aonach Mòr, 1,344 metres) is the highest peak point in Scotland.

5) Ethnic diversity of the United Kingdom

92.1% of the population identified themselves as White, leaving 7.9% of the UK population identifying themselves as mixed race or ethnic minority. Ethnic diversity varies significantly across the UK. 30.4% of London's population and 37.4% of Leicester's was estimated to be non-white as of June 2005, whereas less than 5% of the populations of North East England, Wales and the South West were from ethnic minorities according to the 2001 census. As of 2007, 22% of primary and 17.7% of secondary pupils at state schools in England were from ethnic minority families.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) The physical geography of the UK varies greatly. The geography of England consists of lowland terrain, with mountainous terrain north-west of the Tees-Exe line including the Cumbrian Mountains of the Lake District, the Pennines and limestone hills of the Peak District, Exmoor and Dartmoor. The geography of Scotland is distinguished by the Highland Boundary Fault — a geological rock fracture — which traverses the Scottish mainland from Helensburgh to Stonehaven. The faultline separates the two distinctively different regions of the Highlands to the north and west and the lowlands to the south and east. The geography of Wales is mostly mountainous, though south Wales is less mountainous than north and mid Wales. The geography of Ireland includes the Mourne Mountains as well as Lough Neagh, at 388 square kilometers (150 sq mi), the largest body of water in the UK and Ireland.
- 2) The United Kingdom has a temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below 10 °C (14 °F) or rises above 35 °C (95 °F). The prevailing wind is from the southwest, bearing frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern parts are most sheltered from this wind and are therefore the driest. Atlantic currents, warmed by the Gulf Stream, bring mild winters, especially in the west, where winters are wet, especially over high ground. Summers are warmest in the south east of England, being

closest to the European mainland, and coolest in the north. Snowfall can occur in winter and early spring, though it rarely settles to great depth away from high ground.

- 3) The capitals of the individual countries of the UK are: Belfast (Northern Ireland), Cardiff (Wales), Edinburgh (Scotland) and London (England); London is also the capital of the UK as a whole.

**6. Discussion.**

Open.

## Chapter 2

**1. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) B    2) C    3) B    4) C    5) B

**2. True or False.**

- 1) F    2) T    3) T    4) T    5) T

**3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.**

- 1) Claudius
- 2) Tower of London
- 3) Feudalism    French language
- 4) The Bill of Rights
- 5) Gordon Brown

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

- 1) The Gunpowder Plot

It happened on November 5, 1605. Guy Fawkes and four other Catholics were caught attempting to blow up the House of Lords on a day when the king was to open the session. The conspirators were executed, but a fresh wave of anti-Catholic sentiments washed across England.

- 2) Hadrian's Wall

After entering into Britain the Romans pushed north, and built the network of straight roads across the country, most of which can still be followed today. As they pushed north into Scotland, they decided to build a great wall, Hadrian's Wall, to control the frontier. It was started in 122 AD and large sections of Hadrian's Wall can still be seen in England today.

- 3) Bloody Mary

There were 283 Protestants burnt at the stake in her reign. Her efforts as queen to restore Catholicism to England made her the most unpopular queen in British history and the means that she used to pursue her aims earned her the nickname "bloody Mary".

- 4) The wars of Roses

In the late 1400s the House of York fought the House of Lancaster for the English crown. Because Lancaster's badge was a red rose and York's was a white rose, the

long conflict came to be known as the Wars of the Roses (1455–1485). In 1485 the Yorkists held power and Henry Tudor was crowned.

5) The Glorious Revolution

During the reign of James II, Leading politicians turned to his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange and offered them the throne in 1688 on condition that they would respect the rights of Parliament. The peaceful crown of them was proudly called “the Glorious Revolution” by British. James fled to Ireland, where he was eventually defeated in battle by William.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Because the English nation is not a nation that started with a single origin. It had been settled and invaded by people from Asia, the Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans. They mixed their languages, traditions, cultures, infrastructures and so on together to form another nation, the English nation.
- 2) There were 3 reasons: Since Henry VIII wanted a male heir that his Catholic wife, princess of Spain, could not give him, he asked for a divorce but it was refused by Pope. And this triggered his desire to reform the Church; another reason was the inspiration of Martin Luther; third, for his political purpose, he needed money.
- 3) After this there was a Union of the Crowns under James VI & I who had become the senior claimant to all of the holdings of the extinct House of Tudor. Thus there was a peaceful union of England and Scotland. During the reign of Anne, by passing an Act of Union a unified sovereign state, the United Kingdom, was established under the political union of the kingdoms of England, which included Wales, and Scotland on 1 May 1707. The Union created the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which shared a single constitutional monarch and a single parliament at Westminster. A further Act of Union in 1800 added the Kingdom of Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The English capital of London was adopted as the capital of the Union.

**6. Discussion.**

- 1) Since the Catholic James I succeeded the throne in 1603, he and his son Charles I firmly believed in the Divine right of Kings outraged Parliament, which meant that the King's right was given by God and not by people and he could do whatever he wanted to without being criticized. Then the wars between the King and Parliament started in 1642. The two parties were Charles I with his supporters known as Cavaliers and Parliament with Roundheads. In 1649, Charles I was executed. Oliver Cromwell was given the title Lord Protector in 1653. It was the start of England's only period of dictatorship. Cromwell was unable to find anything to replace the monarchy, but to establish a republic Commonwealth. The English Civil War not only overthrew the feudal system in England but also shook the foundation of the feudal rule in Europe. It

is regarded as the beginning of modern world history.

- 2) Britain is an island attracting Romans, Celts, Anglo-Saxons and Normans in the first millennium; Pakistanis, Jamaicans and Indians in the late twentieth century. It is a “garden” nation that prides itself on its industrial strength. It is a place where tradition and modernization go hand-in-hand. Footpaths from the medieval era are protected in the modern era, so that Britain has fine walking trails, despite its high proportion of urbanization.

The British Parliament, the so-called “Mother of Parliaments,” conducts its business without a written constitution in a royal palace originally built by Edward the Confessor (1042–1066). Traditionally this building, the Palace of Westminster, serves as the assembly hall for Parliament, even though it is too small to hold all of its members, who watch the parliamentary debates on television. Members of the government party sit on one side of the hall, and opposition members sit on the other. The distance between them measures two-swords-length; yet parliamentary debates are broadcast to the entire country by television. The country is one of few to retain a monarch, but that monarch pays income tax like a common citizen. England abides by the common law dating back to the Anglo-Saxon era, but it has provided voting rights to all citizens over age 18. Great Britain created the imperialist British Empire and now sponsors the anti-imperialist Commonwealth of Nations.

