

ПЕРМСКИЙ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ  
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**Е. О. Зубарева, Е. А. Платонова**

**ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЧЕСКИЕ  
АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА**

**ВВОДНЫЙ КУРС (США)**



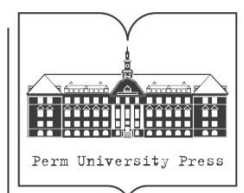
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное  
образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«ПЕРМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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В настоящем учебно-методическом пособии представлена лингвострановедческая и экстралингвистическая информация и реалии США. Пособие включает лексические, грамматические упражнения, а также банк текстов для перевода, лингвострановедческие вопросы и задания.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Лингвострановедческие аспекты перевода. Вводный курс (США)» предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся по языковым и неязыковым направлениям подготовки. Создание этого пособия продиктовано тем, что данная дисциплина реализуется как элективный курс и предполагает группы студентов, обладающих разным уровнем владения английским языком. Учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано в качестве как основного, так и дополнительного ресурса для обучающихся, владеющих английским языком на уровне А1, а также иностранных обучающихся.

Целями обучения являются формирование лингвострановедческой и переводческой компетенций, расширение общего кругозора. Обучающиеся изучают лингвострановедческие аспекты перевода путем освоения знаний об истории, географии, политической системе и культуре США. В задачи настоящего пособия входят формирование практических навыков предпереводческого и переводческого анализа англоязычных текстов, нагруженных культурными смыслами, оценивание культурного потенциала текста и навыки его трансляции на русский язык, а также навыки интерпретации лингвокультурем в ходе предпереводческого анализа текста, применения интеракциональных и контекстных знаний в межкультурной коммуникации.

В предлагаемом пособии представлена лингвострановедческая, экстралингвистическая информация и реалии США. Пособие включает вокабуляр, лексические упражнения, банк специальных текстов для перевода, лингвострановедческие вопросы и задания.

*От авторов*

# TOPICS, DISCUSSION, TRANSLATION

## 1. Geographical position



The United States of America (the U.S., the USA, or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to the east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories in the Caribbean and Pacific.

### Vocabulary

*Federal constitutional republic* – федеральная конституционная республика

*to comprise* – включать

*to be situated* – быть расположенным

*contiguous* – прилегающий, граничащий

*to lie* – простираться, быть расположенным, занимать

*to border* – граничить

*to possess* – владеть, иметь

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. How many states are there in the USA?
2. Where is the USA situated?
3. What countries is the USA contiguous with?
4. The USA possesses some territories in the Caribbean and Pacific, doesn't it?

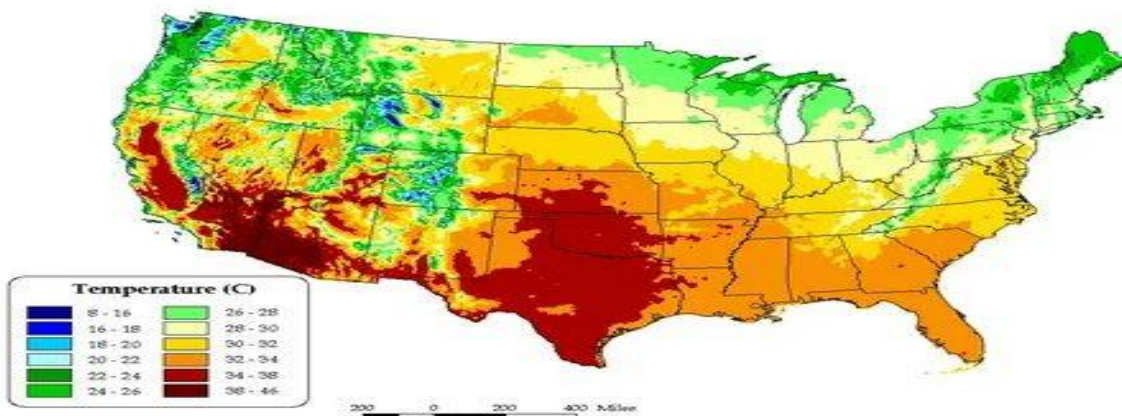
## 2. Translate the text.

The United States of America is a federal republic, which is located in the central region of North America between Mexico and Canada. “United States” is the continental United States encompassing 48 *contiguous states* and Washington, D.C., Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Alaska, the Virgin Islands and several U.S. territories. The country covers *a vast diversity* of ecosystems and features certain extreme and extensive geographic features. The United States is the 4th largest country in the world by area and covers a total area of 9,833,517 km<sup>2</sup> (3,796,742 sq miles) of which land covers 97.7% and 2.23% are water bodies. The highest point of the country is Mount McKinley at 6,168 m (20,236 ft). The United States is bordered to the north by Canada and to the south by Mexico. The contiguous 48 states or the Lower 48 are surrounded on the western part by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and to the south eastern part by the Gulf of Mexico. Alaska lies in *North America's north-western terminal* and Canada isolates the state from the lower 48. Washington, *District of Columbia*, which is the capital city, lies in the mid-Atlantic part of the east Coast of the United States.

## 3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.

## 4. Make a list of questions to the text.

## 2. Climate condition



The climate of the United States, based on its large size and diverse topography, is extremely wide ranged, which encompasses the entire global climatic conditions. The polar jet stream greatly influence the weather of the United States. The climate varies with the Hawaii's tropical rain-forest, Southern Florida's tropical savanna and Alaska's tundra and subarctic climates. The 100th meridian is the line that divides the humid and dry climates. The regions east of the line such as the south eastern parts of

the country have humid subtropical climate while the North eastern parts have humid continental climate. Steppe climate are prevalent to the west of the 100th meridian. The hot, arid and driest regions of the nation are the parts of the South western United States consisting of the Intermontane plateaus. Mediterranean-type climate is found in the southern parts of California and the marine West Coast climate is common in south eastern areas of Alaska. The Pacific Northwest regions of the United States is well known of receiving plenty of rainfall annually and is one of the wettest regions of the nation. Highland climates are common in the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada and Cascades.

The Nor'easters brought in heavy snowfall and violent thunderstorms to regions such as New England and the Mid-Atlantic. The Great Plains greatly effect the world's climatic condition which bring extreme climatic swings. The extreme cold weather conditions with very low temperature are predominant in regions such as tundra, the northern Alaska and the arctic. The world's highest temperature was recorded in Death Valley, California. Tornadoes are most common in the central United States and has been recorded the highest occurrence on Earth. Violent Hurricanes are predominant along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard. Destructive floods are common in the Appalachian region and the Midwest regions while the worst droughts effected regions are the south western portions of the United States.

### Vocabulary

*diverse* – разнообразный

*to encompass* – включать, охватывать

*jet* – струя

*humid* – влажный

*steppe* – степной

*prevalent* – преобладающий

*arid* – засушливый

*plateaus* – плоскогорье

*rainfall* – ливень

*swing* – колебание

*occurrence* – инцидент, случай

*flood* – наводнение

*drought* – засуха

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the climate in the USA?
2. What are the climatic conditions of the country determined by?
3. Where is the severe and very cold winter in the USA?
4. Where are the wettest places of the USA situated?
5. Why is the climate favourable in Hawaii?



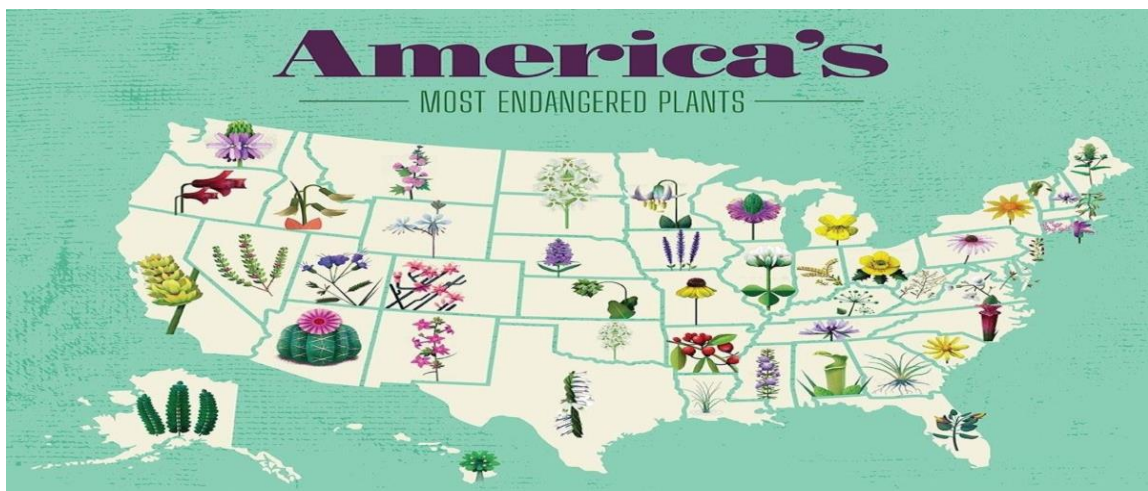
## 2. Translate the text.

