

3 THE TOWN I LIVE IN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

4 TALK ABOUT IT

p. 21

3 Choose the right answer a, b, c, or d.

- I love to round the old part of town, enjoying its peace and quiet.
a) rush b) sit c) tour d) wander
- The town stands mainly on the left of the river.
a) bank b) cliff c) coat d) shelf
- The farm area as far as the river.
a) advanced b) developed c) extended d) lay
- The current of this town is about 500,000.
a) group b) membership c) number d) population
- The hotel has been built on the of a lake.
a) border b) boundary c) edge d) front
- Uncle Bill has bought a piece of near the sea and is going to build houses there.
a) country b) earth c) land d) territory
- Our old house in a beautiful spot deep in the woods.
a) placed b) rested c) situated d) stood
- I am glad I chose this part of town to live in. It is such a peaceful
a) environment b) neighbourhood c) proximity d) surroundings
- There has been a lot of about the housing shortage in big cities.
a) advertising b) circulation c) communication d) publicity

6 GREAT BRITAIN, A GLIMPSE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

1 READ ABOUT IT

p. 43

PEOPLE

Population: 67,000,000 (2021 estimate)

4 TALK ABOUT IT

p. 45

2 Study the table and fill in the missing information.

Name	Date	Significance
New Year's Day	1.	A celebration of the beginning of a new year.
Good Friday	March or April	2.
Easter Monday	March or April	A Christian religious holiday.
3.	first Monday in May	A celebration in honour of the working people.
May Day	4.	A traditional celebration including festivals.
5.	on a Saturday in June	The celebration of King Charles III's Birthday.
Guy Fawkes Day	6.	Bonfires and fireworks; a reminder of the gunpowder plot.
7.	second Sunday in November	In honour of war veterans; red poppies are sold by the British Legion to raise money for veterans.
Christmas	8.	A Christian religious holiday.
9.	December 26	A traditional holiday when presents are given to salespeople, servants and others.

- 4 This chart covers the most important periods in British history.
Use the dates in the table below and fill them into the chart. Pick one of the monarchs or royal houses, study the historical details and prepare a short oral presentation.

1714–1901, 43 BC–410 AD, 1485–1603, 1649–1660		
The Celts	900 BC–55 BC	
The Romans	1.	
The Anglo-Saxons	450–1066 AD	
The Viking Invaders	8 th –11 th centuries	
The Normans	1066–1154	William the Conqueror (1066–1087)
The Middle Ages		
The Plantagenets	1154–1399	Henry II (1154–1189) Edward I (1212–1307)
The Houses of Lancaster and York	1399–1485	
The Tudors	2.	Henry VII (1484–1509) Henry VIII (1509–1547) Mary I (1553–1558) Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
The Stuarts – Civil War	1603–1649	James I (1603–1625) (James VI King of Scots) Charles I (1625–1649)
The Republic	3.	Oliver Cromwell (1649–1660)
The Stuarts	1660–1714	William of Orange and Mary (1688–1702)
The House of Hanover	4.	George I, II, III, IV (1714–1830) – Georgian period Victoria (1837–1901) – Victorian period
The House of Saxe-Coburg	1901–1910	Edward VII (1901–1910) Edwardian period
The House of Windsor	1910	Elizabeth II (1952–2022) Charles III (2022)

9 BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE USA

1 READ ABOUT IT

p. 64 PEOPLE

Population: 333,287,500 (2022 estimate)

14 CANADA, THE SECOND LARGEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

1 READ ABOUT IT

p. 106 GOVERNMENT:

Form of government: Constitutional monarchy, in practice a parliamentary democracy with a federal system.

Head of state: The **King/Queen** of the United Kingdom, who is also the **King/Queen** of Canada. In practice, the Governor General performs duties in **King's/Queen's** absence.

PEOPLE:

Population: 39,858,500 (2023 estimate)

1 READ ABOUT IT

PEOPLE

Population: 10,850,000 (2023 estimate)

4 TALK ABOUT IT

2 Read the article and fill in the missing facts given in the table below.

Czechoslovakia; April 4, 1949; collective security; 1999; Brussels

NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a regional defence alliance created by the North Atlantic Treaty. NATO's purpose is to increase the stability and freedom of its members through a system of 1) Members of the alliance have agreed to defend one another from attacks by other countries outside the Treaty or by terrorist groups. NATO has its headquarters in 2), Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on 3), in the first years of the Cold War era. The original purpose of NATO was to defend Western Europe against a possible attack by communist countries led by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The original signatories were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. Greece and Turkey entered the alliance in 1952, West Germany in 1955 and Spain in 1982. In 1990 the newly unified Germany replaced West Germany as a NATO member.