Napoleon dismissed Britain as “a nation of shopkeepers”. Yet these shopkeepers have changed the course of world history. By the end of the twentieth century English was either spoken as a native or as an auxiliary language by one sixth of the human race. Maintain tradition while changing with the times, the product of two millennia of trial and transformation; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### Chapter 3

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) C    2) C    3) C    4) C    5) B

#### 2. True or False.

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) F    5) F

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) Queen Elizabeth II, symbolic, 5, 651  
2) the Crown, the House of Lords, the House of Commons  
3) judicial, the final court of appeal in civil cases and criminal cases, except criminal cases in Scotland.  
4) written  
5) Prime Minister, the Queen, Parliament

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

1) the British Constitution

(1) It is unwritten. (2) Its components include Acts of Parliament, the Prerogative of the Crown, Conventions of the Constitution, Common Law and Parliamentary Privilege. (3) It is more flexible than the written ones in other countries.

2) Party system in Parliament

(1) The leader of the party with the largest number of members returned to the House of Commons becomes Prime Minister and is invited by the Queen to form a Government, (2) The party with the next largest number of supporters in the Commons becomes the official Opposition to the Government. (3) The Prime Minister and other Ministers sit on the Government Front Bench in the House with members of the party in opposition sitting directly across from the floor.

3) the House of Lords

(1) It is an important part of Parliament. (2) Its members are peers, most of whom are hereditary. (3) Its powers have been severely reduced by the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949. (4) It must pass all financial legislation sent to it from the House of Commons, and can delay other Bills for only one year. (5) It has a special judicial function.

4) the House of Commons

(1) It consists of 635 elected Members of Parliament. (2) MPs have a number of privileges, e. g. the freedom of speech in Parliament. (3) It is by far the most powerful and important element in Parliament, therefore plays the key role in the activities of Parliament as a whole.

5) Privy Council

It was formerly the chief source of executive power. In the 13th century, it gave the sovereign private advice on the government of the country. Today, its role is largely formal, advising the sovereign to approve of certain government decrees and issuing royal proclamations.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

1) The Sovereign is the symbol of the whole nation. In law, he/she is head of the executive part of the legislature, head of the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all armed forces and the “supreme governor” of the established Church of England.

2) The Cabinet consists of usually 20 most senior ministers. The ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers are collectively responsible to Parliament for all Cabinet decisions; individual ministers are responsible to Parliament for all Cabinet decisions; individual ministers are responsible to Parliament for the work of their departments.

3) Usually a general election is held every 5 years. When the party in power loses support

of majority in the House of Commons, the Parliament may be dissolved before another general election begins. The leader of the party which wins the largest number of members returned to the House of Commons is invited by the Crown to form a government, and he becomes the Prime Minister, and selects among his party colleagues in Parliament as ministers and members of the Cabinet.

#### 6. Discussion.

To hold general elections, Britain is divided into more than 650 constituencies, each of which returns one member to the House of Commons. According to the chart, there are 659 members in the House of Commons.

The party which wins sufficient seats at a general election to command a majority of supporters in the House of Commons is asked to form the government by the Queen. As a result, the party itself becomes known as the Government.

As Labor Party and Conservative party occupy most of the seats of the House of Commons, they are the parties in power of present UK.

### Chapter 4

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

1) C    2) B    3) C    4) A    5) C

#### 2. True or false.

1) T    2) T    3) F    4) T    5) F

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

1) Birmingham                      2) Edinburgh                      3) The London Stock Exchange  
4) Margaret Thatcher    5) third

#### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

1) nominal GDP

Nominal GDP is the GDP in that year's prices. Thus nominal GDP does not account for inflation.

2) balance of payments

An accounting record of all transactions made by a country over a certain time period, comparing the amount of foreign currency taken in to the amount of domestic currency paid out.

3) Canary Wharf

Canary Wharf is a large business and shopping development in East London, located in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, centered on the old West India Docks in the London Docklands.

4) Fleet Street

Fleet Street is a street in London, named after the River Fleet. It is home of the British press since many major press companies are located there.

5) Margaret Thatcher

Margaret Thatcher, served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She is the only woman to have held either post.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) London's success as a service industry and business centre can be attributed to factors such as English being the native and dominant language of business, close relationship with the U. S. and various countries in Asia. Other factors include English law being the most important and most used contract law in international business and the multi-cultural infrastructure. Government policies such as low taxes, particularly for foreigners, a business friendly environment, good transport infrastructure and a deregulated economy with little intervention by the government have all contributed to London's economy becoming more service based.
- 2) The UK has had an expanding export business in financial service, because it has been influenced by a mixture of unique institutions, light regulation, and a highly skilled workforce.
- 3) The immediate cause or trigger of the crisis was the bursting of the United States housing bubble which started to burst in 2006, and the decline accelerated in 2007 and 2008.

Another analysis, different from the mainstream explanation, is that the financial crisis is merely a symptom of another, deeper crisis, which is a systemic crisis of capitalism itself.

**6. Discussion.**

- 1) Generally speaking, Britain has favorable conditions for agricultural development. Its climate is mild and there is plenty of rainfall. Britain's soil quality varies greatly. In northern areas the soils are thin, lying right above rock formations, while the south possesses areas of rich clay soil. When handled carefully, the soils of eastern and south central England are very productive. Nearly 80% of Britain's land area, or about 50 million acres, can be used for agricultural purpose, but only 26% of this land is used to grow crops.
- 2) The increase in property prices had a number of causes: sustained economic growth, an expansion in household numbers, low interest rates, the growth in property investment, and planning restrictions on the supply of new housing.

**Chapter 5**

**1. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) D    2) A    3) B    4) B    5) A

**2. True or false.**

- 1) T    2) T    3) F    4) F    5) T



**3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.**

- 1) 16    2) second    3) Quebec    4) Queen Victoria    5) Conscription

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

- 1) The Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of Defence is the Government department and highest level of military headquarters charged with formulating and executing defense policy for the Armed Forces; it employed 103,930 civilians in 2006. The department is controlled by the Secretary of State for Defence and contains three deputy appointments: Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Minister for Defense Procurement, and Minister for Veterans' Affairs.

- 2) The Chief of the Defence Staff

The Chief of the Defence Staff is the professional head of the Armed Forces and is an appointment that can be held by an Admiral, Air Chief Marshal, or General.

- 3) NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), was established on 4 April 1949 with Britain being one of its founding members. The creation of NATO signified the beginning of the "Cold War" between the ideologically divided "Western Allies" and the Eastern Communist powers, controlled by the Soviet Union.

- 4) Corps of Royal Marines

Corps of Royal Marines are the Royal Navy's amphibious troops. Consisting of a single maneuver brigade and various independent units, the Royal Marines specialize in amphibious, arctic, and mountain warfare.

- 5) No. 3 dress

No. 3 dress is the warm weather equivalent of No. 1 dress worn in specified overseas stations. Widely worn during the 1950s and 1960s, this uniform is now usually restricted to military attaches and a few bands.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) The British Armed Forces are charged with protecting the United Kingdom and its overseas territories, promoting Britain's wider security interests, and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.
- 2) The Industrial Revolution had changed the Army's weapons, transport and equipment, and social changes such as better education had prompted changes to the terms of service and outlook of many soldiers.
- 3) The "first" army was the small volunteer force of 400,000 soldiers, over half of which were posted overseas to garrison the British Empire. The "second" army was Kitchener's Army. The "third" was formed after the introduction of conscription.