Precipitation in the United States is scattered and varies widely throughout the country. The extratropical cyclones bring in major rainfall in the western, southeast, *southern portions* of Alaska annually. Rainfall in Hawaii and the western regions of the country are brought in by Pacific Storm systems. *Annual precipitation* is evenly distributed across the eastern and central United States. The regions such as *the Great Salt Lake* and the *Finger Lakes* receive *snowfall* due to *the lake effect*. *The Great Plains* and the southern corners of the nation experience *thunderstorms* that are brought in by the Southwest monsoon in combination with Gulf of Mexico and Gulf of California moisture.

## 3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.

## 4. Make a list of questions to the text.

### 3. Plant life



The dominant features of the vegetation are indicated by the terms forest, grassland, desert, and alpine tundra. A coniferous forest of white and red pine, hemlock, spruce, jack pine, and balsam fir extends interruptedly in a narrow strip near the Canadian border from Maine to Minnesota and southward along the Appalachian Mountains. There may be found smaller stands of tamarack, spruce, paper birch, willow, alder, and aspen or poplar. Southward, a transition zone of mixed conifers and deciduous trees gives way to a hardwood forest of broad-leaved trees. This forest, with varying mixtures of maple, oak, ash, locust, linden, sweet gum, walnut, hickory, sycamore, beech, and the more southerly tulip tree, once extended uninterruptedly from New England to Missouri and eastern Texas. Pines are prominent on the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain and adjacent uplands, often occurring in nearly pure stands called pine barrens. Pitch, longleaf, slash, shortleaf, Virginia, and loblolly pines are commonest. Hickory and various oaks combine to form a significant part of this forest,

with magnolia, white cedar, and ash often seen. In the frequent swamps, bald cypress, tupelo, and white cedar predominate. Pines, palmettos, and live oaks are replaced at the southern tip of Florida by the more tropical royal and thatch palms, figs, satinwood, and mangrove.

### Vocabulary

*vegetation* – растительность

*coniferous* – хвойный

*spruce* – ель

*fir* – пихта

*birch* – береза

*willow* – ива

*alder* – ольха

*aspen* – осина

*poplar* – тополь

*deciduous* – лиственный

*linden* – липа

*locust* – акация

*barren* – пустошь

*swamp* – болото

#### 1. Describe the vegetation of the USA.

#### 2. Translate the text.

*The grasslands* occur principally in the Great Plains area and extend westward into *the intermontane basins* and benchlands of the Rocky Mountains. Numerous grasses such as buffalo, *grama*, *side oat*, *bunch*, *needle*, and *wheat grass*, together with many kinds of herbs, make up the plant cover. Coniferous forests cover the lesser mountains and high plateaus of the Rockies, Cascades, and Sierra Nevada. Ponderosa (yellow) pine, Douglas fir, western red cedar, *western larch*, white pine, *lodgepole pine*, several spruces, western hemlock, *grand fir*, red fir, and the lofty redwood are the principal trees of these forests. *The densest* growth occurs west of *the Cascade and Coast* ranges in Washington, Oregon, and northern California, where the trees are often 100 feet (30 metres) or more in height. There *the forest floor* is so dark that only *ferns*, *mosses*, and a few *shade-loving shrubs* and herbs may be found.

#### 3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.

#### 4. Make a list of questions to the text.

## 4. Animal life



The animal geography of the United States, however, is far from a natural pattern, for European settlement produced a series of environmental changes that grossly altered the distribution of animal communities. First, many species were hunted to extinction or near extinction, most conspicuously, perhaps, the American bison, which ranged by the millions nearly from coast to coast but now rarely lives outside of zoos and wildlife preserves. Second, habitats were upset or destroyed throughout most of the country – forests cut, grasslands plowed and overgrazed, and migration paths interrupted by fences, railroads, and highways. Third, certain introduced species found hospitable niches and, like the English sparrow, spread over huge areas, often preempting the habitats of native animals. There has been a gradual northward migration of certain tropical and subtropical insects, birds, and mammals, perhaps encouraged by gradual climatic warming. In consequence, many native animals have been reduced to tiny fractions of their former ranges or exterminated completely, while other animals, both native and introduced, have found the new anthropocentric environment well suited to their needs, with explosive effects on their populations. The coyote, opossum, armadillo, and several species of deer are among the animals that now occupy much larger ranges than they once did.

### Vocabulary

*extinction* – вымирание

*habitat* – среда обитания

*sparrow* – воробей

*armadillo* – броненосец

### **1. Describe the animal life of the USA.**

### **2. Translate the text.**

A whole series of important types of animals spread beyond the limits of such regions or zones, sometimes over most of the continent. *Aquatic animals*, in particular, may live equally in forest and plains, in the Gulf states, and at the Canadian border. Such *widespread animals* include *the white-tailed (Virginia) deer* and black bear, the puma (though only in the remotest parts of its former range) and *bobcat*, *the river otter* (though now rare in inland areas south of the Great Lakes) and *mink*, and *the beaver* and *muskrat*. The distinctive coyote ranges over all of western North America and eastward as far as *Maine*. *The snapping turtle* ranges from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

### **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## **5. The famous American cities**



The famous American cities are Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York. Washington is the capital of the USA. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The city was founded in 1791 and named after the first president. Now Washington is the residents of the president and the congress. The center of the city is on Capitol Hill. The White House is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It is the president's residents. Washington is a large scientific and cultural center. There are five universities in the city. The national academy of sciences and the library of congress are in Washington too. The national museum, the old and new national galleries of art, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln memorials are among the city sites.



## Vocabulary

*to be founded* – БЫТЬ ОСНОВАННЫМ

*to name after* – называть в честь (кого-либо, чего-либо)

*resident* – резиденция

*Capitol Hill* – Капитолийский холм

*scientific* – научный

*memorial* – памятник, мемориал

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What are the most popular cities in the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. When was the capital of the USA founded?
4. Which is one of the oldest buildings in the city?
5. How many big universities are there in Washington?
6. What memorials can you find in the capital?

### 2. Translate the text.

## *New York*



New York is the largest city in the USA. It is an economic, financial, scientific and cultural center. Dutch settlers founded the city in the 17th century. The heart of the New York is Manhattan. It was heard that the Dutch built the first building of the town. Manhattan is a major commercial, financial, and cultural center of both the United States and the world. Many major radio, television, and telecommunications companies in the United States are based here, as well as many magazines, books, and other media publishers. Manhattan has many famous landmarks, tourist attractions, museums, and universities. It is also home to the headquarters of the United Nations. Manhattan has the largest central business district in the United States. It is the site of both the New

York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ, and is the home to the largest number of corporate headquarters in the country. It is the center of New York City and the New York metropolitan region. The business center of New York is near Wall Street. Another famous street is Broadway. It is the longest and the widest street in New York. There are the most famous theaters there. New York is the city of famous skyscrapers. The highest building is Empire State Building.

### Vocabulary

*Dutch settlers* – Голландские (норвежские) поселенцы

*publishers* – издательство

*landmark* – достопримечательность

*headquarter* – штаб-квартира

*NASDAQ* / National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation – американская фондовая биржа, специализирующаяся на акциях высокотехнологичных компаний (производство электроники, программного обеспечения и т.д.), одна из трех основных фондовых бирж Америки. Название происходит от автоматической системы получения котировок, положившей начало бирже

*Empire State Building* – Эмпайр-Стейт-Билдинг

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. When was the city founded by Dutch settlers?
2. What city is considered to be the heart of New York?
3. What are the main streets of New York?
4. What is the highest building in New York?

