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Мукачівський державний університет
Кафедра англійської мови, літератури з методиками навчання



**КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
КОНСПЕКТ ЛЕКЦІЙ
ДЛЯ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ПЕРШОГО (БАКАЛАВРСЬКОГО)
РІВНЯ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ, ГАЛУЗІ ЗНАНЬ А ОСВІТА,
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ А 4 СЕРЕДНЯ ОСВІТА ,
СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ А4.021 АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА І ЗАРУБІЖНА
ЛІТЕРАТУРА**

**2025
Мукачево**

УДК 001.891:37.012(072)(075.8)

*Розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку Науково-методичною радою Мукачівського державного університету
протокол №5 від 21.11.2025 р.*

*Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри англійської мови, літератури з методиками навчання.
Протокол №4 від 17.10.2025 року*

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Відповідальний за випуск: завідувач кафедри англійської мови, літератури з методикою навчання Теличко Н.В.

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М54

КРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ: конспект лекцій для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, галузі знань а освіта, спеціальності А4 Середня освіта, спеціалізації А4.021 Англійська мова і зарубіжна літератур/ уклад. : О.В.Липчанко-Ковачик,– Мукачево : МДУ, 2025. – 1.4 с.

Методичні матеріали складаються з опису дисципліни, вказівок до проведення практичних занять, завдань для самостійної роботи (в т.ч. ІРЗ), питань для самоконтролю, додатків: глосарію літературних термінів та списку рекомендованої літератури для здобувачів спеціальності 014 Середня освіта Мова і література (англійська) спеціалізації 014.021 Англійська мова і література другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти

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1. ПЕРЕДМОВА

Країнознавство – розділ науки про мову, який включає в себе навчання мови та подає певні відомості про країну, де вона є засобом спілкування. Дисципліна розглядається як складова змісту навчальної підготовки філологів, майбутніх вчителів англійської мови та зарубіжної літератури і побудована на відповідних теоретичних, наукових засадах та практичній підготовці.

Основним завданням викладача є формування у студентів відповідних теоретичних та практичних знань, надання їм практичної спрямованості та формування вміння використовувати їх у практичній діяльності (навчанні, викладанні) та в житті взагалі. Загальними завданнями оцінювання є: визначення рівня навчальних досягнень студентів; стимулювання їх мотивації до здобуття знань; визначення рівня здібностей студентів, їх потреби у додатковому навчанні; виставлення відповідної оцінки.

Для оцінювання процесу та результатів вивчення теоретичної фонетики розроблені чіткі, зрозумілі і відомі студентам критерії, відповідно до яких виставляється оцінка, і використовуються при цьому такі методи, як: усне опитування, тестування, оцінювання виконання творчих завдань тощо.

Предметом вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Країнознавство англійської мови” є англomовні країни як єдина система, що складається з різномірних, але взаємопов'язаних елементів, які діють як одне ціле на світовій політичній арені.

Мета дисципліни – формування соціокультурної компетенції студентів у процесі вивчення історичних, культурних, політичних аспектів, сучасного стану розвитку англomовного суспільства; удосконалення практичної підготовки майбутнього вчителя англійської мови, його лінгвістичної та професійної компетенції.

Завданням вивчення дисципліни є, реалізація яких забезпечить досягнення цієї мети, є:

1. Узагальнити знання студентів про географічне положення, історичні етапи розвитку, економіку, населення, політичний устрій Великої Британії, США, Канади, Австралії;

2. Систематизувати і поглибити знання про розвиток культури, освіти та науки англomовних країн;

3. Ознайомити студентів з сучасним станом суспільства Великої Британії, США та Канади, Австралії їхні звичаї та традиції, життя молоді;

4. Навчити студентів порівнювати життя суспільства у Великій Британії, США, Канаді та в Україні шляхом критичного аналізу вивченої інформації;

5. Розширити загальнокультурний кругозір студентів в галузі країнознавства, удосконаленні комунікативно-пізнавальних умінь, направлених на систематизацію, розширення та поглиблення країнознавчих та лінгвокраїнознавчих знань про англomовні країни.

Предметні результати навчання. В результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен:

знати: основні етапи історичного розвитку Великої Британії і США; відомості про географічне положення, адміністративно-політичний устрій Великої Британії та США; стан економіки, природні багатства, грошову систему країн; розвиток культури, літератури, її найвідоміших представників; систему освіти у Великій Британії та США; найбільш відомі науково-культурні центри; традиції і звичаї народів, особливості національного характеру; про життя молоді (уподобання та розваги), національні види спорту.

вміти: творчо використовувати засвоєні соціокультурні знання; порівнювати життя суспільства у Великій Британії, США, Канаді та в Україні шляхом критичного аналізу вивченої інформації; вести розмову англійською мовою на найважливіші теми з історії, культури, освіти даних країн.

Прослуховування курсу забезпечить формування у студентів системи компетентностей, які є критеріями оцінки якості знань з курсу:

Загальні компетентності:

ЗК1 - знання та розуміння предметної області та розуміння професійної діяльності,

ЗК3 - здатність діяти соціально, відповідально та свідомо,

ЗК4 - здатність працювати в команді,

ЗК6 - здатність застосовувати набуті знання в практичних ситуаціях,

ЗК7 - здатність вчитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями,

Фахові компетентності:

ФК1 -Здатність формувати в учнів предметні компетентності.

ФК2 -Здатність застосовувати сучасні методи й освітні технології навчання.

ФК3 -Здатність здійснювати об'єктивний контроль і оцінювати рівні навчальних досягнень учнів з іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури.

ФК4 -Здатність аналізувати особливості сприйняття й засвоєння учнями навчальної інформації з метою прогнозу ефективності та корекції навчально-виховного процесу.

ФК5 -Здатність використовувати досягнення сучасної науки в галузі теорії та історії іноземної мови, теорії та історії зарубіжної літератури в загальноосвітніх навчальних закладах, практиці навчання іноземної мови й зарубіжної літератури.