After the formal end of the Cold War in 1991 NATO reached out to former members of the Warsaw Pact, a communist military alliance created in 1955 by the USSR to counter NATO. In 4) former Warsaw Pact members Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic became members of NATO, bringing the total membership count to 19 countries. In 2002 Russia, once the USSR's largest republic, became a limited partner in NATO as a member of the NATO-Russia Council. In the same year NATO invited the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, formerly parts of the USSR, to join, along with Slovenia, formerly a part of communist Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia, once parts of 5), These countries were formally admitted to NATO in 2004. Albania and Croatia joined NATO in 2009, **Montenegro in 2017 and North Macedonia in 2020. Finland's NATO accession in 2023 has been spurred by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.**

In 2003 NATO expanded its mission beyond Europe for the first time in its history by assuming control of peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan.



20 LONDON, THE CAPITAL OF THE UK

1 READ ABOUT IT

p. 152 POPULATION

The population of metropolitan London is about 9 million, which represents about 13 per cent of UK's total population of 67 million (2021 estimate). According to tradition the only "real" Londoners are **cockneys**. Cockneys are best known for their accent. Since World War II two groups of immigrants have transformed London into one of the most multiethnic capitals in Europe. One of these groups is usually referred to simply as "**Asian**," and refers to those who originally came from the Indian subcontinent, and a second influential group is the **black population**, mostly from African countries, as well as the Caribbean. Jamaicans are also noted for their distinctive Rastafarian culture, made popular by reggae artists such as Bob Marley. Immigrants from Trinidad, Dominica and Saint Lucia reside in **Notting Hill**, one of London's trendiest multicultural neighbourhoods.

22 THE DAILY PROGRAMME, NATIONAL STEREOTYPES, INTERNATIONAL ETIQUETTE

4 TALK ABOUT IT

p. 175

5

Before travelling to a country, you should study the basic facts and etiquette of that country. Here is a brief summary about the United Kingdom taken from the International Business Centre Newsletter. It should help the businessmen to get acquainted with the country they are travelling to. After you've studied it, create a similar brief summary about the Czech Republic.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

- England is one of four regions of the United Kingdom, which also include Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England's population is approximately 57 million.

...

23 AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1 READ ABOUT IT

p. 177 GOVERNMENT

Form of government: Constitutional monarchy, in practice a parliamentary democracy

Head of state: King/Queen of the United Kingdom, who is also King/Queen of Australia; in practice the Governor General performs all functions in the King's/Queen's absence.

PEOPLE

Population: 26,709,000 (2023 estimate)

FOCUS

"The dream of a united Europe is almost as old as Europe itself."

1 READ ABOUT IT



p. 182

European Union (after Brexit)

The European Union (EU) is an organization of European countries dedicated to increasing economic integration and strengthening cooperation among its members. The European Union headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

The European Union was formally established on November 1, 1993. It is the most recent in a series of European cooperative organizations that originated with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of 1951, which became the European Community (EC) in 1967. The members of the EC were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. In 1992 the governments of the 12 member states signed the Treaty on the European Union, commonly called the Maastricht Treaty.

The Maastricht Treaty transformed the EC into the EU on January 1, 1993. In 1995 Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU. In May 2004 10 more countries took up membership bringing the number of EU member countries to 25. The 10 new members were Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. On January 1, 2007, when Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU, the total number of EU members increased to 27. The EU was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2012, in recognition of the organization's efforts to promote peace and democracy in Europe and in the following year on July 1, 2013 it welcomed its 28th member, when Croatia completed the accession process.



In June 2016 voters in the United Kingdom decided in a referendum to leave the EU. The United Kingdom left the EU on January 31, 2020.

The principal goal of the EU is to promote and expand cooperation among member states in economics and trade, social issues, foreign policy, security and defence, and judicial matters. Border controls were relaxed. Customs and immigration agreements were modified to allow European citizens greater freedom to live, work and study in any of the member states.