#### 2. Translate the text.

New York is the most *ethnically diverse, religiously varied, commercially driven, famously congested*, and, in *the eyes of many, the most attractive urban centre* in the country. No other city has contributed more images to *the collective consciousness of Americans*: Wall Street means finance, Broadway is synonymous with theatre, Fifth Avenue is automatically paired with shopping, Madison Avenue means *the advertising industry*, Greenwich Village connotes *bohemian lifestyles*, Seventh Avenue signifies fashion, *Tammany Hall* defines machine politics, and *Harlem* evokes images of the Jazz Age, African American aspirations, and *slums*. The word *tenement* brings to mind both the miseries of urban life and the upward mobility of *striving immigrant masses*. New York has more Jews than Tel Aviv, more Irish than Dublin, more Italians than Naples, and more Puerto Ricans than San Juan. Its symbol is the Statue of Liberty, but the metropolis is itself an icon, the arena in which Emma Lazarus's "*tempest-tost*"

*people* of every nation are transformed into Americans – and if they remain in the city, they become New Yorkers.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

### *Los Angeles*



Los Angeles is the largest city in the state of California and the second largest in the United States. Often abbreviated as L.A. and nicknamed The City of Angels, Los Angeles has an estimated population of 3.8 million and spans over 498.3 square miles (1,290.6 km<sup>2</sup>) in Southern California. In 2008, Los Angeles was named the world's eighth most economically powerful city by Forbes.com, ahead of Shanghai and Toronto but behind New York and London.

Los Angeles was founded in September 4, 1781, by Spanish governor Felipe de Neve as *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles del Río de Porciúncula* (The Village of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels of the river of Porziuncola). Los Angeles is one of the world's centers of business, international trade, entertainment, culture, media, fashion, science, technology, and education. It is known as the “Entertainment Capital of the World”, leading the world in the creation of motion pictures, television production and recorded music. The importance of the entertainment business to the city has led many celebrities to call Los Angeles and its surrounding suburbs home.

### **Vocabulary**

*span* – протяженность

*motion picture* – кинокартина, кинофильм

*celebrity* – знаменитость

*suburb* – пригород, окраина

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. What nickname has Los Angeles got?
2. How many people live in Los Angeles?
3. Who was the founder of L.A.?
4. Why do people call L.A. ‘Entertainment Capital of the World’?

### **2. Translate the text.**

Los Angeles, the heart of southern California, became *a world-class city* very recently. At the start of the 20th century it was considered merely “*a large village*”. This ascendancy is all the more remarkable considering that the city originally lacked some of *the essential building blocks* associated with cityhood, such as *a natural harbour*. Yet it overcame natural deficiencies and established itself as an important centre of commerce, agriculture, tourism, and industry. For more than a century it has been indelibly associated with *a benign climate, extensive leisure, and outdoor recreation*, as well as the special aura of celebrity associated with Hollywood. The lifestyle of Los Angeles residents (who are called Angelenos) relies on the automobile, idealizes *the single-family dwelling*, and *favours informality*. With notable exceptions, the skyline is primarily horizontal rather than vertical. Los Angeles is a place of extraordinary ethnic and *racial diversity*, owing largely to immigration, and, like other world cities, it reflects *a growing gap* between rich and poor.

Los Angeles has endured *the barbs* of many *detractors*. Critics refer to it either as a laid-back “la-la land” or, conversely, as a place reeling from earthquakes, fire, smog, gang warfare, and *riots*. The city’s defenders admire its mild climate and geographic variety. They claim that its major social problems are similar to those of all big cities and are perhaps even less severe there than elsewhere. In fact, some observers regard it as the most modern and quintessential American city.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

### **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**



## *Chicago*



Chicago is the largest city in both Illinois and the Midwest. The population is about 2.8 million people. Its metropolitan area, commonly named “Chicagoland”, is the most famous all over the world.

During the mid 18th century the area was inhabited by a native American tribe known as the Potawatomis, who had taken the place of the Miami and Sauk and Fox peoples. The first known non-indigenous permanent settler in Chicago, Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable, who was a man of mixed African and European heritage born in Saint-Domingue (modern day Haiti), arrived in the 1770s, married a Potawatomi woman, and founded the area's first trading post.

Chicago was founded in 1833, near a portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River watershed. Today, the city retains its status as a major hub, both for industry and infrastructure, with O'Hare International Airport being the second busiest airport in the world. The name “Chicago” is a French rendering of the Native American word *shikaakwa*, meaning “wild onion” or “wild garlic”, from the Miami-Illinois language.

In 2008, Chicago attracted 32.4 million domestic leisure travelers, 11.7 million domestic business travelers and 1.3 million overseas visitors. Among the places of interest one can find the Loop, a business center with stock exchange, the main trade State Street, Michigan Avenue - the most beautiful street of the city, part of which is famous for its luxurious hotels, restaurants and shops. The highest building in the USA is Sears Tower with 110 floors. The skyscraper consists of 9 towers of different height. Chicago Botanical Garden is popular for its Japanese and Pink garden which are situated on three islands. Chicago is worth watching.

### **Vocabulary**

*Potawatomis* – The Potawatomi (also spelled Pottawatomie and Pottawatomi, among many variations) are Native American people of the upper Mississippi River region. The Potawatomi were part of a long-term alliance, called the Council of Three Fires.

*trading post* – торговый пост

*portage* – переправа, транспортировка

*watershed* – водораздел

*hub* – центр

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. How many people live in Chicago?
2. What is the nickname of the state?
3. Who inhabited the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
4. Who was Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable?
5. When was Chicago founded?
6. What place in the world does Chicago's airport O'Hare take?
7. What is the origin of the name Chicago?
8. Name the most popular historical places of Chicago.

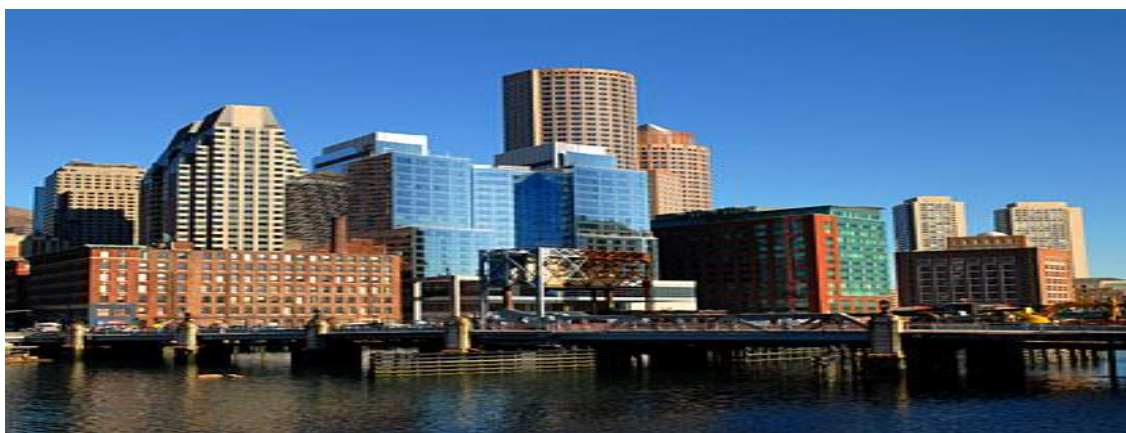
### **2. Translate the text.**

A drive across Chicago's lively neighborhoods is a trip around the world: the cultures of virtually every country can be found in food stores, restaurants, clothing shops, music and video dealers, places of worship, and *street-corner conversations*. *Chicago's dizzying* growth in the 19th century led to a reputation not only for *disorder* and political corruption but also for creativity in the arts, architecture, and business. The resulting economic opportunities also contributed to the diversity of the city's population.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

### **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## ***Boston***



Boston is the capital and largest city in Massachusetts, and is one of the oldest cities in the United States. The largest city in New England, Boston is regarded as the unofficial “Capital of New England” for its economic and cultural impact on the entire

New England region. Boston has the population of 645.169, making it the twentieth largest city in the country. Boston is also the anchor of the metropolitan area Greater Boston, home to 4.5 million people and the tenth-largest metropolitan area in the country. Greater Boston as a commuting region includes six Massachusetts counties, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Plymouth, and Worcester, all of Rhode Island and parts of New Hampshire; it is home to 7.5 million people.