Результати навчання:

ПРН3 -Знає мовні норми, соціокультурну ситуацію розвитку іноземної мови, особливості використання мовних одиниць у певному контексті, мовний дискурс художньої літератури й сучасності.

Уміння

ПРК4 – Забезпечує діалог культур у процесі вивчення іноземної мови та зарубіжної літератури, створює умови для міжкультурної комунікації.

ПРА1 – Здатний учитися впродовж життя і вдосконалювати з високим рівнем автономності набути під час навчання кваліфікацію.

ПРА3 – Ефективно організовує, аналізує, критично оцінює, несе відповідальність за результати власної професійної діяльності.

2. Методичні вказівки до виконання лекційних занять

Перед початком лекційних занять, слід розглянути основні поняття і термінологію дисципліни методологія науково-педагогічних досліджень. Підготуватись до занять, ознайомившись з літературою, що рекомендується викладачем. Звернути увагу на оформлення та структуру наукових робіт, що розглядаються на заняттях. Відстежувати свій прогрес та підготовленість до кожного заняття, дотримуючись рекомендацій викладача. Аналізувати та обговорювати результати виконаних вправ та завдань з викладачем та іншими студентами. Приділяти увагу етиці наукового дослідження, дотримуючись принципів доброчесності та чесності.

Структура лекційних занять включає в себе: теоретичний блок, практичний блок (питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів, експерт-повідомлення, тестове завдання для перевірки знань шляхом СРС).

3. Програма навчальної дисципліни

Тема 1. Country Studies as a theoretical discipline.

The subject-matter, the aim of the discipline.

Тема 2. The British Isles.

The problem of the term. General characteristics of the group of islands.

Тема 3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Geographical position. Nature. Climate. Relief. Inland Waters. Vegetation. Animal Life. Economy. Mineral Resources. Composition of the Country. The Union Jack. . The Coat-of-Arms. The system of law and government. UK's international policy. Population. Politics and Money. Society and religion. The Welfare state.

Тема 4. Short Outline of British History

The History of UK in short. British Royalty. Germanic Tribes. The Normans. Famous British monarchs.

Тема 5. England.

General characteristics. Physical geography. Demographics. The system of law and government. The system of education. Universities of England. London. Places of Interest. Religion. Windsor Castle. The status of the English language. Arts and Culture.

Тема 6. Scotland.

General characteristics. Physical geography. Demographics. New Industries. The system of law and government. The system of education. The Capital City. Places of Interest. Religion. Lake District. Loch Ness. Arts and Culture. Language problem.

Тема 7. Wales.

General characteristics. Physical geography. Demographics. The system of law and government. The National Assembly. The system of education. The Capital city. Places of Interest. Religion. Industry. The status of the English language. Celtic Language. Arts and Culture.

Тема 8. The Northern Ireland.

General characteristics. Physical geography. Demographics. Flag. The system of law and government. The system of education. The Capital City. Places of Interest. Religion. Windsor Castle. The status of the English language. Arts and Culture.

Тема 9. The Republic of Ireland.

General characteristics. Physical geography. Demographics. Flags and National Symbols. The system of law and government. The system of education. Places of Interest. Religion. History. Rebellion. Dublin. The status of the English language. Arts and Culture.

Тема 10. The United States of America.

General characteristics. National geographics. Flag and National Symbol. The system of law and government. Washington D.C..

Тема 11. American History in Short.

Native Americans. Civil War. The original states. Independence.

Тема 12. The USA in present world.

Money system. The system of education. Religion. Language. Mass Media. Sport.

Тема 13. Canada.

General characteristics. National geographics. Flag and National Symbol. History. The system of law and government. The Capital City. Ottawa and Toronto. Money system. The system of education. Religion. Language. Mass Media. Sport.

Тема 14. Australia.

General characteristics. National geographics. Flag and National Symbol. History. The system of law and government. The Capital City. Money system. The system of education. Religion. Language. Mass Media. Sport.

Тема 15. Some More Glimpse on the English-Speaking World.

The Isle of Man. New Zealand. Tasmania. Countries of Commonwealth.

Лекційне заняття 1

ТЕМА 1. COUNTRY STUDIES AS A THEORETICAL DISCIPLINE

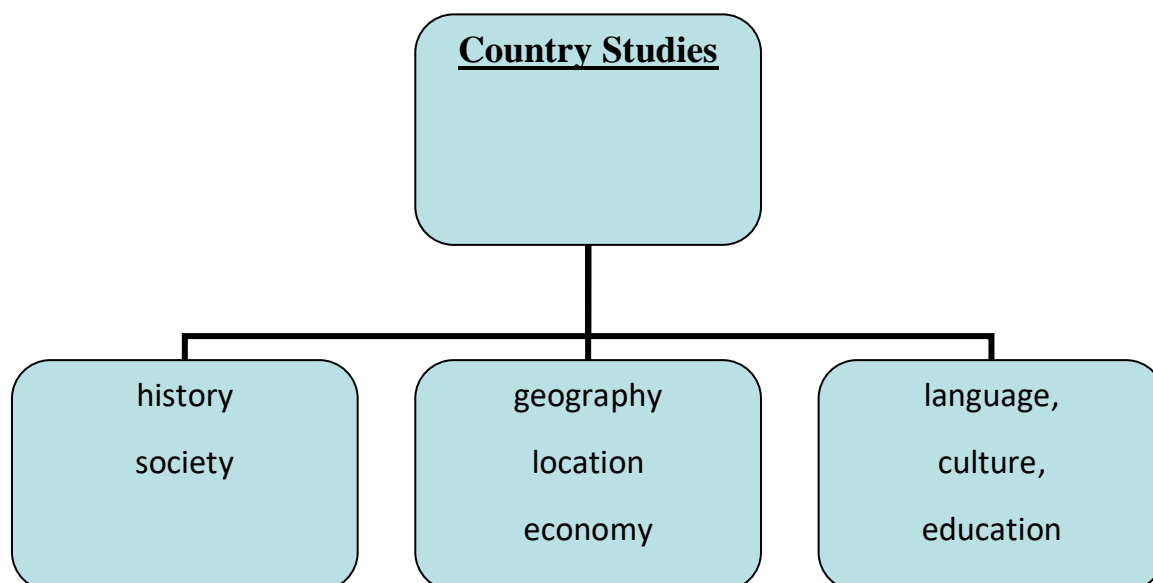
1. The subject-matter, the aim of the discipline.
2. Learning Objectives