**6. Discussion.**

- 1) The main methods used for recruiting were private individuals were recruited for their



and are taken at the age of 11 (girls) or 13 (boys).

4) Oxbridge

Oxbridge refers to the two top universities in Britain; Oxford and Cambridge. These two universities not only offer good education, but also offer a network of connections. Graduates from these universities occupy a high proportion of the top level of many aspects of British society.

5) BBC

It is the short form of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The BBC was founded in 1926 as a public service radio station and later moved into television. It's now Britain's main public service broadcaster. It currently has two TV channels. BBC 1 specializes in shows with a broad appeal. BBC 2 supplies people with documentaries and shows aimed at particular social groups. The BBC also provides the World Service which broadcasts in English and 43 other languages throughout the world.

**5. Answer the following questions.**

1) Does the Class system exist in British society? If yes, could you describe it?

Class system does exist in British society. Most of the British population would claim themselves to be either of middle-class or working-class, though some people would actually belong to the upper middle-class or lower middle-class. Class divisions are not simply economic, they are cultural as well. People of different classes may differ in the kind of newspaper they read, in the way they speak and in the kind of education they receive. One of the distinctive features about the British class system is that it retains a hereditary aristocracy.

2) Please explain stages of education in the UK.

In each country there are five stages of education: early years, primary, secondary, further education and higher education. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) and 16; before this children can be educated at nursery. Further education is non-compulsory, and covers non-advanced education which can be taken at further education colleges and higher education institutions. The fifth stage, higher education, is study beyond GCE A levels (and their equivalent) which, for most full-time students, takes place in universities and other HEIs and colleges.

3) What's the difference between FE (further education) and HE (higher education)?

A distinction is usually made between FE and higher education HE, an education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in distinct institutions such as universities. FE in the United Kingdom is usually a means to attain an intermediate or follow up qualification necessary to attend university, or begin a specific career path, e.g. quantity surveyor, town planner or veterinary surgeon, for anyone over 16, primarily available at Colleges of Further Education, work-based learning, or adult

and community learning institutions.

## 6. Open

### Chapter 7

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) D    2) A    3) A    4) C    5) D

#### 2. True or False.

- 1) T    2) F    3) F    4) F    5) F

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) Roman Catholic          2) Jesus Christ          3) Canterbury  
4) women                      5) Allah

#### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

- 1) English Reformation

In the 16th century, Great Britain underwent the English Reformation. The English Reformation was the series of events in 16th century England by which the Church of England first broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. Based on Henry VIII's desire for a divorce, the English Reformation was at the beginning more of a political than a religious issue. The split from Rome made the English monarch the Supreme Governor of the English church, thereby making the Church of England the established church of the nation.

- 2) Christian Beliefs

Christians believe that God made the world. They get their name from their leader — Jesus Christ who was God's son. One of the most important concepts in Christianity is that of Jesus giving his life on the Cross and rising from the dead after the third day. Christians believe that there is only one God, but that there are three elements to this one God: God the Father, God the Son, the Holy Spirit. The Christian holy book is the Bible.

- 3) Lords Spiritual

Twenty-six bishops (including the two Archbishops) sit in the House of Lords and are known as the Lords Spiritual. They are thought to bring a religious idea to the secular process of law.

- 4) Resurrection

Muslims have faith that after the end of the world, every human will be resurrected from the grave. They will be held according to whatever they have done in their lives. The day is known as the Day of Judgment. The innocent ones will stay in Heaven, whereas, the corrupted ones will go to hell.

- 5) qibla wall

There is always a qibla wall in a Mosque which is beautifully decorated. This wall is facing Mecca. It is important that Muslims always know the direction of Mecca.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Christians are mostly against euthanasia. In June, 2009, three of Britain's most senior religious leaders have come together for the first time to reject proposals that would allow families to help loved ones to die. The arguments about euthanasia are usually based on the beliefs that life is given by God, and that human beings are made in God's image. Below are some of the main ideas from the anti-euthanasia Christians:  
Life is a gift from God.  
Human beings are valuable because they are made in God's image.  
The process of dying is spiritually important, and should not be disrupted.  
All human lives are equally valuable.  
Some features of Christianity suggest that there are some obligations that go against the general view that euthanasia is a bad thing:  
Christianity requires us to respect every human being.  
If we respect a person we should respect their decisions about the end of their life.  
We should accept their rational decisions to refuse burdensome and useless treatment.  
There are only two mentions of suicide in the Old Testament. The Bible does not comment on either of these instances, though it has been noted that none of the persons who commit suicide in the Bible are heroic or sympathetic figures.
- 2) The Church of England is frequently considered to be a "broad" church because it includes a wide variety of belief and practice. It is said to be a Church where there has traditionally been seat for heretics and unbelievers, doubters and skeptics. It avoids making clear statements where it can, to keep its broad body of believers together. It prefers the illogical but practical atmosphere of "live and let live" within a broader church climate. Consequently there is always a concern to ensure that all wings of the Church are represented among the bishops.
- 3) All Muslims share six main beliefs.  
They believe there is only one God, whose name is Allah.  
They also believe in angels and each has different purposes.  
They believe in all the four books; the Torah (Moses), the Psalms (David), the Gospel (Jesus) and the Quran (Mohammad). Muslim beliefs and practices are rooted in the Quran and Muslims believe it is "the word of God".  
It is obligatory on every Muslim to believe in all the messengers from Adam to Mohammad without any discrimination. Quran treats all the prophets equally.  
Muslims have faith that after the end of the world, every human will be resurrected from the grave. They will be held according to whatever they have done in their lives. The day is known as the Day of Judgment. The innocent ones will stay in Heaven, whereas, the corrupted ones will go to hell.  
Muslims believe in predestination. Everything that has happened, is happening, or will happen is evident to God.

**6. Discussion**

Open.

**Chapter 8****1. Choose the correct answer.**

1) C 2) A 3) D 4) A 5) C

**2. True or False.**

1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) F

**3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.**1) *Beowulf* 2) Pessimistic 3) Byronic hero 4) London 5) designs**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

1) stream of consciousness

The stream of consciousness is the technique which tells the story through a continuous flow of ideas, thoughts, and feelings, as they are experienced by the main character. It is usually regarded as a special form of interior monologue and is characterized by associative leaps in sentence structure and punctuation that can make the prose difficult to follow; tracing a character's disconnected thoughts and sensory feelings.

2) Aestheticism

Aestheticism is the belief that artists have no obligation other than to strive for beauty — “art for art's sake”, which means that art is to be enjoyed for its own sake, rather than any moral message it might seem to contain. The works of these aesthetes are characterized by profuse use of symbols.