Boston was founded on September 17, 1630, by Puritan colonists from England. The city's economy is based on research, electronics, engineering, finance, and high technology—principally biotechnology. The city has been experiencing gentrification and has one of the highest costs of living in the United States. Boston is sometimes called a “city of neighborhoods” because of the profusion of diverse subsections. There are 21 official neighborhoods in Boston used by the city.

Tourism comprises a large part of Boston's economy. In 2004, tourists spent \$7.9 billion and made the city one of the ten-most-popular tourist locations in the country. The city has a number of ornate theatres, including the Cutler Majestic Theatre, Boston Opera House, City Performing Arts Center, the Colonial Theater, and the Orpheum Theatre.

### Vocabulary

*gentrification* – облагораживание района

*profusion* – избыток

*ornate* – богато украшенный

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. Why is Boston called ‘Capital of New England’?
2. What is the population of Boston?
3. What counties does Greater Boston include?
4. When was Boston founded?
5. Who founded Boston?
6. What are the basic fields of the economy in Boston?
7. How many neighborhoods does Boston have?
8. Is Boston popular among tourists?

#### 2. Translate the text.

The area, the people, and the institutions within its *political boundaries* can only begin to define the essence of Boston. Its nickname “*Beantown*” has its origin in colonial times, when Boston, as a stop on a major *trade route* with the West Indies, had a steady supply of *molasses* from the Caribbean, thus leading to the creation of a popular dish that became known as *Boston baked beans* (beans baked in molasses). As a city and as a name, Boston is a symbol of much that has gone into the development of *the*

*American consciousness*, and its presence reaches far beyond its immediate *environs*. As the spiritual capital of the New England states, as *the progenitor of the American Revolution* and the nation, and as the earliest centre of American culture, Boston has influenced the country for some three centuries. Though Boston, like New England in general, has played a lessening role in national life since the early 20th century, it has remained the focal point of what may be the most diversified and dynamic combination of educational, cultural, medical, and *scientific activities* in the United States.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## *Philadelphia*



Philadelphia is the largest city in Pennsylvania and the sixth-most-populous city in the United States. In 2008, the population of the city was estimated to be more than 1.54 million. The city, which lies about 46 miles southwest of New York City, is the nation's fourth-largest urban area by population and its fourth-largest consumer media market as ranked by the Nielsen Media Research. Popular nicknames for Philadelphia include Philly and The City of Brotherly Love.

Philadelphia is home to many national historical sites that relate to the founding of the United States. Independence National Historical Park is the center of these historical landmarks. Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Liberty Bell are the city's most famous attractions. Other historic sites include homes for Edgar Allan Poe, Betsy Ross.

Philadelphia's major science museums include the Franklin Institute, which contains the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the

Mütter Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. History museums include the National Constitution Center, National Museum of American Jewish History, the African American Museum in Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is home to the United States' first zoo and hospital, as well as to Fairmount Park, one of America's oldest and largest urban parks.

## Vocabulary

*to estimate* – оценивать

*consumer* – потребитель

*attraction* – достопримечательность

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What place does Philadelphia take among the most populous cities in the USA?
2. What is the population of Philadelphia?
3. What are the nicknames of Philadelphia?
4. What is the most famous historical site in the state?
5. Has Philadelphia a great amount of history museums?

### 2. Translate the text.

Philadelphia has been described both as the elegant but rather jaded great lady and as the overage and *sickly spinster* of American cities. A more *realistic look* at Philadelphia, however, shows it to be a very modern and *vigorous city*, arising in gracious counterpoint to the deep serenity of an older city that has provided gentle but *firm intellectual*, economic, and *humanitarian direction* to the nation at whose birth it played midwife.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania, displays many characteristics of a small town. Its many trees, parks and other open spaces, and its quiet pace of life reflect in various ways *the genteel Quaker heritage* bestowed on the city by its founder, William Penn. Nearly everywhere are dignified reminders of the colonial and Revolutionary city and of Benjamin Franklin, a Philadelphian by adoption, who left his imprint on innumerable ongoing institutions, both cultural and commercial, in the city.

Beneath this facade, however, Philadelphia represents *an urban cluster* of national and international stature. Its place in history was secured by its role as the location of the signing of *the Declaration of Independence*, the constitutional convention of 1787, and second U.S. national capital. The Port of Philadelphia and Camden, one of the largest freshwater ports in the world, is the major element in *the official agglomeration* of Delaware River ports, collectively one of the busiest *shipping centres* in the world.



The enormous industrial production of the city and the surrounding metropolitan area represents a continuation of Philadelphia's early leadership in the Industrial Revolution and in American commerce and finance generally. Lying in the midst of the vast urban community stretching down the Eastern Seaboard, Philadelphia is an integral part of *the vibrant fabric* of contemporary social and economic life as well as *a tranquil oasis* joining together the spirit of America, past and present.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

### *San Francisco*



San Francisco holds a secure place in the United States' romantic dream of itself – a cool, elegant, handsome, worldly seaport whose steep streets offer breathtaking views of one of the world's greatest bays. According to the dream, San Franciscans are sophisticates whose lives hold full measures of such civilized pleasures as music, art, and good food. Their children are to be pitied, for, as the wife of publishing magnate Nelson Doubleday once said, "They will probably grow up thinking all cities are so wonderful." To San Franciscans their city is a magical place, almost an island, saved by its location and history from the sprawl and monotony that afflicts so much of urban California.

Since World War II, however, San Francisco has had to face the stark realities of urban life: congestion, air and water pollution, violence and vandalism, and the general decay of the inner city. San Francisco's makeup has been changing as families, mainly white and middle-class, have moved to its suburbs, leaving the city to a population that, viewed statistically, tends to be older and to have fewer married people. Now more than one of every two San Franciscans is "nonwhite" – in this case African American, East Asian, Filipino, Samoan, Vietnamese, Latin American, or Native American. Their dreams increasingly demand a realization that has little to do with the romantic dream

of San Francisco. But both the dreams and the realities are important, for they are interwoven in the fabric of the city that might be called Paradox-by-the-Bay.

Although San Franciscans complain of the congestion, homelessness, and high cost of living that plague the city and talk endlessly of the good old days, the majority still think of San Francisco the way poet George Sterling did, as “the cool grey city of love”, one of America’s most attractive, colourful, and distinctive places to live.

### Vocabulary

*steep* – крутой, обрывистый

*bay* – залив, бухта

*sophisticated* – изысканный

*to sprawl* – располагаться

*to afflict* – огорчать

*stark* – застывший

*congestion* – скопление, пробка

*decay* – распад

*interwoven* – переплетенный

*plague* – эпидемия

#### 1. Tell about the main facts about San Francisco.

#### 2. Translate the text.

The most prominent of San Francisco’s hills are Twin Peaks, *Mount Davidson*, and *Mount Sutro*, all of which exceed 900 feet (270 metres) in elevation. The best known are *Nob Hill*, where the wealthy “nobs” (nabobs) built extravagant mansions in the 1870s, and *Telegraph Hill*, which once looked down on *the Barbary Coast*, a neighbourhood formerly alive with *gaudy wickedness*. As a result of the pioneer planners’ prejudice in favour of *a squared-off grid*, the downtown streets march intrepidly up *precipitous slopes*, terrifying newly arrived drivers, making the cable cars more than sentimental anachronisms, and providing *splendid views* of the bay.