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти загальне уявлення щодо дисципліни, визначити лінгвокраїнознавчий понятійно-термінологічний апарат, очікувані предметні результати.

Ключові слова: country studies, linguistic and cultural competence, .

1. “Linguistic country studies of the United States of America, Canada, Australia”: this course is dedicated to theories and practices of communicating across cultures as an increased awareness of asymmetrical power relationships and their historical contexts can lead to improved communication between people from differently situated cultural identities.



2.

Items for control:

- Describe the subject-matter of the discipline.
- What does Linguistic and regional studies investigate?
- Give the notion of realia.

Завдання для самостійної роботи:

- Linguistic and regional studies.
- Toponyms.

Лекційне заняття 2

ТЕМА 2. The British Isles

1.The problem of the term

2.General characteristics of the group of islands

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

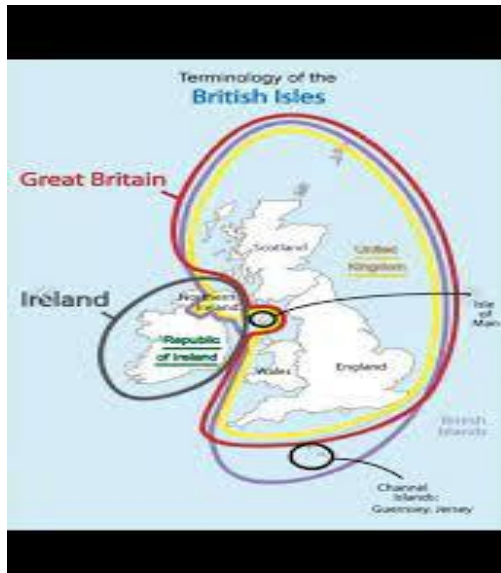
Мета: ознайомити здобувачів освіти з особливостями розташування групи островів західної Європи; сформулювати основні уявлення про англомовний світ.

Ключові слова: archipelago, isles, area, Crown Dependency, sovereign state .

1. In Ireland, the term "British Isles" is controversial, and there are objections to its usage. The Government of Ireland does not officially recognise the term, and its embassy in London discourages its use. "Britain and Ireland" is used as an alternative description, and "Atlantic Archipelago" has also seen limited use in academia. In official documents created jointly by Ireland and the United Kingdom, such as the Good Friday Agreement, the term "these islands" is used.

2. The British Isles are a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean off the north- western coast of continental Europe, consisting of the islands of Great Britain,

Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the Northern Isles (Orkney and Shetland), and over six thousand smaller islands. They have a total area of 315,159 km² (121,684 sq mi) and a combined population of almost 72 million, and include two sovereign states, the Republic of Ireland (which covers roughly five-sixths of Ireland), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



Items for control:

- What is the difference in terms “UK” and “British Isles”?
- Subdivisions of the British Isles.
- Climate of the British Isles.
- History of the British Isles.

Завдання для самостійної роботи:

Archipelagoes of Europe

- Island groups
- Language of the British Isles

Лекційне заняття 3

ТЕМА 3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Geographical position. Nature. Climate.
2. Composition of the Country. The Union Jack. The Coat-of-Arms.
3. The system of law and government.
4. Language and religion.
5. The system of education.

Рекомендована література [1, 2, 3]

Мета: ознайомити здобувачів з політико-економічною географією Сполученого Королівства та основними загальними характеристиками (освіта, культура, релігія).

Ключові слова: coat-of-arms, anthem, constitutional monarchy, kingdom.

1. The UK is constitutional monarchy. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles. The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (or Pas de Calais).









2. The policy of the Government is dominated by two major parties: the Conservative and the Labour party, both come to power replacing each other. The Conservative Party is the Party supported by the rich – the monopolists and landowners. Very often, the term TORY is used instead of Conservative. Labour party's practical programme is the programme of capitalist re-organisation. The Prime Minister heads the Government. As a rule, the prime Minister is the leader of the party that won the election. He chooses his ministers to make up the Cabinet, which is collectively responsible for all government decision. It is answerable to the Parliament. The second largest party usually becomes the official Opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet". The Government may hold office for 5 years unless it is defeated by the Opposition.

3.

4. English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales.. Christianity is the predominant religious tradition in the UK in size of its followers. There are two churches legally recognized as the official churches of the state, or established churches: in England, the Anglican Church of England, and in Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. There is no longer an established Church of Wales or Northern Ireland.