3) Modernism in literature

Modernism in literature began before the Second World War. Modernist writers express the difficulty they see in understanding and communicating how the world works. Modernist writing seems disorganized and hard to understand.

4) Postmodernism in literature

Postmodernism generally refers to literature after the Second World War. It's characterized by a high degree of experimentation. George Orwell's 1984 begins “Postmodernism” in English literature. One of the characteristics of Postmodernism is to give up the search for meaning in life. So while Modernists were scientists of human existence, looking for buried meaning below confusing surfaces, Postmodernists can be thought of as abandoning that search.

5) Gothic Architecture

Gothic architectural form was mainly propounded in Britain by Thomas Rickman (1776–1841). Buildings under this style show significant French influence. Its characteristic features include the pointed arch, the ribbed vault and the flying buttress.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

1) The theaters that were performed in Britain during medieval times served the purpose

of educating their audiences of the power of God. The passage of time, however, made British theater increasingly secular.

The first of the British theater buildings in the middle 16th century was made of timber with thatched roofs. Majority of the public theaters had a rounded internal layout for better acoustic effects. The lowest ticket price was fixed at 1 penny.

Earlier British theaters featured only male actors. A number of noted male actors specialized in playing female roles. Another distinct feature of the earlier British theaters was the sheer prolificacy and the consequent low repetition of plays.

- 2) The 1990s saw British cinema gaining a new confidence in the world stage. Some films achieved stunning success worldwide. Many North American film companies also began to shoot their films in Britain.

The turn of the millennium saw British cinema increasingly starting to look for newer pastures in film-making. Cartoon blockbusters like *The Curse of the Were-Rabbit* were made in 2005. Independent film production companies like Working Title shot and marketed many British blockbusters like *Love Actually* (2003) and *The Last King of Scotland* around the world.

- 2) William Shakespeare (1564–1616) is recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. He is the most widely quoted author in history, and his plays have probably been performed more times than those of any other dramatist.

Shakespeare had a remarkable knowledge of human behavior, which he was able to communicate through his portrayal of a wide variety of characters. He was able to enter fully into the point of view of each of his characters and to create vivid dramatic situations in which to explore human motivations and behavior. His mastery of poetic language and of the techniques of drama enabled him to combine these multiple viewpoints, human motives, and actions to produce a unique theatrical experience.

Shakespeare's 37 plays fall into three categories: comedy, tragedy and historical play. His comedies include *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1595), *The Merchant of Venice* (1598), *As You Like It* (1599) and *Twelfth Night* (1601). His major historical plays are *Richard III* (1591), *Henry IV* (1597) and *Antony and Cleopatra* (1606). His great tragedies include *Hamlet* (1601), *Othello* (1604), *King Lear* (1605), and *Macbeth* (1606), looking deeply into the springs of action in the human soul.

## 6. Discussion

Open.

# US

## Chapter 1

### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) C    2) A    3) C    4) B    5) B

**2. True or False.**

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) T    5) F

**3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.**

- 1) the Western Hemisphere    2) third    3) Mediterranean climate
- 
- 4) Canada Mexico Russia    5) largest, second-largest

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

## 1) Declaration of Independence

The nation was founded by thirteen colonies of Great Britain located along the Atlantic seaboard. On July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed their independence from Great Britain and their formation of a cooperative union.

## 2) The Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, also known as the Rockies, are a major mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains stretch more than 4,800 kilometers (3,000 mi) from the northernmost part of British Columbia, in western Canada, to New Mexico in the Southwestern United States.

## 3) Missouri River

The longest river in the United States is the Missouri River. The Missouri River starts in Montana and covers 2540 miles before flowing into the Mississippi River, the second longest river in the United States. The Missouri-Mississippi river system is the third longest river in the world.

## 4) Washington D. C.

Washington, D. C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as Washington, the District, or simply D. C., is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. The City of Washington was originally a separate municipality within the Territory of Columbia until an act of Congress in 1871 effectively merged the City and the Territory into a single entity called the District of Columbia. It is for this reason that the city, while legally named the District of Columbia, is known as Washington, D. C.

## 5) The Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are a collection of freshwater lakes located in eastern North America, on the Canada — United States border. Consisting of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, they form the largest group of freshwater lakes on Earth. They are sometimes referred to as the “Third Coast” by some citizens of the United States. Because of their size, some regard them as inland seas.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Deciduous vegetation and grasslands prevail in the east, transitioning to prairies, northern forests, and the Rockies in the west, and deserts in the southwest. In the



northeast, the coasts of the Great Lakes and Atlantic seaboard host much of the country's population.

The United States shares land borders with Canada (to the north) and Mexico (to the south), and a territorial water border with Russia in the northwest. The contiguous forty-eight states are otherwise bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast. Alaska borders the Pacific Ocean to the south, the Bering Strait to the west, and the Arctic Ocean to the north, while Hawaii lies far to the southwest of the mainland in the Pacific Ocean.

- 2) Much of California consists of a Mediterranean climate, with sometimes excessive rainfall from October to April and nearly no rain the rest of the year. In the Pacific Northwest rain falls year-round, but is much heavier during winter and spring. The mountains of the west receive abundant precipitation and very heavy snowfall. The Cascades are one of the snowiest places in the world, with some places averaging over 600 inches (1,520 cm) of snow annually, but the lower elevations closer to the coast receive very little snow.
- 3) The Rocky Mountains, also known as the Rockies, are a major mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains formed 80 million to 55 million years ago, in which a number of plates began sliding underneath the North American plate. The angle of subduction was shallow, resulting in a broad belt of mountains running down western North America. Since then, further tectonic activity and erosion by glaciers have sculpted the Rockies into dramatic peaks and valleys. At the end of the last ice age, humans began inhabiting the mountain range. After Europeans, such as Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and Americans, such as the Lewis and Clark expedition, began exploring the range, minerals and furs drove the initial economic exploitation of the mountains, although the range itself never experienced dense population.

## Chapter 2

### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A    2) B    3) B    4) C    5) D

### 2. True or False.

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) T    5) T

### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) Asian hunters    nomads    Siberian    the Bering Strait
- 2) Amerigo Vespucci
- 3) Jamestown
- 4) 1588    Spain
- 5) Nixon

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

## 1) The New world

To many Europeans, the New World seemed to be a place of innocence, freedom, and eternal youth. Columbus himself believed that he had landed near the Biblical Garden of Eden. The perception of the New World as an environment free from the corruptions and injustices of European life would provide a vantage point for criticizing all social evils and it also encouraged visions of a more perfect future.

## 2) War of 1812

Under the Treaty of Paris, Britain had agreed to withdraw its troops from the Ohio Valley and to respect American shipping. In practice, though, British troops remained stationed in British forts on US territory, and Royal Navy captains continued to seize American merchant ships to prevent America from trading with France. When diplomatic efforts failed to resolve the crisis peacefully, the United States declared war, thus the war of 1812 between Britain and the United States began. The war ended in 1814. This was a war in which nothing changed — no territory was lost nor gained by either side. To Americans, the battle proved once and for all that the United States was an independent nation, not just a rouge colony. For this reason, many historians refer to the war of 1812 as America's second war for independence.