San Francisco Bay is *a drowned river valley*, submerged during the melting of the last glacial ice sheet. Enthusiastic and profitable filling of the tidelands has reduced its area at mean high tide from about 700 square miles (1,800 square km) in 1880 to a mere 435 square miles (1,125 square km). More than half of the bay is still fillable, but in 1965 the state legislature created *the Bay Conservation and Development Commission* to control further landfill projects. At its widest extent the bay measures 13 miles (21 km) across; its deepest point, 357 feet (109 metres), is in the Golden Gate, a narrow channel between the peninsula and *Marin county* to the north that connects the bay to

the Pacific. The maximum daily flow of water through the Golden Gate into the Pacific is seven times the flow of the Mississippi River at its mouth.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## *Miami*



As of 2019, Miami is home to 467,968 inhabitants with a median age of 40.7. The city's population has dramatically increased from the last census, which showed that the city was home to 399,457 inhabitants. About 56.6% of the city's residents as of 2019 were born outside the United States. The largest ethnic groups in Miami are the White, accounting for 77.1% of the city's population, followed by the Hispanics at 68.9%, African Americans at 15.6%, non-Hispanic White at 13.3%, and Asians at 1.2%. The city has a “minority-majority population”, “with the non-Hispanic White comprising” less than half of the city's total population. The most prevalent religion in Miami was Christianity, followed by Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism. Spanish is the most widely spoken language in the city, followed by the city's official language English and other languages like German, Swedish, and French. About 71.6% of the residents of Miami are American citizens. Due to the city's high population of Spanish-speaking inhabitants, Miami is often nicknamed the “Capital of Latin America”.

The median household income in Miami as of 2019 was \$42,966, and the median property value was \$358,500. Miami serves as a significant commercial and financial center, and the headquarters of many large companies are located in the city. The economy of Miami employs about 249,000 people in various large industries, including Accommodation & Food Services, Construction, Tourism, Finance & Insurance, Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services. About 72.3% of the city's working residents drove alone to work, and the average car ownership was one car per



household. The largest colleges and universities in and around Miami include the Miami Dade College, Miami International University of Art & Design, the Florida International University, etc.

## Vocabulary

*inhabitant* – житель

*resident* – местный житель

*income* – доход

*property* – собственность

*ownership* – владелец

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most common language in Miami?
2. What is another name of Miami?
3. Why is this city considered rich?

### 2. Translate the text.

*The Miami Seaquarium, Vizcaya Museum and Gardens* (1916; estate of industrialist James Deering), *Bayside Marketplace, the Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts of Miami-Dade County*, and *Jungle Island* (formerly Parrot Jungle and Gardens) are among the area's many attractions. There are museums of history, art, and science, as well as several theatre, music, and dance organizations. *Scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking*, windsurfing, and sportfishing are among the many popular outdoor activities, as are sailing regattas and *fishing tournaments*. Horse and *greyhound race-tracks* and *jai alai frontons* offer *pari-mutuel betting*. The city is home to several professional sports teams, including the Miami Marlins (baseball), Miami Dolphins (football), and Miami Heat (basketball), and the annual *Orange Bowl Festival* (January) features a parade and college football game. Biscayne National Park is south of the city, and Everglades National Park is southwest.

### 3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.

### 4. Make a list of questions to the text.

## *Las Vegas*



Las Vegas is a place of million-lightbulb signs and fantastic architecture, of readily visible wealth and carefully hidden poverty. It is a place of superlatives, both positive and negative. Within the city stand the largest glass pyramid in the world; one of the largest hotels in the country, with more than 5,000 rooms; and one of the most expensive hotels ever constructed, the Bellagio. The area along Las Vegas Boulevard and its adjoining near-downtown streets – the famous “Strip” – is the “City Without Clocks”, whose multibillion-dollar economy is devoted to servicing a wide array of impulses and addictions of many kinds. It is this Las Vegas, the flashy playground unofficially known as “Sin City,” that the American novelist and essayist Joan Didion once termed.

Downtown Las Vegas is built to serve not residents but guests – tens of millions annually. Once derided as a cultural backwater, Las Vegas has evolved into an economic power that outstrips the output of whole countries. It is one of the country’s leading vacation destinations, drawing far more tourists than the Grand Canyon or Yellowstone National Park.

### **Vocabulary**

*readily* – охотно

*hidden* – скрытый

*poverty* – бедность

*adjoining* – прилегающий

*flashy* – яркий

*to evolve* – развиваться

*to outstrip* – опережать

*destination* – пункт назначения

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Why does Las Vegas attract tourists so much?
2. What name did the American writer Joan Didion give this city?
3. What is the most expensive hotel in Las Vegas famous for?

**2. Translate the text.**

The old downtown at the centre of the city became overshadowed in the 1950s by *the Strip*, the portion of Las Vegas Boulevard (and adjoining side streets) running some 4 miles (6 km) to the southwest, where the city's most *ostentatious* and luxurious hotels, restaurants, casinos, and restaurants were built. The city spreads outward in all directions from Las Vegas Boulevard; the metropolitan area covers all of *Clark county*, a portion of Nye county to the northwest, and a small part of Mohave county, Arizona, to the southeast. It includes the incorporated areas of Boulder City, Henderson, and North Las Vegas as well as the unincorporated areas of Paradise, *Winchester*, *Spring Valley*, *Lake Mead Shores*, and *Sunrise Manor*. These areas are joined by several *arterial roads*, including the Bruce Woodbury (Las Vegas) Beltway, a ring road through the Las Vegas Valley.

Las Vegas is an *amalgamation* of many neighbourhoods. One of the more unusual is the planned *community of Summerlin*, partly outside the city limits. Built on land that was originally purchased by the wealthy industrialist, aviator, and motion-picture producer Howard Hughes in the 1950s, Summerlin was later developed beginning in 1990. About half of Las Vegas's population lives in single-family homes located in ethnically *homogeneous* communities. Another large segment lives in apartments and *town houses*, many in developments built around golf courses, *artificial lakes*, and *greenbelts* that stand in sharp contrast to *the tawny desert* beyond.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## *New Orleans*



The cultural life of New Orleans is a synthesis of contributions by both whites and Blacks. The white American heritage – with its roots in French-speaking Cajun society – is reflected in the business and commercial life of the city, while the immigrant heritage – Irish societies, German Oktoberfests, Italian St. Joseph’s Day altars – adds ethnic colour to urban conformity. The African American heritage is particularly rich. In antebellum days, free persons of colour were musicians, poets, journalists, business entrepreneurs, and landlords. Both Black freemen and slaves were renowned for their craftsmanship in such trades as bricklaying, iron grillwork, and carpentry. The contribution of African American musicians to the birth of jazz out of Black blues and “field hollers” and white dance tunes and hymns is well known. Facilities for recreation and relaxation in New Orleans are justly famous. New Orleans is often referred to as “the city that care forgot”, and it has always been a town for those seeking a good time. Its residents love music, dancing, and a “Continental Sunday” spent in amusements. The three factors that have contributed to its popularity with tourists are the Old World charm of the Spanish-French architecture in its Vieux Carré (French: “Old Square”), the reckless abandon of its Carnival and Mardi Gras, and its reputation as the birthplace, between the 1880s and World War I, of jazz.

### **Vocabulary**

*contribution* – вклад

*to reflect* – отражать

*conformity* – соответствие

*antebellum* – довоенный период

*heritage* – наследие

*slave* – раб

*craftsmanship* – искусство, мастерство

*bricklaying* – кирпичная кладка

*grillwork* – решетка

*carpentry* – плотничное дело

*recreation* – отдых

*amusement* – развлечение

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. What kinds of craftsmanship were popular in New Orleans?
2. What kind of ethnic groups did influence on the formation of the city's culture?
3. What does Old World charm mean?

### **2. Translate the text.**

The city of New Orleans lies in southeastern Louisiana, commanding the mouth of the great Mississippi-Missouri river system draining the rich interior of North America and delta at the Gulf of Mexico. It is the largest city in Louisiana, compassing 910 sq. km and anchoring the larger New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner Metropolitan area of 972.6 sq. km. New Orleans has a population of 383,997, while Greater New Orleans has a population of 1,271,845, as last recorded in 2020 by the US Census. Hurricane Katrina's hit on the city led to a massive population decline, displacing thousands of *residents*. However, the city retained some residents with a slight rebound in population since its *redevelopment efforts*. New Orleans is now considered the most populous area in all of Louisiana. The central portion of *New Orleans Metropolis* is almost entirely surrounded by water. *Lake Borgne* borders it to the east, *Lake Pontchartrain* to the north, wetlands to the west and east, and to the south, the Mississippi River. More than half of the land in the area sits either at sea level or below, and further inland rises to almost 371 feet.