Official name	Status	Composition	Capital	National symbols	Head	Religion	Rivers	Peaks	
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland	Constitutional Monarchy	England Scotland Wales The Northern Ireland	London	Union Flag Coat-of-arms-Britannica	Monarch (current King Charles III)	Anglican Church of England (presbyterian)	The Thames The Clyde	Snowdon	

Characteristics of the four nations

Countries Characteristics	 Scotland	 England	 Wales	 Northern Ireland (Ulster)
Number of inhabitants	5 million	49 million	3 million	1,6 million
Currency	Pound Sterling	Pound Sterling	Pound Sterling	Pound Sterling
Capital	Edinburgh	London	Cardiff	Belfast
The People	The Scots	The English	The Welsh	The Irish or Ulster Men
Language	English, Scots and Scots Gaelic	English	English and Welsh	English and Irish Gaelic
Symbol	 The Thistle	 The Red Rose	 The Leek and the Daffodil	 The Shamrock and the Harp
Colour	blue	white	red	green
Patron Saint	St. Andrew (November 30th)	St. George (April 23rd)	St. David (March 1st)	St. Patrick (March 17th)
Main Religions	Protestant and Roman Catholic	Protestant, Roman Catholic, Muslim and Hindu	Protestant and Roman Catholic	Protestant and Roman Catholic

Items for control:

1. Is the Monarch of the United Kingdom also the Head of some other countries?
2. What are the powers of the monarch in the UK?
3. Who does the real power in the UK belong to?
4. What do the letters MP stand for?

Завдання для самостійної роботи:

- Royal family.
- The Windsor Family.

- Buckingham Palace.

Лекційне заняття 4

ТЕМА 4. Short Outline of British History

1.The History of UK in short. Periodization.

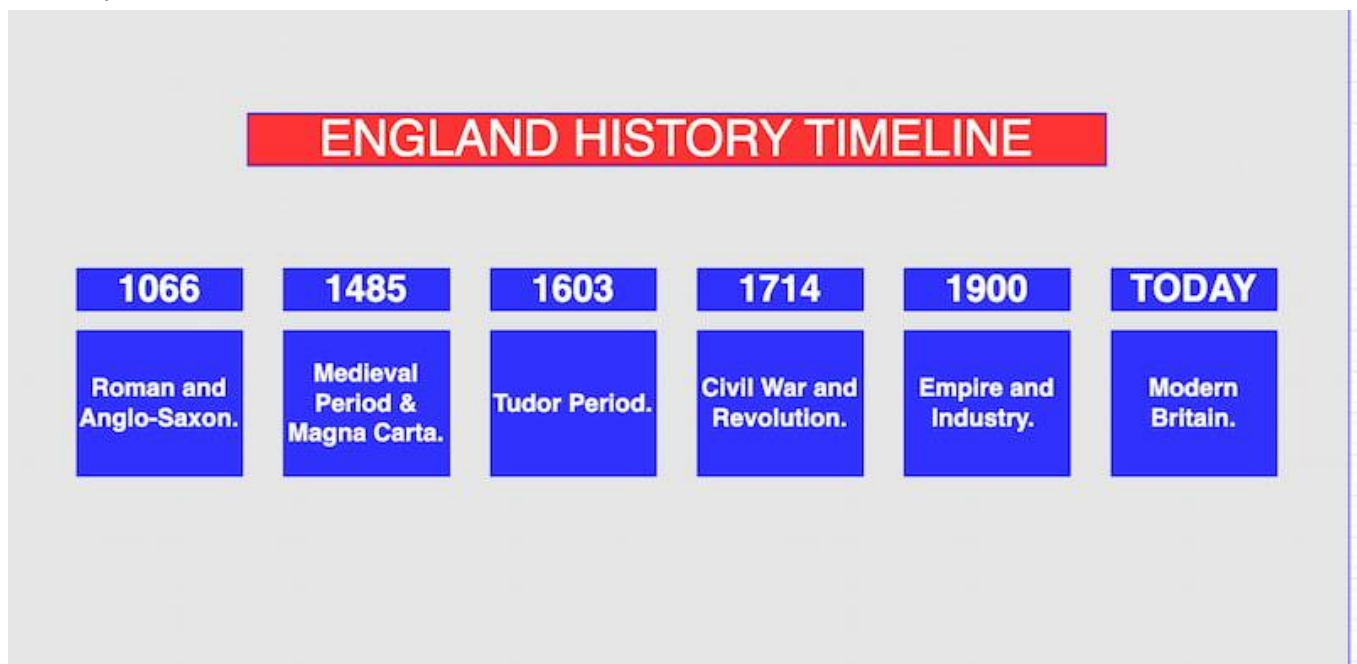
2.British Royalty

Рекомендована література [3, 4, 5]

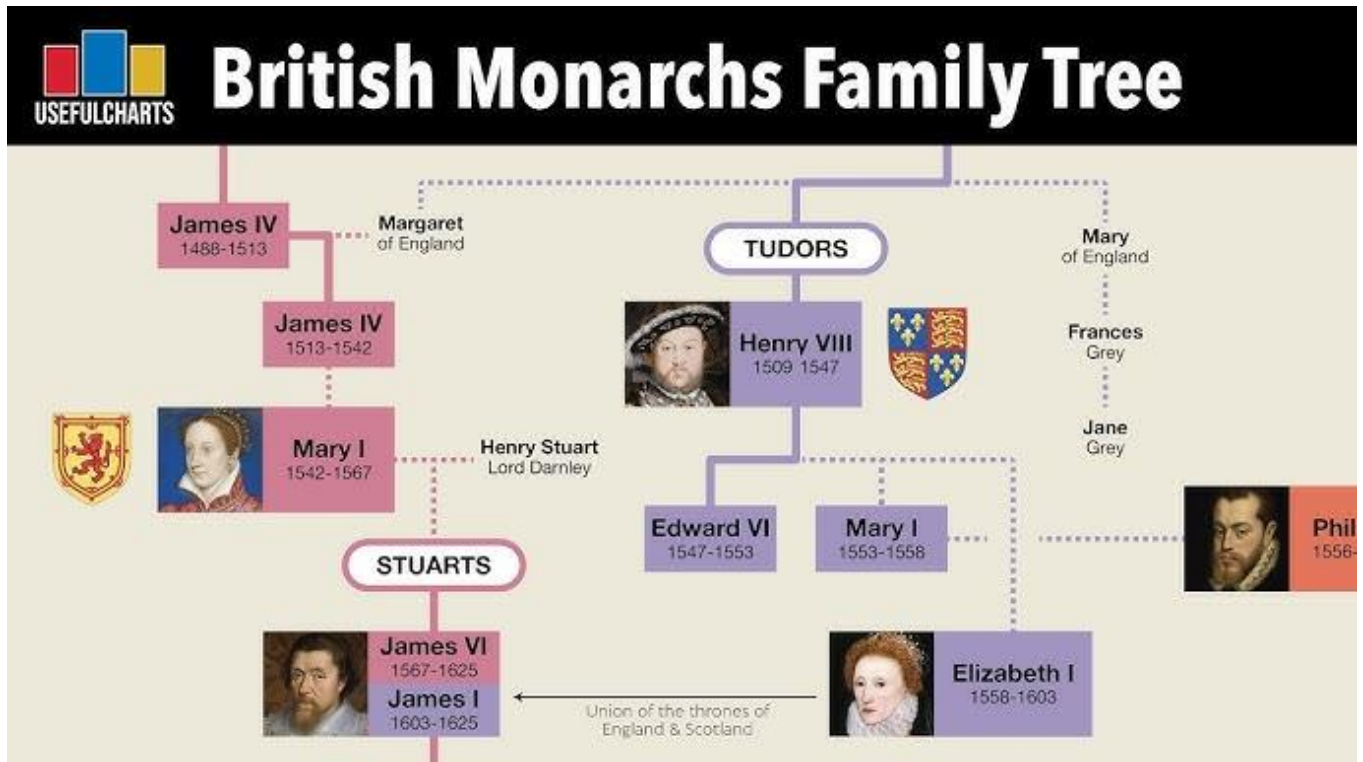
Мета: ознайомити студентів з основними історичними фактами, постатями, які вплинули на розвиток і становлення англійської мови та державності.