## 3) Thanksgiving

In December of 1620 the Mayflower reached Plymouth harbor; the Pilgrims began to build their settlement during the winter. Nearly half the colonists died of exposure and disease, but neighboring Indians provided information that would remain their lives: how to grow maize. By the next fall, the Pilgrims had a plentiful crop of corn, and a growing trade based on furs and wood. Later each year The Plymouth Pilgrims will celebrate survival, as well as the hopes of good fortune in the years that lay ahead in a certain day, and it was President Lincoln who declared Thanksgiving a national celebration in 1863 which was celebrated on the fourth Saturday of Novembers.

## 4) Cuban Missile Crisis

In October 1962 When the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles in Cuba, Kennedy decided on isolation to prevent Soviet ships from bringing additional missiles to Cuba, and he demanded publicly that the Soviets remove the weapons. After several days of tension, the Soviets backed down. This event turned out to be the most drastic crisis of the Cold War that Kennedy was faced with.

## 5) 9/11 terrorist attacks

On September 11, 2001, the United States suffered the most devastating foreign attack ever against its mainland. That morning, Middle Eastern terrorists simultaneously hijacked four passenger airplanes and used two of them as suicide vehicles to destroy the twin towers of the World Trade Center. A third crashed into the Pentagon

building, the Defense Department headquarters just outside of Washington, D. C. The fourth, probably meant for the U. S. Capitol, crashed into the Pennsylvania countryside as passengers fought the hijackers. The death toll, most of it consisting of civilians at the World Trade Center, was approximately 3,000, exceeding that of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) In 1612 John Rolfe began crossbreeding imported tobacco seed from the West Indies with native plants and produced a new variety that was pleasing to European taste. The first shipment of this tobacco reached London in 1614. Within a decade it had become Virginia's chief source of revenue. The first blacks were brought to Virginia in 1619, just 12 years after the founding of Jamestown. Initially, many were regarded as indentured servants who could earn their freedom. By the 1660s, however, as the demand for plantation labor in the Southern colonies grew, the institution of slavery began to harden around them, and Africans were brought to America and forced to be slaves for a lifetime.
- 2) It is a common misunderstanding that the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, known as Black Tuesday, was the cause of the Great Depression. The two events were closely related, but both were the results of deep problems in the modern economy that were building up through the "prosperity decade" of the 1920s. As is typical of post-war periods, Americans in the Roaring Twenties turned inward, away from international issues and social concerns and toward greater individualism. The self-centered attitudes of the 1920s seemed to fit nicely with the needs of the economy. Modern industry had the capacity to produce vast quantities of consumer goods, but there was an underlying economic problem: unequal distribution of wealth, high Tariffs and war debts, over production in industry and agriculture, stock market crash and financial panic. The stock market crash was just an announcement of the beginning of the Great Depression.
- 3) The world community confronted the threat posed by global terrorism with an unprecedented worldwide coalition to fight the War on Terror. The North Atlantic Council according to Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, thereby classified the 9/11 terrorist attacks as an attack on all member states, and pledged any necessary assistance. Both the U. N. General Assembly and Security Council passed by acclamation resolutions condemning the terrorist attacks on the United States. The United States attributed responsibility for 9/11 to Osama bin Laden and the Al Qaeda organization. A full-scale campaign was launched against Al Qaeda and its associates and support structures. A total of 136 countries offered a range of military assistance to the United States. As a result of Operation Enduring Freedom, the Taliban was removed from power and the first elections in more than 40 years took place in

Afghanistan.

## 6. Discussion.

- 1) Opportunity was the basic reasons for settlers from Britain. The New World drew English nobles who dreamed of getting more land and establishing great new estates. It drew other people who could not find jobs in England. Most of all, it drew the poor and the homeless from the farmlands and villages of Europe. Many settlers came to the English colonies in search of religious freedom because they had been persecuted in England. To escape from religious persecution, the 102 Pilgrims from England sailed to the New World in a ship called Mayflower. They arrived at Plymouth, New England, and built the Plymouth colony in 1620. The Puritans were wealthy, well-educated English gentlemen. They wanted to purify the Church of England and escape from religious persecution in England. They went to America and established the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1630 and 1643. The Puritans did not allow religious dissent. Puritanism in New England changed gradually due to the frontier environment and the mobility of the population. They insisted that high position and achievements were signs of “eternal grace”. They wanted to force God’s will on the rest of mankind. They respected learning and established schools in the colony. Today, Puritans are no longer in existence. But their legacies are still felt in American society and culture. For example, the Puritans hoped to build “a city upon hill”, an ideal community. Since that time, Americans have viewed their country as a great experiment, a worthy model for other nations. New England also established another American tradition — a strain of often intolerant moralism. They strictly punished other religious believers different from themselves. The Puritans also have left rich cultural heritage to future Americans. The American values such as individualism, hard work, and respect of education owe very much to the Puritan beliefs.
- 2) The 2008 U. S. presidential election centered on issues of war and economic decline, but candidates Barack Obama and John McCain also spoke extensively regarding U. S. policy toward China. Both favored cooperation with China on major issues. With Barack Obama taking office on January 20, 2009, there are hopes for increased cooperation and heightened levels of friendship between the two nations. On November 8, 2008, Hu Jintao and Barack Obama had a phone conversation in which the Chinese President congratulated Obama on his election victory. During the conversation both parties agreed that the development of US-China relations is not only in the interest of both nations, but also in the interests of the world.

As the two most influential and powerful countries in the world, there has been increasingly strong suggestions within American political circles of creating a G-2 (Chimerica) relationship where the United States and China would work out solutions to global problems together. The Strategic Economic Dialogue initiated by then U. S.

President Bush and Chinese President Hu and led by U. S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and Chinese Vice Premier Wu Yi in 2006 has been broadened by the Obama administration. Now called the U. S. -China Strategic and Economic Dialogue and led by U. S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Timothy Geithner for the United States and Vice Premier Wang Qishan and Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo for the Chinese side, the focus of the first set of meetings in July 2009 was in responding to the economic crisis, finding ways to cooperate to stem global warming, and addressing issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons and humanitarian crises.

US President Barack Obama visited China on November 15 – 18, 2009, to discuss economic worries, concerns over nuclear weapons proliferation, and the need to act to stem climate change. The USC US-China Institute produced a digest of press comments on this visit and on earlier presidential trips.

While there are some stabilizing factors in Sino-American relations, such as common interests in the prevention and suppression of terrorism and in preventing nuclear proliferation, there are also many irritants, such as human rights in the People's Republic of China and the political status of Taiwan. The Sino-American relationship has been described by top leaders and academics as the world's most important bilateral relationship of the 21st century.