Another major goal of the EU has been to implement the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) which introduced a single currency, the euro, for EU members. The euro is the most tangible proof of European integration – the common currency in 20 out of 27 EU countries and used by some 350 million people every day. The benefits of the common currency are immediately obvious to anyone travelling abroad or shopping online on websites based in another EU country.

STRUCTURE OF THE EU

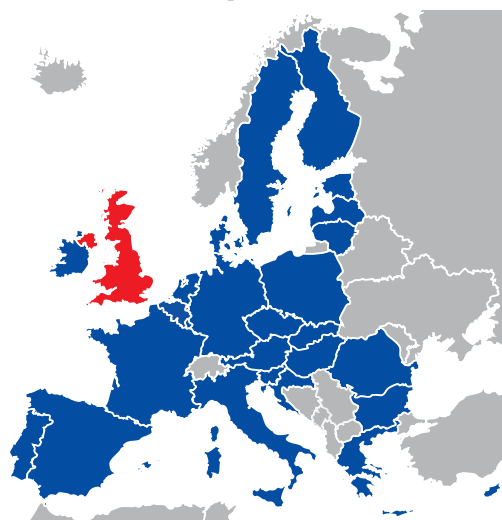
The institutions of the European Union are the seven principal decision making bodies of the European Union. They are the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the European Court of Auditors.

European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) is the assembly of the representatives of the 450 million Union citizens. Since 1979 they have been elected by direct universal suffrage. The Lisbon Treaty set the total number of EP seats to 751. **However, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU reduced that figure to 705 MEPs.** No country may have less than 6 or more than 96 MEPs. Parliament is one of the EU's main law-making institutions, along with the Council of the EU.

European Council

The role of the European Council is to provide the European Union with the necessary instructions for its development and to define the general political guidelines. It does not exercise any legislative function. However, the Treaty of Lisbon provides the option for the European Council to be consulted on criminal matters or on social security matters in cases where a State opposes a legislative proposal in these areas.



p. 183 **European Central Bank**

The European Central Bank (ECB, based in Frankfurt, Germany) manages the euro – the EU’s single currency – and safeguards price stability in the EU. The ECB is also responsible for framing and implementing the EU’s economic and monetary policy. The Bank works with the central banks in all 27 EU countries. Together they form the European System of Central Banks (ESCB). It also leads the close cooperation between central banks in the euro area – the 20 EU countries that have adopted the euro, also known as the Eurozone. The cooperation between this smaller, tighter group of banks is referred to as the ‘Eurosistem’.



COMPREHENSION CHECK

p. 184 **4 Read the article.**

EURO

The euro is the currency used by the Institutions of the European Union and is the official currency of the Eurozone, which consists of 20 of the 27 member states of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain. Denmark is the only EU country that is officially exempt from joining the Eurozone. All other non-Eurozone members are obliged to join once they fulfil the convergence criteria.



3 TUNE IN

p. 185 **A Listen to the European Union Fast Facts.**

Read the statements below and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Member States delegate authorized representatives to the EU institutions to represent the interests of the European Union as a whole.
2. The capital of the European Union is Strasbourg, France.
3. The EU is run by seven main bodies.
4. The European flag contains 27 stars, representing the member countries.
5. The Treaty of Lisbon amends the Treaty on European Union to explicitly exclude the possibility of Member State withdrawal.

4 TALK ABOUT IT

p. 186 **2 Read the timeline of events in EU history. Mark those which you consider the most important.**

Year	Event
...	...
2007	Romania and Bulgaria join the EU. The total number of member countries increases to 27.
2007	The Treaty of Lisbon is signed.
2009	The Treaty of Lisbon comes into force. It amends the Maastricht Treaty of 1992 and the Treaty of Rome of 1957.
2013	Croatia joins the EU as its 28th member.
2020	Following the June 2016 referendum, the United Kingdom leaves the EU on January 31, 2020.