Ключові слова: Magna Carta, invasion, royalty, reign, War of Roses.

1.



2.



Items for control:

- What is Magna Carta?
- What is the influence of Latin ?
- How was the English Church established?

Експерт-повідомлення за темою:

- William the Conqueror.
- Queen Victoria.
- The War of Roses.

Лекційне заняття 5

ТЕМА 5. England



1. General characteristics. Physical geography.
2. The system of law and government.
3. The system of education.
4. Language and religion.

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти базові знання про географічні, економічні, культурні, релігійні та освітні особливості Англії

Ключові слова: **population, archibishop, monarch**

1. England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Wales to its west and Scotland to its north. The Irish Sea lies northwest and the Celtic Sea area of the Atlantic Ocean to the southwest. It is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea to the east and the English Channel to the south. The country covers five-eighths of the island of Great Britain, which lies in the North Atlantic, and includes over 100 smaller islands, such as the Isles of Scilly and the Isle of Wight. England comprises most of the central and southern two-thirds of the island of Great Britain, in addition to a number of small islands of which the largest is the Isle of Wight. England is bordered to the north by Scotland and to the west by Wales. It is closer to continental Europe than any other part of mainland Britain, divided from France only by a 33 km (21 mi) sea gap, the English Channel. The 50 km (31 mi) Channel Tunnel, near Folkestone, directly links England to mainland Europe. The English/French border is halfway along the tunnel. Most of England consists of low hills and plains, with upland and mountainous terrain in the north and west. Uplands in the north include the Pennines, an upland chain dividing east and west, the Lake District, containing the highest mountains in the country, the Cheviot Hills across the Anglo-Scottish border, and the North York Moors near the North Sea.

2. Her Majesty's Government, commonly referred to as the British government, is the central government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The government is led by the Prime Minister, who selects all the remaining ministers. The prime minister and the other most senior ministers belong to the supreme decision-making committee, known as the Cabinet.

3. Education in England is overseen by the United Kingdom's Department for Education. Local government authorities are responsible for implementing policy for public education and state-funded schools at a local level. England also has a tradition of private schools (some of which call themselves public schools) and home education: legally, parents may choose to educate their children by any permitted means. State-funded schools may be selective grammar schools or non-selective comprehensive schools (non-selective schools in counties that have grammar schools may be called by other names, such as high schools). Comprehensive schools are further subdivided by funding into free schools, 40 other academies, any remaining Local Authority schools and others. More freedom is given to free schools, including most religious schools, and other academies in terms of curriculum. There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century 41 universities such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities. Some years ago there were also polytechnics.

4. The Church of England is still the established church in England nowadays. But in spite of the great variety of forms of worship, only a minority of people regularly go to church in Britain today. Most people see Sunday more as a day for relaxing with the family or for doing jobs around the house and the garden.

Items for control:

- What are national symbols of England?
- Give your understanding of the system of law and government in England.
- Comment on famous English educational establishments.

Експерт-повідомлення за темою:

- Big Ben.
- Places of interest in London.
- Cockney dialect.

Лекційне заняття 6

ТЕМА 6. Scotland



1. General characteristics. Physical geography.
2. The system of law and government.
3. The system of education.
4. Language and religion.

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: : сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти базові знання про географічні, економічні, культурні, релігійні та освітні особливості Шотландії

Ключові слова: Lochs, Aberdeen and Glasgow, Edinburgh Festival

1. Scotland (Alba) is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. Covering the northern third of the island of Great Britain, Scotland is the second-largest country in the United Kingdom, and accounted for 8% of the population in 2019. Scotland's only land border is a 96-mile (154-kilometre) border with England to the southeast and is otherwise surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, the North Sea to the northeast and east, and the Irish Sea to the south. Scotland is divided into 32 administrative subdivisions and contains more than 790 islands, principally in the archipelagos of the Hebrides and the Northern Isles. The whole of Scotland was covered by ice sheets during

the Pleistocene ice ages and the landscape is much affected by glaciation. From a geological perspective, the country has three main sub-divisions. The Highlands and Islands lie to the north and west of the Highland Boundary Fault, which runs from Arran to Stonehaven.