### Chapter 3

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) B    2) C    3) C    4) B    5) B

#### 2. True or False.

- 1) T    2) T    3) T    4) F    5) T

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) 1 8  
 2) national government states  
 3) the legislative the judicial  
 4) the House of Representatives the Senate  
 5) the Democratic Party the Republican Party

#### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

- 1) a federal system

The Framers of the Constitution created a federal system with a national government strong enough to unify the states in their pursuit of common goals without completely robbing the states of their independence. Power is shared between the national government and the states in a federal system.

## 2) the executive

The executive is one of the three branches in the United States, and the President is the major figure in this branch. The Constitution of the United States does not grant to the President unlimited authority to run the national government. In fact, it gives only limited powers to the President and grants both the legislative and judicial branches powers that allow them to check and frustrate Presidential power.

## 3) bill

A bill is the form used for most legislation, whether permanent or temporary, general or special, public or private. A bill originating in the House of Representatives is designated by the letters "H. R.", signifying "House of Representatives", followed by a number that it retains throughout all its parliamentary stages.

## 4) the Constitution

The United States Constitution was groundbreaking in numerous ways, establishing a new government. Indeed, the very features which made it unique have also contributed to its longevity. These features also define the framework of American government and politics, establishing the United States of America, its national government and outlining the relationships among that government, the people and the states.

## 5) the congress

The Framers of the Constitution created a republican form of government, one in which the people elect representatives to make public policy decisions for them, which is called the congress. The congress consists of House of Representatives and the Senate. At the national level, the people vote directly to choose members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Members of Congress, both House members and Senators, provide the people of this nation with their most direct link to the decisions and policies made by the national government. Because members of Congress are chosen directly by the people, the Congress is often referred to as the "People's Branch".

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

## 1) The two political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

The differences: Historically, the Democratic Party has favored farmers, laborers, labor unions, and religious and ethnic minorities; it has opposed unregulated business and finance, and favored progressive income taxes. The Democratic base currently consists of a large number of well-educated and relatively affluent liberals as well as those in the socially more conservative working class. Today, Democrats advocate more social freedoms, affirmative action, balanced budget, and a free enterprise system tempered by government intervention (mixed economy). The party believes that the government should play a role in alleviating poverty and social injustice, even

if such requires a large role for government and progressive taxation.

Republicans emphasize the role of free market decision making in fostering economic prosperity. They support the idea of individuals being economically responsible for their own actions and decisions. They favor a laissez-faire free market, policies supporting business, economic liberalism, and fiscal conservatism but with higher spending on the military.

- 2) If we lived in the “state of nature”, you would have absolute, limitless individual liberty. There would be no laws against drug use, speeding or even stealing. But you would not be the only one with absolute freedom. Everyone around you would be similarly free to do whatever they chose to do. And if they ended up injuring or killing you to get what you had, or if you hurt or killed them protecting your life and property, that would be the end of the conflict. No police officers would come, there would be no charges filed, there would be no trial, no punishment. In the “state of nature”, each individual is the “police force” that protects his or her own life, liberty and property.

The role of government, then, is to secure the liberties enjoyed in the “state of nature” by limiting individual behavior when it harms others. Exactly what those limits should be and what kinds of behavior should remain unregulated are the subjects of intense political debate. Adjusting the continually tipping balance between liberty and order is the primary business of government and politics.

- 3) The Constitution of the United States does not grant to the President unlimited authority to run the national government. In fact, it gives only limited powers to the President and grants both the legislative and judicial branches powers that allow them to check and frustrate Presidential power.

## 6. Discussion.

- 1) The role of the President and many executive branch departments and agencies has the power to enforce the laws. The President of the United States of America, by virtue of formally granted constitutional powers, has two large areas of authority and responsibility: domestic policy and foreign affairs.

The Constitution of the United States does not grant to the President unlimited authority to run the national government. In fact, it gives only limited powers to the President and grants both the legislative and judicial branches powers that allow them to check and frustrate Presidential power.

The federal courts often are called the guardians of the Constitution because their rulings protect rights and liberties guaranteed by it. Through fair and impartial judgments, the federal courts interpret and apply the law to resolve disputes.

The United States Congress is the chief legislative or law-making body in the land. Through the laws it passes, it defines crimes and punishments, establishes levels of

taxation and spending and creates the programs and policies that shape American government and politics.

- 2) Federalism contributes significantly to the protection of individual rights and liberties in this nation. While many of the opponents of the Constitution were fearful the national government would not respect the rights of the people, there have been several instances in which the national government has stepped in to stop the abuse of individual rights at the state level.

Another significant benefit of federalism is that it keeps many political leaders, the decisions they make and the implementation of public policy close to the people. Federalism, with its multiple levels of government, keeps government much closer to the people than would otherwise be possible.

## Chapter 4

### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A    2) D    3) C    4) C    5) C

### 2. True or False.

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) F    5) T

### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) New England            2) New York city            3) NAFTA  
4) Bill Gates                5) Detroit

### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

- 1) trade bloc

A trade bloc is a type of intergovernmental agreement, often part of a regional intergovernmental organization, where regional barriers to trade (tariffs and non-tariff barriers) are reduced or eliminated among the participating states.

- 2) IMF

IMF stands for the International Monetary Fund, which is one of the most important global financial institutions. Its fundamental mission is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system in three ways; keeping track of the global economy and the economies of member countries; lending to countries with balance of payments difficulties; and giving practical help to members.

- 3) Real gross domestic product

Real gross domestic product is the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in one country.

- 4) The Protestant Work Ethic

The Protestant Work Ethic, sometimes called the Puritan Work Ethic, is a sociological, theoretical concept. It is based upon the notion that the Calvinist emphasis on the necessity for hard work is proponent of a person's calling and worldly



success is a sign of personal salvation.

5) financial services

Financial services refer to services provided by the finance industry. The finance industry contains a broad range of organizations that deal with the management of money.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Some of the factors that influence the U. S. trade deficit with mainland China include: The strength of the U. S. economy; U. S. demand for labor-intensive goods exceeds domestic output; the undervaluation of the Renminbi relative to the United States Dollar.
- 2) The US Economy has two basic ingredients. The first ingredient of US economic system is its natural resources. The second ingredient is labor, which converts natural resources into goods.
- 3) The major types of financial services include bank services, foreign exchange services, investment services, insurance and others.

**6. Discussion.**

- 1) The United States has always provided foreign investors a stable and welcoming market. As a place to do business, the United States offers a predictable and transparent legal system, low taxes, outstanding infrastructure, and access to the world's most profitable consumer market.
- 2) Various actions had been taken since the crisis became apparent in August 2007. Various agencies and regulators, as well as political officials, began to take additional, more comprehensive steps to handle the crisis. Government agencies had committed or spent trillions of dollars in loans, asset purchases, guarantees, and direct spending.

## Chapter 5

**1. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) B    2) A    3) D    4) D    5) B

**2. True or False.**

- 1) T    2) T    3) F    4) F    5) T

**3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.**

- 1) Japan                      2) the US Army                      3) the Confederacy, the Union  
4) Abraham Lincoln    5) the greatest generation

**4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.**

- 1) the Odenwald

The Odenwald, built in 1903, was an armed German supply ship which tried to force its way out of the bay and deliver supplies to the German submarines waiting in the

Atlantic Ocean.