New Orleans is Louisiana's lowest point and lies as low as -9ft below sea level. The low-lying city is prone and *vulnerable* to natural disasters due to its low elevation, high rainfall, and proximity to multiple bodies of water. The low flat terrain of the city's area has forced a complex system of man-constructed levees, canals, and *pumps* to reduce the risk of flooding. However, It had its share of severe damage in 2005 in the wake of the devastating Hurricane Katrina. As per *the Köppen climate classification*, New Orleans experiences a humid subtropical climate, with hot, humid summers and short, pleasant winters. The city hasn't witnessed much snowfall, as *freezing weather* rarely comes to town.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

### **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## *Dallas*



Dallas today is a cosmopolitan city known for its high concentration of restaurants and shopping centres. Skyscrapers, such as Bank of America Plaza (1985) and Reunion Tower (1978), create a striking night skyline. The population density is unusually low for a major metropolitan area, reflecting the predominance of single-family homes (about two-thirds of all dwelling units). The city is ethnically diverse, with less than half its population being of European descent. About one-fourth of the residents are African American, and more than one-third are Hispanic. Dallas became well known in popular culture as the setting for the eponymous television drama series (originally broadcast 1978–91); the ranch where the show was filmed is now a tourist attraction and convention centre.

Dallas has one of the country's largest concentrations of telecommunications and high-technology manufacturing and services companies. The top technology fields include software production, computer services, and manufacturing of computer hardware, semiconductors, and wireless communication equipment. Food processing, publishing, printing, and advertising are also important. Clothing manufacture is less significant than in the past, but the city is still known as a regional fashion and women's apparel centre. Aerospace manufacturing remains an economic factor, although production greatly decreased during the 1990s. Hundreds of oil companies are still headquartered in Dallas, as are many drilling-equipment supply firms and geophysical exploration firms; however, oil and gas extraction now has little economic impact. Cotton's importance to the city has also declined.

### **Vocabulary**

*cosmopolitan* – многонациональный

*density* – плотность

*descent* – происхождение

*eponymous* – одноименный

*semiconductor* – полупроводник

*equipment* – оборудование



*headquartered* – размещенный  
*exploration* – исследовательский  
*extraction* – добыча  
*wireless* – беспроводной  
*to decline* – снижать

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. What is Dallas famous for?
2. Where did the name of the city come from?
3. What is produced in Dallas now?

### **2. Translate the text.**

Due to its size, history, and variety of arts and culture centers, many popular attractions exist in and around Dallas. For sports fans, Dallas is home to the world-famous Dallas Cowboys professional football team. For nature lovers, there are quiet horse trails fewer than 13 kilometers from downtown. For history and *architecture buffs*, the *Fair Park National Historic Landmark District* is the largest example of Art Deco art and architecture in the world. Old City Park also hosts a museum of cultural history called *the Dallas Heritage Village*, which includes architecture.

One of Dallas's most popular events is the annual State Fair of Texas at Fair Park, which has been running since 1886. Estimates are that it brings over \$3.5 million to the local economy every year. Another unique attraction is *the Reunion Tower GeO-Deck*, a 170-meter-high observation and walkway. Shopping and dining enthusiasts will love *the tax-free shopping* for international travelers at North Park Center and the large array of trendy restaurants at Trinity Groves. Finally, visitors can catch a show, ballet, or opera at the AT&T Performing Arts Center, Wyle Theatre, Winspear Opera House, or Meyerson Symphony Center.

Though landlocked, Dallas has nevertheless long maintained a strategic transportation location. From its founding at a natural river ford, through railroad crossings, and now multiple highways and an international airport, many industries rely on Dallas as *an anchor* for their business in northern Texas. Because so much passes through Dallas, it has also been a collecting point for people from all over the world, resulting in a diverse economy and population.

### **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

### **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## 6. Language

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English is the de facto national language. Although there is no official language at the federal level, some laws standardize English. In 2006, about 224 million, or 80% of the population aged five years and older, spoke only English at home. Spanish, spoken by 12% of the population at home, is the second most common language and the most widely taught second language. Some Americans advocate making English the country's official language, as it is in at least twenty-eight states. Both Hawaiian and English are official languages in Hawaii by state law. New Mexico has laws providing for the use of both English and Spanish, as Louisiana does for English and French. Other states, such as California, mandate the publication of Spanish versions of certain government documents including court forms. Spanish is an official language of Puerto Rico.

### Vocabulary

*de facto* – фактически

*to standardize* – стандартизировать, приводить в соответствии со стандартом

*population* – население

*to advocate* – поддерживать, защищать, рекомендовать

*to mandate* – давать полномочия

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the national language of the USA?
2. How many people speak Spanish at home?
3. What languages are considered to be official in Hawaii?
4. What language can be used in California for certain documents?



## 2. Translate the text.

English is ever adopting new words from other languages (350 languages, according to David Crystal in “English as a Global Language”). About three-quarters of its words come from Greek and Latin, but, as Ammon Shea points out in “Bad English: A History of Linguistic Aggravation”, it is certainly not a Romance language, it is a Germanic one. Evidence of this may be found in the fact that it is quite easy to create a sentence without *words of Latin origin*, but pretty much impossible to make one that has no words from Old English.

With so many sources behind its evolution, English is *malleable*, with words also being invented regularly as well. Robert Burchfield, in “The English Language”, calls the language “*a fleet of juggernaut trucks that goes on regardless*”. No form of *linguistic engineering* and no amount of linguistic *legislation* will prevent *the myriads* of change that lie ahead.

## 3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.

## 4. Make a list of questions to the text.

## 7. Symbols of the United States



The Great Seal of the U.S.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson “*to bring in a device for a seal of the United States of America*”. After many delays, a verbal description of a design by William Barton was finally approved by Congress on June 20, 1782. The seal shows

an American bald eagle with a ribbon in its mouth bearing the device E pluribus unum (One out of many). In its talons are the arrows of war and an olive branch of peace. On the reverse side it shows an unfinished pyramid with an eye (the eye of Providence) above it.

### **Vocabulary**

*Continental Congress* – Континентальный Конгресс (во время и после Войны за независимость законодательный орган будущих США, действовал до принятия конституции Конфедерации)

*delay* – задержка

*to approve* – подтверждать

*ribbon* – лента

*one out of many* – единство из многих

*talon* – коготь

*providence* – провидение, предвидение, предусмотрительность

### **The U.S. Flag**

In 1777 the Continental Congress decided that the flag would have 13 alternating red and white stripes, for the 13 colonies, and 13 white stars on a blue background. A new star has been added for every new state. Today the flag has 50 stars. The red color signifies hardiness and valor, the white stands for purity and innocence, while the blue color represents vigilance, justice, and perseverance. Over the years, people have given new meanings to the colors which differ from the original interpretation. According to some people, the red color represents the blood shed by the Patriots who were fighting to protect the country.

### **Uncle Sam**

The image of Uncle Sam, with his white hair and top hat, first became famous on World War I recruiting posters. The artist, James Montgomery Flagg, used himself as a model. But the term dates back to the War of 1812, when a meat-packer nicknamed Uncle Sam supplied beef to the troops. The initials for his nickname were quite appropriate!

### **Apple pie**

Apple pie is one of the unofficial symbols of the US and is recorded as among the signature comfort foods in the country. Traditionally, apple pie is served with ice cream or whipped cream. Apple pie was introduced by the British, the Dutch, and Swedes to the colonies in the 17th and the 18th centuries.

### **The bald eagle**

The bald eagle is a national animal as well as the national bird of the US. The bird appears on the obverse side of the Great American Seal. The bald eagle is depicted holding 13 arrows on its left leg and a branch of olive on its right leg. The 13 arrows represent the original colonies, and the olive represents the country's desire for peace and its readiness for war. The bald eagle was almost extinct in the 20th century, but their populations have so far recovered. The bald eagle's name is derived from the old meaning of the word white-headed. The adult eagle is white-headed, and its tail is also white.

### **Smokey the Bear**

Smokey the Bear has become an American advertising ad campaign icon. It was created by the artist Albert Staehle and has been adopted by the US Forest Service, particularly in the campaigns on prevention of wildfires. The campaign has been one of the longest-running announcement campaigns in the country's history. The US Forest Service (USFS), the Ad Council, creative agency (FCB), and the National Association of State Forest (NASF) use the Smokey Bear in educating the public on wildfires caused by humans. The earliest campaigns featuring Smokey the Bear started in the 1940s.