2. Historical subdivisions of Scotland included the mormaerdom, stalwartly, earldom, burgh, parish, county and regions and districts. Some of these names are still sometimes used as geographical descriptors. Modern Scotland is subdivided in various ways depending on the purpose. In local government, there have been 32 single-tier council areas since 1996, whose councils are responsible for the provision of all local government services. Decisions are made by councilors who are elected at local elections every five years. The head of each council is usually the Lord Provost alongside the Leader of the council, with a Chief Executive being appointed as director of the council area. Community Councils are informal organisations that represent specific sub-divisions within each council area. The Scottish National Party (SNP), which supports Scottish independence, was first elected to form the Scottish Government in 2007. The new government established a "National Conversation" on constitutional issues, proposing a number of options such as increasing the powers of the Scottish Parliament, federalism, or a referendum on Scottish independence from the United Kingdom. In rejecting the last option, the three main opposition parties in the Scottish Parliament created a commission to investigate the distribution of powers between devolved Scottish and UK-wide bodies. The Scotland Act 2012, based on proposals by the commission, was subsequently enacted devolving additional powers to the Scottish Parliament.

3. The Scottish education system has always had a characteristic emphasis on a broad education. In the 15th century, the Humanist emphasis on education cumulated with the passing of the Education Act 1496, which decreed that all sons of barons and freeholders of substance should attend grammar schools to learn "perfyct Latyne", resulting in an increase in literacy among a male and wealthy elite. Education in Scotland is the responsibility of the Scottish Government and is overseen by its executive agency Education Scotland. The Curriculum for Excellence, Scotland's national school curriculum, presently provides the curricular framework for 53 children and young people from age 3 to 18. All 3- and 4-year-old children in Scotland are entitled to a free nursery place. A small number of students at certain private schools may follow the English system and study towards GCSEs and A and AS-Levels instead.

4. Scotland has three officially recognised languages: English, Scots, and Scottish Gaelic. Scottish Standard English, a variety of English as spoken in Scotland, is at one end of a bipolar linguistic continuum, with broad Scots at the other. Scottish Standard English may have been influenced to varying degrees by Scots. The 2011 census indicated that 63% of the population had "no skills in Scots". Others speak Highland English. Gaelic is mostly spoken in the Western Isles, where a large proportion of people still speak it. Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life in what is now Scotland for more than 1,400 years. In 2011 just over half (54%) of the Scottish population reported being a Christian while nearly 37% reported not having a religion. Since the Scottish Reformation of 1560, the national church (the Church of Scotland, also known as The Kirk) has been Protestant in classification and Reformed in theology. Since 1689 it has had a Presbyterian system of church government independent from the state.

Items for control:

- What is administrative subdivision of Scotland?
- Comment on Scottish Parliament.
- What is Edinburgh?

Експерт-повідомлення за темою:

- Scottish Cuisine.
- Kilt and national identity.
- Scottish Music.

Лекційне заняття 7

TEMA 7. Wales



1. General characteristics. Physical geography.
2. The system of law and government.
3. The system of education.
4. Language and religion.

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти базові знання про географічні, економічні, культурні, релігійні та освітні особливості Уельсу

Ключові слова: Landscape, Welsh, Minerals, Industries, Cardiff, Swansea

1. Wales (Welsh: Cymru ['kəm.ri]) is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It is bordered by England to the east, the Irish Sea to the north and west, the Celtic Sea to the southwest and the Bristol Channel to the south. As of the 2021 census, it had a population of 3,107,494. It has a total area of 21,218 km² and over 1,680 miles of coastline. It is largely mountainous with its higher peaks in the north and central areas, including Snowdon, its highest summit. The country lies within the north temperate zone and has a changeable, maritime climate. The capital and largest city is Cardiff. The red dragon, a popular symbol in Wales. Wales is regarded as a modern Celtic nation which contributes to its national identity, with Welsh artists regularly appearing at Celtic festivals. Wales is a generally mountainous country on the western side of central southern Great Britain. Wales has three national parks: Snowdonia, Brecon Beacons, and Pembrokeshire Coast (Arfordir Penfro).

2. Wales is a country that is part of the sovereign state of the United Kingdom. Constitutionally, the UK is a de jure unitary state, with a parliament and government in Westminster. Wales has a devolved, unicameral legislature known as the Senedd which holds devolved powers from the UK Parliament via a reserved powers model. For the purposes of local government, Wales has been divided into 22 council areas since 1996. These "principal areas" are responsible for the provision of all local government services. Welsh Law was compiled during an assembly held at Whitland around 930 by Hywel Dda, king of most of Wales between 942 and his death in 950. The 'law of Hywel Dda' (Welsh: Cyfraith Hywel), as it became known, codified the previously existing folk laws and legal customs that had evolved in Wales over centuries. Welsh Law emphasised the payment of compensation for a crime to the victim, or the victim's kin, rather than punishment by the ruler.

3.

4. Welsh is an official language in Wales as legislated by the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. Both Welsh and English are also official languages of the Senedd. English is spoken by almost all people in Wales and is the main language in most of the country. Code-switching is common in all parts of Wales and is known by various terms, though none is recognised by professional linguists. "Wenglish" is the Welsh English language dialect. It has been influenced significantly by Welsh grammar and includes words derived from Welsh.

Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life in what is now the Wales for more than 1,400 years. The patron saint of Wales is Saint David, with Saint David's Day celebrated annually on 1 March. The early 20th century saw a religious revival, the 1904–1905 Welsh Revival, which started through the evangelism of Evan Roberts and brought large numbers of converts, sometimes whole communities, to non-Anglican Christianity. The Presbyterian Church of Wales was born out of the Welsh Methodist revival in the 18th century and seceded from the Church of England in 1811. The second largest attending faith in Wales is Roman Catholic, with an estimated 43,000 adherents.