6. Great Britain, a glimpse of the United Kingdom

p. 216 **TALK ABOUT IT**

Ex. 2: 1. January 1 2. A Christian religious holiday. 3. Labour Day 4. May 1 5. King's Birthday 6. November 5
7. Remembrance Day 8. December 25 9. Boxing Day

FEEDBACK

Population: 67,000,000 (2021 estimate)

9. Basic facts about the USA

p. 217 **FEEDBACK**

Population: 333,287,500 (2022 estimate)

14. Canada, the second largest country in the world

p. 219 **TUNE IN**

A: **Capital:** Iqaluit **Population:** 29,700 people (estimate 2006), *update: 36,900 people (estimate 2021)* **Location:** Canadian Arctic
Ethnic group living in Nunavut: Inuit **Temperatures in summer and winter:** +10 °C, -40 °C **Permanently frozen ground is called:** permafrost **Year of establishment:** 1999 **People must travel by:** Airplane, boat **Many Inuit people get food by:** Fishing and hunting **The shipment can be stopped by:** blizzard

TALK ABOUT IT

Ex. 1: 1. Viking 2. John Cabot 3. village 4. New France 5. Ottawa 6. maple leaf 7. referendum 8. Nunavut

Ex. 2: 1. the northern part of North America 2. second largest country 3. the Rocky Mountains, Mount Logan 4. the Mackenzie, the Yukon, the Fraser, the Columbia, the St. Lawrence 5. Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario 6. 3, 10, Ottawa; 7. Quebec; 8. King Charles III, Governor General, Senate, the House of Commons; 9. the French 10. maple leaf 11. Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg; 12. wheat

FEEDBACK

Population: 39,858,500 (2023 estimate)

18. The Czech Republic

p. 220 **FEEDBACK**

Official Name: Czech Republic **Capital:** Prague **Area:** 78,866 square kilometres **Population:** 10,850,000 (2023 estimate)

Official Language: Czech **Highest Peak:** Sněžka (1,603 meters) **Major Rivers:** Elbe, Oder, Morava, Vltava, Berounka

Form of Government: Republic **Head of State:** President **Head of Government:** Prime Minister **Legislature:** Federal Assembly

Political Administration: 7 regions **Major Cities:** Prague (1,357,000 /2023/), Brno (396,000 /2023/), Ostrava (283,500 /2023/)

20. London, the capital of the UK

p. 221 **TALK ABOUT IT**

Ex. 1: 1. 8 2. Thames 3. boroughs 4. a) the City b) Westminster c) the West End 5. theatres, concert halls, galleries
6. the Docklands 7. Notting Hill 8. a) popular street market at the eastern edge of the City b) was built in 1983 to prevent flooding
c) official home of the Prime Minister of Britain since 1732 d) one of the largest exchanges in the world e) a royal palace by the Thames River in south-western London, mainly dating from the Tudor period f) Trafalgar Square is dominated by Nelson's Column, a Corinthian column 51 m tall designed by British sculptor William Railton and constructed in 1842. It is surmounted by a stone statue of Nelson in full dress uniform by British sculptor H.E. Bailey. In 1867 four bronze lions were added to the base of the monument. Two fountains were set up in 1939 g) the meeting place of soapbox orators in Hyde Park h) Greenwich is famous as the site of the prime meridian, or 0° longitude, which passes through the old Greenwich Observatory. Also here are the clipper ship Cutty Sark and the Gipsy Moth IV, on which Sir Francis Chichester made a solo circumnavigation of the earth i) The Changing of the Guard ceremony is held in front of Buckingham palace. The guard's men wear red coats and black helmets j) forms part of the king's/queen's official birthday celebration each June k) famous insurance company, modern building designed by Richard Rogers l) one of the busiest airports in the world, located in western London m) City's chief administrator elected for a period of one year n) perform daily changing of the guard ceremony called the Horse Guards Parade

23. Australia and New Zealand

p. 222 **TALK ABOUT IT**

Ex. 1: 1) Indian, Pacific 2) 6 states, 2 territories 3) Mt. Kosciuszko 4) deserts and semi-deserts 5) creeks 6) the Murray, the Darling 7) over 26 million, European, Aborigines 8) wool, stations, shearer 9) Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne 10) British monarch (King/Queen), the Governor General a) Senate b) House of Representatives 11) James Cook, 1901 12) Wellington, Maoris 13) the kiwi, fly 14) Auckland

FEEDBACK

Australia – Facts and Figures

Population: 26,709,000 (2023 estimate)

New Zealand – Facts and Figures

Population: 5,235,000 (2023 estimate)