### **Paul Bunyan**

Paul Bunyan is another American symbol that is represented by a giant lumberjack and has been commonly used in American folklore. Its origin is traced to the oral tradition of the loggers in North America and was popularized in 1916. So far, it has been a subject of different musical pieces, theatrical productions, and commercial works. His statues are displayed in different places all over North America.

### **Liberty Bell**

Liberty Bell is found in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it is one of America's iconic symbols. The bell was initially housed in the Independence Hall, but today it is housed in the Independence National Historical Park at the Liberty Bell Centre. It was commissioned by the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania in 1752. After WWII, the National Park Service took custody of the bell.

## **Vocabulary**

*to decide* – решить

*stripe* – полоска

*image* – образ

*to date back to* – датироваться

*meat-packer* – рабочий мясного завода, упаковщик мяса

*to supply* – поставлять

*troop* – отряд, армия, войска

*to depict* – изображать

*to derive* – выводить, получать

*lumberjack* – дровосек

*logger* – лесоруб

*custody* – опека, хранение

### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Who was in the committee of the Continental Congress in 1776?
2. What kind of description has the seal got?
3. How many white and red stripes has the flag got of the USA?
4. When was the image of Uncle Sam popular?
5. What is Paul Bunyan represented?
6. Where is Liberty Bell found?

### **2. Translate one of the texts.**

## **8. Sport**



Sports play an important role in American society. They enjoy tremendous popularity but more important they are vehicles for transmitting such values as justice, fair play, and teamwork. Sports have contributed to racial and social integration.

Early Americans like Benjamin Franklin and President Thomas Jefferson stressed the need for exercise and fitness promoting for example running and swimming. In the 20th century, American presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy continued to encourage physical activity.

The sporting culture of the U.S. is different from that of many other countries. Compared to any other nation, Americans prefer a unique set of sports. For example, soccer, the most popular sport in the world, is not as popular in the U.S. compared to the four most popular team sports – namely baseball, American football, basketball, and ice hockey.

Sports have been a major part of American broadcasting since the early days of radio. Today, television networks pay millions of dollars for the rights to broadcast sporting events. Contracts between leagues and broadcasters stipulate how often games must be interrupted for commercials. Broadcasters also covet the television contracts for the major sports leagues in order to amplify their ability to promote their programming to the audience, especially young and middle-aged adult males.

In the broadest sense of the definition of sports – physical recreation of all sorts – the four most popular sports among the general population of the United States are exercise walking (90 million), exercising with equipment (53 million), swimming (52 million) and camping (47 million). The most popular competitive sport (and fifth most popular recreational sport) is bowling (43 million). Other most popular sports are fishing (35 million), bicycling (37 million), weightlifting (33 million), aerobics (30 million), and hiking (28 million).

### Vocabulary

*vehicle* – транспортное средство

*to stress* – акцентировать внимание, уделять внимание

*to encourage* – поощрять, поддерживать

*to compare* – сравнивать

*commercial* – коммерческий, торговый

*to amplify* – расширять, увеличивать, развивать

*middle-aged* – среднего возраста

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the reason of such popularity of sport in America?
2. Who developed the interest to physical activity?
3. What are the most popular kinds of sport in States?
4. Does the government spend a lot of money for sport?

#### 2. Translate the text.

American sports are an important part of American culture. Colonists in the mid-1800s America developed baseball as a pastime deeply rooted in American culture. *The AMCS* program initiative, “Sports and Society: Culture, Power, and Identity”,

probes the impact of American sports on broader *discourses* concerning politics, the economy, nationhood, and identity formation in the contemporary moment.

The most popular team sports in the United States are baseball, basketball, Football (American Football), ice hockey, and soccer. These sports are widely watched on television and have fully professional leagues with *varsity status* at many Division I colleges and high schools nationwide.

The popularity of these sports has enabled them to shape larger national conversations around topics such as politics, economics, nationhood, and identity formation. For example, baseball's popularity has led to discussions surrounding the national pastime's links to American culture and history. This has led to discussions around baseball's ties to civil rights issues in the 20th century. Similarly, discussion around Football has focused on its role in shaping political views of race and gender.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## 9. Music



Music intertwines with aspects of American social and cultural identity, including through social class, race and ethnicity, geography, religion, language, gender and sexuality. The relationship between music and race is perhaps the most potent determiner of musical meaning in the United States. The development of an African American musical identity has been a constant theme in the music history of the United States. By the mid-19th century, a distinctly African American folk tradition was well-known and widespread, and African American musical techniques, instruments and images became a part of mainstream American music through spirituals, minstrel shows and slave songs. African American musical styles became an integral part of American popular music through blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and then rock and roll, soul and hip hop; all of these styles were consumed by Americans of all races, but were created

in African American styles and idioms before eventually becoming common in performance and consumption across racial lines. In contrast, country music derives from both African and European, as well as Native American and Hawaiian, traditions and yet has long been perceived as a form of white music. Country music is also intertwined with geographic identity, and is specifically rural in origin and function; other genres, like R&B and hip hop, are perceived as inherently urban. For much of American history, music-making has been a “feminized activity”. In the 19th century, amateur piano and singing were considered proper for middle- and upper-class women. Women were also a major part of early popular music performance, though recorded traditions quickly become more dominated by men. Most male-dominated genres of popular music include female performers as well, often in a niche appealing primarily to women; these include gangsta rap and heavy metal.

### Vocabulary

*to intertwine* – переплестать, сплестать

*widespread* – распространенный

*minstrel* – менестрель (общее название поэта-музыканта, профессионального певца Средневековья (с XII в.) и раннего Возрождения, зарабатывавшего пением и игрой на музыкальных инструментах по памяти. Близкое по значению слово «жонглер» (франц. *jongleur*) обычно трактуется более широко, в смысле затейника всякого рода (не только музыкант, но и рассказчик, шут, фокусник, акробат)).

*to derive* – происходить, иметь происхождение

*to perceive* – воспринимать, осознавать

*niche* – ниша

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the determiner of musical meaning in the USA?
2. What became a part of American music by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century?
3. What heritage does country music have?
4. How do you understand the phrase: ‘feminized activity’?

#### 2. Translate the text.

At the beginning of the 21st century, and seen from a worldwide perspective, it is the American popular music that had its origins among African Americans at the end of the 19th century that, in all its many forms – ragtime, jazz, swing, jazz-influenced popular song, blues, rock and roll and its art legacy as rock and later hip-hop – has become America’s greatest contribution to the world’s culture, the one *indispensable* and *unavoidable* art form of the 20th century.