2) Cold War

Following the Second World War, the United States emerged as a global superpower against the Soviet Union in the Cold War. In this period of some forty years, the United States provided foreign military aid and direct involvement in proxy wars against the Soviet Union. Nuclear weapons were held in ready by the United States under a concept of mutually assured destruction with the Soviet Union.

3) Iraq War

The Iraq War or the Occupation of Iraq, referred to by the U. S. military as Operation Iraqi Freedom, and by the British military as Operation Telic, is an ongoing military campaign which began on March 20, 2003 with the invasion of Iraq by a multinational force led by troops from the United States and the United Kingdom.

4) Korean War

The Korean War was a conflict between the United States and its United Nations allies and the communist powers of the Soviet Union (also a UN member nation) and the People's Republic of China (which later also gained UN membership).

5) Vietnam War

The Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, was a war fought between 1957 and 1975 on the ground in South Vietnam and bordering areas of Cambodia and Laos and in the strategic bombing of North Vietnam.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) On 11 December, the remaining Axis powers, Germany and Italy, declared war on the US, drawing the US firmly into the war.
- 2) World War II holds a special place in the American psyche as the country's greatest triumph, and the soldiers of World War II are frequently referred to as "the greatest generation" for their sacrifices in the name of liberty. It emerged as one of the two undisputed superpowers along with the Soviet Union, and unlike the Soviet Union, the US homeland was virtually untouched by the ravages of war. The importance of US military and political power in world affairs since 1945 cannot be overstated; the outcome of the war and the fortunes of the victors have shaped world events to this day.
- 3) The regular practices include nearly 20 million copies mailed promotional materials to school-age young people each year; free magazines with instructions to the military profession to more than 300 million high school students nationwide; to carry out public welfare activities to enhance the public image of the military and so on.

**6. Discussion.**

- 1) Even today, "Vietnam" is a politically controversial subject in the U. S. Some Americans view the Second Indochina War as a noble, if not perfect, cause which

limited and delayed communist expansion and conquest of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Others see the conflict as a quagmire; a waste of American blood and treasure in a conflict that did not concern US interests. Military service during Vietnam is still an issue in U. S. presidential campaigns, more than 30 years after US troops left the country, and fears of another “quagmire” have been major factors in U. S. military planning since 1975.

- 2) The War on Terrorism is a global effort by the governments of several countries to neutralize international terrorist groups and ensure that rogue nations no longer support terrorist activities.

## Chapter 6

### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) C    2) C    3) D    4) B    5) D

### 2. True or False.

- 1) T    2) F    3) T    4) F    5) T

### 3. Fill in Blanks.

- 1) Halloween                      2) Independence Day                      3) Buffalo nickel  
4) success                              5) Baseball

### 4. Explain the following terms.

- 1) Independence Day

In the United States, Independence Day, commonly known as the Fourth of July, is a federal holiday commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, declaring independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain. Independence Day is commonly associated with fireworks, parades, barbecues, carnivals, fairs, picnics, concerts, baseball games, political speeches and ceremonies, and various other public and private events celebrating the history, government, and traditions of the United States. Independence Day is the national day of the United States.

- 2) SAT

The SAT Reasoning Test (formerly Scholastic Aptitude Test and Scholastic Assessment Test) is a standardized test for college admissions in the United States. The SAT is owned, published, and developed by the College Board, a non-profit organization in the United States, and was once developed, published, and scored by the Educational Testing Service (ETS). ETS now administers the exam.

- 3) The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty, officially titled Liberty Enlightening the World, dedicated on October 28, 1886, is a monument commemorating the centennial of the signing of the United States Declaration of Independence, given to the United States by the people of France to represent the friendship between the two countries established during the

American Revolution.

4) Equality

Equality is, for Americans, one of their most cherished values. They say all people have been “created equal”. Most Americans believe that God views all humans alike without regard to intelligence, physical condition, or economic status. Americans differ in opinion about how to make this ideal into reality. Yet virtually all agree that equality is an important civic and social goal.

5) Ivy League

A league of universities and colleges in the northeastern United States that have a reputation for scholastic achievement and social prestige. They are Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth University, Harvard University, Pennsylvania University, Princeton University, and Yale University.

**5. Answer the following questions.**

1) Explain the origin of Uncle Sam.

The origin of the term Uncle Sam, though disputed, is usually associated with a businessman from Troy, New York, Samuel Wilson, known affectionately as “Uncle Sam” Wilson. The barrels of beef that he supplied the army during the War of 1812 were stamped “U.S.” to indicate government property. That identification is said to have led to the widespread use of the nickname Uncle Sam for the United States, and a resolution passed by Congress in 1961 recognized Wilson as the namesake of the national symbol.

2) Please list reasons for home schooling.

There are various reasons for home schooling. Some are religious conservatives who see non-religious education as contrary to their moral or religious systems, or who wish to add religious instruction to the educational curriculum. Others feel that they can more effectively tailor a curriculum to suit an individual student’s academic strengths and weaknesses, especially those with singular needs or disabilities. Still others feel that the negative social pressures of schools are harmful to a child’s proper development. Parents often form groups to help each other in the homeschooling process, and may even assign classes to different parents, similar to public and private schools.

3) Describe the main features of American education system.

Education in the United States is mainly provided by the public sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: federal, state, and local. School attendance is mandatory and nearly universal at the primary and secondary levels (known inside the United States as the elementary and high school levels). The ages for compulsory education vary by state, beginning at ages five to eight and ending at the ages of fourteen to eighteen. A growing number of states are now requiring school attendance until the age of 18. In most public and private schools, education is divided into three

levels: elementary school, junior high school (often called middle school), and high school (sometimes referred to as secondary education).

## 6. Open

### Chapter 7

#### 1. Choose the correct answer.

1) A    2) A    3) C    4) B    5) D

#### 2. True or False.

1) F    2) F    3) F    4) T    5) F

#### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

1) Skullcap    2) Methodists    3) work    4) German    5) freedom

#### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

1) Kosher food

Kosher food has no pork or horse meat, no shellfish, no mixing of meat and dairy products. Kosher food and meats must be prepared according to certain rituals under rabbinic supervision. Jews cannot eat meat from any animal which does not both chew its cud (food brought up into the mouth by an animal from its first stomach to be chewed again) and has a split hoof, such as rabbit or hare, pig, horse, dog or cat. In neighborhoods with large Jewish populations kosher foods are available in special stores, and even in special sections of supermarkets.

2) The Jewish holy day, the Sabbath

The Jewish holy day, the Sabbath is a special day in Religious Jewish ritual. It starts at sunset on Friday and continues until sunset on Saturday. During the Sabbath, observant Jews will do nothing that might be counted as work. Among the things that they can not do are driving and cooking. Jewish families will get together at Friday nights for special meals on special dishes. They may not work, travel, write, do business or carry money on the Sabbath.