Items for control

- Speak on culture of Wales.
- Speak on national symbols and anthem.
- What is geographical position of Wales?
- What are cultural, religion and stereotyped ideas about the Welsh?

Експерт-повідомлення за темою:

- Composition of the Assembly
- Current population of Wales

Лекційне заняття 8

ТЕМА 8. The Northern Ireland



1. General characteristics. Physical geography.
2. The system of law and government.
3. The system of education.
4. Language and religion.

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти базові знання про географічні, економічні, культурні, релігійні та освітні особливості Північної Ірландії

Ключові слова: **Ulster, Struggle for Reunification Scenery Industries Belfast**

1. Ulster, Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and covers 5,459 square miles (14,139 km²) in the northeast of the island of Ireland, about a sixth of the total area of the island. It has a population of 1,685,000 (April 2001) — between a quarter and a third of the island's total population. It consists of six counties situated within the province of Ulster, and in the UK is generally known as one of its four Home Nations, forming a constituent country of the United Kingdom. As an administrative division of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland was defined by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and has had its own form of devolved government in a similar manner to Scotland and Wales. The historic province of Ulster covers a greater landmass than Northern Ireland: six of its counties are in Northern Ireland, three in the Republic of Ireland.

2. In United Kingdom law, Ireland was partitioned in 1921 under the terms of the Government of Ireland Act 1920. Six of the nine Ulster counties in the north-east formed Northern Ireland and the remaining three counties joined those of Leinster, Munster and Connacht to form Southern Ireland. Whilst the former came into being, the latter had only a momentary existence to ratify (in United Kingdom law) the Anglo-Irish Treaty that ended the Anglo-Irish War.

3. Unlike most areas of the United Kingdom, in the last year of primary school, many children sit entrance examinations for grammar schools. Integrated schools, which attempt to ensure a balance in enrolment between pupils of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and other faiths (or none), are becoming increasingly popular, although Northern Ireland still has a primarily de facto religiously segregated education system. In the primary school sector, 40 schools (8.9% of the total number) are integrated schools and 32 (7.2% of the total number) are Gaelscoileanna (Irish language-medium schools). The main

universities in Northern Ireland are Queen's University Belfast and Ulster University, and the distance learning Open University which has a regional office in Belfast.

4. The Mid Ulster dialect of English spoken in Northern Ireland shows influence from both the West Midlands and Scotland, thereby giving it a distinct accent compared to Hiberno-English, along with the use of such Scots words as wee for 'little' and aye for 'yes'. Some jocularly call this dialect phonetically by the name Norn Iron. Under the Good Friday Agreement, Irish and Ulster Scots (one of the dialects of the Scots language), sometimes known as Ullans, have recognition as "part of the cultural wealth of Northern Ireland". Often the use of the Irish language in Northern Ireland has met with the considerable suspicion of Unionists, who have associated it with the largely Catholic Republic of Ireland, and more recently, with the republican movement in Northern Ireland itself.

Items for control:

Speak on partition of Ireland.

Speak on the history of the Northern Ireland.

What is wildlife of the Northern Ireland?

What are political peculiarities of the Northern Ireland?

Експерт-повідомлення за темою:

Ulster Scots.

Media and communications in the Northern Ireland.

Лекційне заняття 9

ТЕМА 9. The Republic of Ireland

Main information

- north-western part of Europe
- official name: the Republic of Ireland (Éire)
- capital: Dublin
- population: 4 mil. people
- area: 72 000 km²
- 4 province and 26 counties
- currency: Irish pound
- languages: Irish and English



county= hrabství

1. General characteristics. Physical geography.
2. The system of law and government.
3. The system of education.
4. Language and religion.

Рекомендована література [3, 4]

Мета: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти базові знання про географічні, економічні, культурні, релігійні та освітні особливості Ірландії

Ключові слова: treaty,

1. The Republic of Ireland (Irish: Poblacht na hÉireann) is the official description of the sovereign state which covers approximately five-sixths of the island of Ireland, off the

coast of north-west Europe. The state's official name is Ireland (in the Irish language: Éire) and this is how international organisations and residents usually refer to the country. It is a member of the European Union, has a developed economy and a population of slightly more than 4.2 million. The remaining sixth of the island of Ireland is known as Northern Ireland and is part of the United Kingdom. The constitution provides that the name of the state is Éire, or, in the English language, Ireland. The state is a republic, with a parliamentary system of government. The President of Ireland, who serves as head of state, is elected for a seven-year term and can be re-elected only once. The president is largely a figurehead but can still carry out certain constitutional powers and functions, aided by the Council of State, an advisory body. The Taoiseach (prime minister), is appointed by the president on the nomination of parliament.

2. The Government is constitutionally limited to fifteen members. No more than two members of the Government can be selected from the Senate, and the 86 Taoiseach, Tánaiste (deputy prime minister) and Minister for Finance must be members of the Dáil. The current government consists of a coalition of two parties; Fianna Fáil under Taoiseach Bertie Ahern and the Progressive Democrats under Tánaiste Michael McDowell. The main opposition in the current Dáil consists of Fine Gael and Labour. Smaller parties such as the Green Party, Sinn Féin and the Socialist Party also have representation in the Dáil. Ireland joined the European Union in 1973.

3. Ireland has three levels of education: primary, secondary and higher education. The education systems are largely under the direction of the Government via the Minister for Education. Recognised primary and secondary schools must adhere to the curriculum established by the relevant authorities. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years, and all children up to the age of eighteen must complete the first three years of secondary, including one sitting of the Junior Certificate examination.

4. The official languages are Irish and English. Teaching of the Irish language is compulsory in primary and secondary level schools which receive money and recognition from the state. Some students may be exempt from the requirement to receive instruction in the language. English is by far the predominant language spoken throughout the country. People living in predominantly Irish-speaking communities (the Gaeltacht) are

limited to the low tens of thousands in isolated pockets largely on the western seaboard. Roads signs are usually bilingual, except in the Gaeltacht, where they are in Irish only. The National Cathedral of the Church of Ireland, part of the Anglican communion. The Republic of Ireland is 88% nominally Roman Catholic, and has one of the highest rates of church attendance in the Western World.