3) Bible Belt

The Bible Belt region, which is a geographical region in the South and the midsection of the United States — areas that host large groups of fundamentalist. Communities in this region, especially in rural areas, are among the most religious in the country.

4) holy communion

Holy communion is something Christians do to remember what Jesus did for them. At holy communion there is the breaking and sharing of bread which is a reminder of Jesus' body being broken on the cross, and there is also the sharing of wine which is a reminder of Jesus' blood.

5) Conservative Judaism

There are three major divisions of American Jews: Reform, Orthodox, and

Conservative Judaism. Conservative Judaism offered a compromise, combining the best of Reform Judaism and Orthodoxy and avoiding their excesses. Conservatism accepted many of the “modern” practices pioneered by Reform while retaining traditional content in its religious services.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Christianity and Judaism share the same roots. Jews share many concepts with Christianity, yet differ in that they believe the Messiah has not yet come. The Jews are awaiting the coming of a Messiah or Savior, while Christians believe that Jesus Christ was the Savior and are now waiting for his second coming. Jews believe in the immortality of the soul but not in Christian concepts of heaven and hell. The Torah, the first five books of the Bible, is kept on a scroll and read aloud every Sabbath (Saturday) during worship. These scrolls are sacred to Jews.
- 2) Roman Catholicism differs from Protestantism in two critical areas. Protestants believe in private interpretation of the Bible. Catholics believe the Church is appointed by God as protector of the Bible to interpret the scripture. Most Protestants believe in a universal priesthood of all believers, while Catholics have a specially ordained priesthood.
- 3) America is remarkable now, as in the past, for its attachment to the principle of freedom of belief and disbelief. It has always been a safer haven for believers and nonbelievers alike.

The desire for religious freedom was one of the strongest reasons why many earlier colonial settlers came to America. As they escaped from religious persecution in their old countries, they were determined that there would be no religious oppression and they would be free to practice their religion and worship as they desired in the home they were building up.

Among the rights that the new nation guaranteed was freedom of religion. The Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution provides that there is no state religion and that church and state must be separated. Under these conditions, a variety of different religious groups developed and grew, with each group having a “live and let live” attitude toward the others.

The United States is more than a heaven for religious believers. Non-belief has also been jealously guarded from the beginning. In history, great care has been taken to ensure that non-believers were not made subject to religious laws desired by those who are religious.

**6. Discussion**

Open.

## Chapter 8

### 1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) C    2) A    3) C    4) A    5) B

### 2. True or False.

- 1) F    2) T    3) T    4) F    5) F

### 3. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

- 1) colonial                      2) Puritanism                      3) Hollywood  
4) *The Sun Also Rises*    5) Du Fu

### 4. Explain the following terms according to the passage.

- 1) Jazz Age

The Jazz Age describes the period during 1920; the years after the end of World War I, continuing through the Roaring Twenties and ending with the rise of the Great Depression. The traditional values of the previous period saw great decline. People accepted technological developments as well as new modernist trends in social behavior, arts, and culture. The Jazz Age was a golden period in American literature. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940) has been regarded as the literary spokesman of the Jazz age. In most of his fictions, he dealt with the bankruptcy of the American dream due to the clashes between their romantic version of life and the miserable reality.

- 2) the Lost Generation

When the First World War broke out, many young Americans volunteered to take part in “the war to end wars” only to find that modern warfare was not as glorious or heroic as they thought. The term the lost generation was first used by Gertrude Stein to describe the post-World War I generation of American writers; men and women haunted by a sense of betrayal and emptiness brought about by the destructiveness of the war, especially those who lived in Paris and Europe after the First World War. The term is commonly applied to Hart Crane, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and others.

- 3) Naturalism

At the end of the 19th century came a generation of writers when the impact of Darwin’s evolutionary on the American thought, the influence of 19th century French literature on the American of letters and the economic determinism of Karl Marx gave rise to American naturalism. Naturalism attempts to apply scientific theories to art and adds an amoral attitude to the objective presentation of life. Naturalistic writers regard human behavior as controlled by instinct, emotion, or social and economic conditions. Artistically, naturalistic writing is unpolished in language, lacking in academic skills, and clumsy in structure. Philosophically, naturalists believe that the real and true is always hidden from eyes of individual, or beyond the control. In a word, naturalism is evolved from realism when the author’s tone in writing becomes less serious and less

sympathetic but more ironic and pessimistic.

4) the Beat Generation

Beat Generation refers to a group of American writers and artists popular in the 1950s and early 1960s, whose writing expressed profound dissatisfaction with contemporary American society. They are known especially for their use of nontraditional forms and their rejection of conventional social values concerning sex, religion and the American way of life.

5) the Realistic Period

The Realistic Period is characterized by true-to-life novels and short stories, which focus on presenting the reality of struggling Americans. Writers began to show life as they observed and express their own personal feelings. Their characters were more complex than in the Romantic Movement. They wrote about every-day events and every-day people. Many of their plots were unpleasant. The novel became the typical form of expression. The three dominant figures of this period are Mark Twain, William Dean Howells and Henry James.

**5. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1) Harlem Renaissance, also known as the Black Literary Renaissance and the New Negro Movement, refers to the flowering of African American cultural and intellectual life during the 1920s and 1930s. It is described as a “spiritual coming of age” in which the black community was able to seize upon its “first chances for group expression and self determination.” Black-owned magazines and newspapers flourished. The white literary establishment soon became fascinated with the writers of the Harlem Renaissance and began publishing them in larger numbers. But for the writers themselves, acceptance by the white world was less important than the “expression of our individual dark-skinned selves.”

The Harlem Renaissance changed forever the position of African American arts and literature in the United States. The writers that followed in the 1930s and 1940s found that publishers and the public were more open to African American literature.

- 2) Rock remains the prevalent pop music of America — and much of the rest of the world — largely because it can absorb almost any other kind of music, along with new varieties of showmanship, into its strong rhythmical framework, for example, in 1960s; Bob Dylan led virtually the entire folk movement into a blend of rock and folk. This was an important event, setting a pattern that holds true to this day.
- 3) Romantic period is one of the most important periods in American literature history. In America as in Europe, fresh new vision influenced artistic and intellectual circles. Yet there was an important difference; Romanticism in America coincided with the period of national expansion and the discovery of a distinctive American voice.

The Romantic spirit seemed particularly suited to American democracy; It stressed



individualism, affirmed the value of the common person. In New England, Romanticism fell upon fertile soil.

During the period, most of American writings placed an increasing emphasis on the free expression of emotions, and they displayed an increasing attention on the spiritual state of their characters. They celebrated America's landscape with its virgin forests, meadows, streams, and vast oceans. Although British influences were strong, American writers began to produce a literature that was truly native and American romanticism was exhibited from the very outset distinct features of its own.

## **6. Discussion**

Open.