Items for control:

What is local government of Ireland?
Speak on famous people of Ireland.
What are state symbols of Ireland?
What is political system of the Republic of Ireland?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

Irish Civil War.
Constitution of Ireland 1937.
Economy of Ireland.

Лекційне заняття 10

ТЕМА 10. The United States of America

- 1.General characteristics.
- 2.The system of law and government. Washington D.C.



Items for control:

What is infrastructure of the USA? Speak on religion of the USA.
What are national holidays of the USA?
What is currency of the USA?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

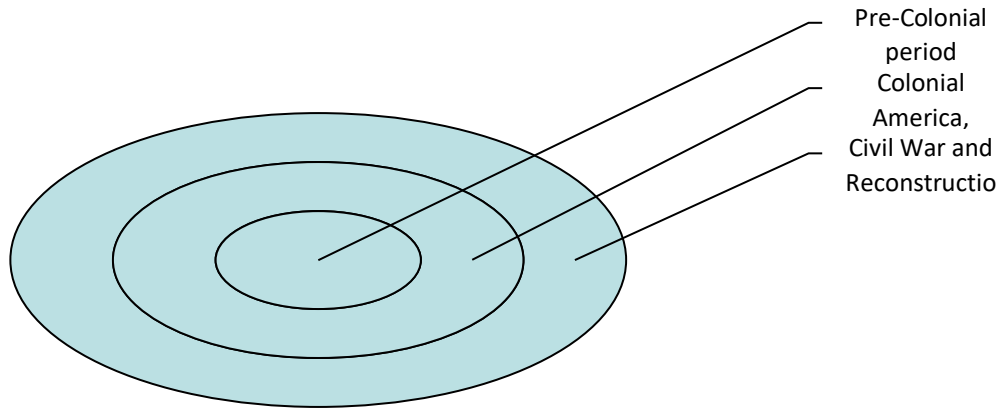
Parties and elections in the USA.
Mount Rushmore.

The Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers..

Лекційне заняття 11

Тема 11. American History in Short

1. Native Americans. Civil War.
2. The original states. Independence.



Items for control:

- How was America discovered?
- Speak on the history of capital of the USA.
- What are national holidays of the USA?
- What is currency of the USA?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

- 13 Original States.
- The Indians.
- The Native Americans.
- The Pre-Columbian History.

Лекційне заняття 12

Тема 12. The USA in present world

1. Money system.
2. The system of education.
3. Religion. Language.

Items for control:

- What are major religious branches in America?
- Speak on the Constitution of the USA.
- What are national holidays of the USA?
- What is currency of the USA?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

- Economic development of the USA

The Appalachian Mountain System .
International Relations of the USA in the present world.

Лекційне заняття 13

Тема 13. Canada

- 1.General characteristics.
2. The system of law and government
- 3.The system of education.
- 4.Religion. Language.

Official name	Status	Composition	Capital	National symbols	Head	Religion	Waters	Mountains	Language
Canada Dominion of Canada	Decentralized federation	10 provinces 3 territories	Ottawa	Red Ensign Maple leaf Beaver	The Prime Minister Monarch (Head of Commonwealth)	Roman Catholics	the Mackenzie River the Great Lakes the Niagara Waterfall	British Columbia, Alberta, and the Yukon.	Bilingual: English French

Items for control:

- What are major religious branches in Canada?
Speak on the language position in Canada.
What are sports in Canada?
What is currency of Canada?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

- Famous people of Canada.
Science and technology in Canada .
History of Canada.

Лекційне заняття 14

Тема 14. Australia

- 1.General characteristics.
2. The system of law and government
- 3.The system of education.
- 4.Religion. Language.

Official name	Status	Composition	Capital	National symbols	Head	Religion	Waters	Mountains	Language
Australia	The smallest continent The largest island Constitutional monarchy with a federal	mainland Australian continent and the island of Tasmania, along with many	Canberra	the Aboriginal Flag	the Monarch who is represented by the Governor-General, and the head of	Christian	the Murray River Kati Thanda–Lake Eyre		English (official)

	parliamentary democracy	smaller offshore islands.			government,				
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Items for control:

What is the official name of Australia?

Speak on biodiversity of Australia.

What are national symbols of the USA?

What is climate of Australia?

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

Ancestry and immigration.

Religion in Australia .

Culture of Australia.

Лекційне заняття 15.

Тема 15. Some More Glimpses on the English-Speaking World.

1. New Zealand. Tasmania.
2. Countries of Commonwealth.

Official name	Status	Composition	Capital	National symbols	Head	Religion	Rivers	Peaks	
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland	Constitutional Monarchy	England Scotland Wales The Northern Ireland	London	Union Flag Coat-of-arms-Britannica	Monarch (current King Charles III)	Anglican Church of England (presbyterian)	The Thames The Clyde	Snowdon	

2. A Commonwealth realm is a sovereign state that recognizes the British monarch as its head of state. These countries are part of the Commonwealth of Nations, and the current monarch is King Charles III. In each realm except the United Kingdom, the King is represented by a governor-general.

Items for control:

Who is the Head of the Commonwealth?

Speak on the language position in the English-speaking world.

Питання для наукової дискусії/роздумів:

New Commonwealth Commonwealth Games .

Commonwealth Symbols .

Навчально-методичне видання

Опорний конспект лекцій

Укладачі
Липчанко-Ковачик О.В.,

Тираж 10 пр.

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до
Державного реєстру видавців, виготовлювачів і розповсюджувачів видавничої
продукції ДК № 6984 від 20.11.2019 р.

Редакційно-видавничий відділ МДУ,
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