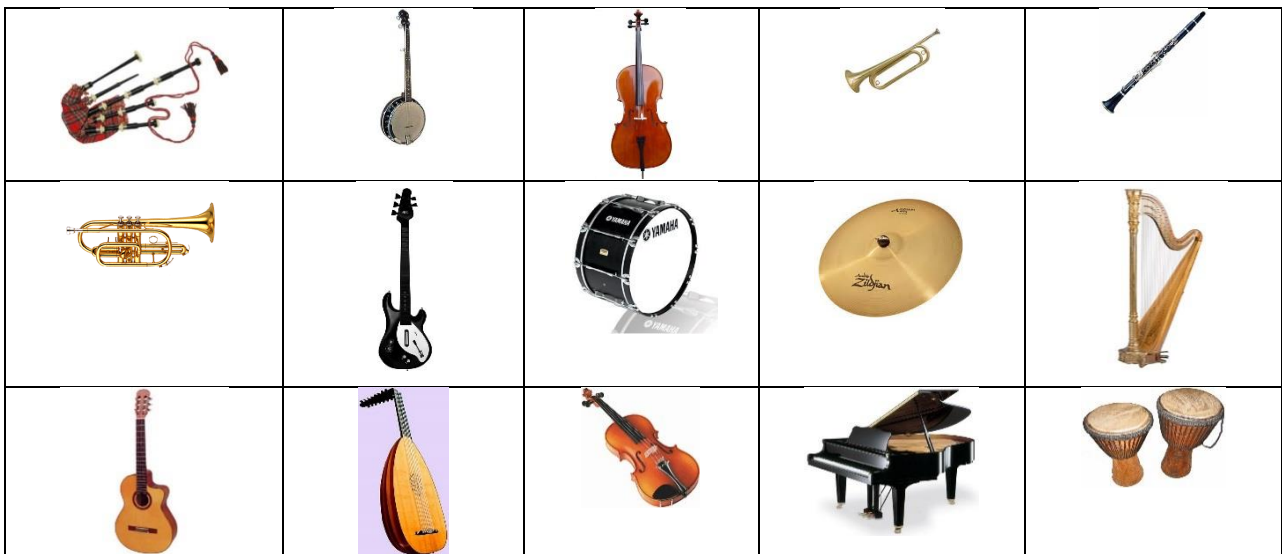


The recognition of this fact was a long time coming and has had to battle *prejudice* and misunderstanding that continues today. Indeed, jazz-inspired American popular music has not always been well served by its own *defenders*, who have tended to romanticize rather than explain and describe. In broad outlines, the history of American popular music involves *the adulteration* of a “pure” form of folk music, largely inspired by the work and spiritual and protest music of African Americans. But it involves less the adulteration of those pure forms by commercial motives and commercial sounds than the constant, *fruitful hybridization* of folk forms by other sounds, other musics – art and *avant-garde* and purely commercial, Bach and Broadway meeting at Birdland. Most of the watershed years turn out to be *permeable*; as the man who is by now recognized by many as the greatest of all American musicians, Louis Armstrong, once said, “There ain’t but two kinds of music in this world. Good music and bad music, and good music you tap your toe to”.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

**5. Match pictures with the names of musical instruments:**



*cymbals cornet violin piano tam-tambagpipe bugle  
cello drum clarinet harp guitar bass guitar banjo lute*

### Test

1. What is not a string instrument:

a) cello b) flute c) lute d) mandolin

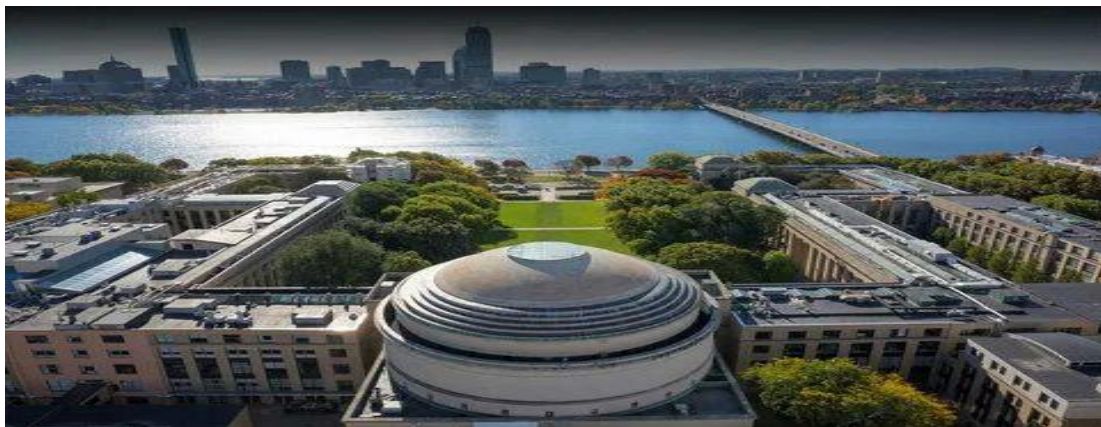
2. What is not a brass instrument:

a) bassoon d) cornet c) trombone d) trumpet



3. Which is not a wood-wind instrument:  
a) bassoon b) oboe c) piccolo d) triangle
4. Which is not a percussion instrument:  
a) chimes b) kettle-drum c) tam-tam d) whistle
5. Which is not a kind of voice:  
a) bass b) baritone c) contralto d) recitative
6. Which is not a group of musicians:  
a) band b) orchestra c) quintet d) polyphony
7. Which is not a kind of vocal music:  
a) ballad b) carol c) lullaby d) symphony
8. Which is not a kind of music:  
a) ballet b) opera c) oratorio d) symphony

## 10. Science and technology



The United States has been a leader in scientific research and technological innovation since the late 19th century. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell was awarded the first U.S. patent for the telephone. Thomas Edison's laboratory developed the phonograph, the first long-lasting light bulb, and the first movie camera. In the early 20th century, the automobile companies of Ransom E. Olds and Henry Ford promoted the assembly line. The rise of Nazism in the 1930s led many European scientists, including *Albert Einstein* and Enrico Fermi, to immigrate to the United States. During World War II, the Manhattan Project developed nuclear weapons, ushering in the Atomic Age. The Space Race produced rapid advances in rocketry, materials science, and computers. The United States largely developed the ARPANET\* and its successor, the Internet. Americans possess high levels of technological consumer goods. The country is the primary developer and grower of genetically modified food; more than half of the world's land planted with biotech crops is in the United States.

ARPANET (*Advanced Research Projects Agency Network*) – компьютерная сеть, созданная в 1969 году в США компанией ARPA и являющаяся прообразом сети Интернет. Это была первая в мире сеть, перешедшая на маршрутизацию пакетов данных (1 января 1983 года). ARPANET прекратила свое существование в июне 1990 года.

## Vocabulary

*research* – исследование

*to be awarded* – получить награду, быть награжденным

*assembly line* – конвейер

*Nazism* – нацизм

*nuclear weapon* – ядерное оружие

*usher* – сопровождать, представлять

*rapid* – быстрый, стремительный

*advance* – продвижение, прогресс, достижение

*rocketry* – ракетная техника

*crops* – зерновые

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. Since what time does the USA become a leader in technology?
2. Who invented the telephone in 1876?
3. Who promoted the assembly line in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?
4. What influenced the immigration of the scientists to the USA?
5. Is the genetically modified food popular in the USA?

### 2. Translate the text.

Science and technology have played a significant role in shaping America's development and progress. The United States has been at the forefront of scientific and technological *advancements*, which have led to innovations that have transformed the world. In this blog, we'll take a closer look at science and technology in America and how they are driving innovation and progress.

The history of science and technology in America dates back to the colonial period, with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Edison being among *the notable inventors* of their time. The early innovations in the country led to the development of modern technologies, including computers, smartphones, and the internet.

Today, the United States remains a leader in science and technology, with several companies and research institutions at the forefront of innovation. American companies such as Apple, Google, and Microsoft have transformed the way we live and work,

while *research institutions* such as NASA and the National Institutes of Health have made groundbreaking *discoveries* in space *exploration* and medical research.

**3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

**4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## **11. Foreign relations and military**



The United States exercises global economic, political, and military influence. It is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and New York City hosts the United Nations Headquarters. Almost all countries have embassies in Washington, D.C., and many have consulates around the country. Likewise, nearly all nations host American diplomatic missions. However, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Bhutan, Sudan, and the Republic of China (Taiwan) do not have formal diplomatic relations with the United States.

The United States enjoys strong ties with the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, Israel, and fellow NATO members. It also works closely with its neighbors through the Organization of American States and free trade agreements such as the trilateral North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico.

The president holds the title of commander-in-chief of the nation's armed forces and appoints its leaders, the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The United States Department of Defense administers the armed forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The Coast Guard is run by the Department of Homeland Security in peacetime and the Department of the Navy in time of war. In 2008, the armed forces had 1.4 million personnel on active duty. The Department of Defense also employed about 700,000 civilians, not including contractors. Military service is voluntary, though conscription may occur in wartime through the Selective Service System. Outside of the United States, the military operates 865 bases and facilities,

with personnel deployed to more than 150 countries. Total U.S. military spending in 2008, more than \$600 billion, was over 41% of global military spending and greater than the next fourteen largest national military expenditures combined. The per capita spending of \$1,967 was about nine times the world average; at 4% of GDP, the rate was the second-highest among the top fifteen military spenders, after Saudi Arabia. In September 2009, there were about 130,000 U.S. troops deployed to Iraq and 62,000 deployed to Afghanistan. As of October 9, 2009, the United States had suffered 4,349 military fatalities during the Iraq War, and 869 during the War in Afghanistan.

## Vocabulary

*military influence* – военное влияние

*Security Council* – Совет безопасности

*embassy* – посольство

*consulates* – консульство

*likewise* – подобно, так же

*free trade agreement* – соглашение о беспощинной торговле

*trilateral* – трехсторонний

*commander-in-chief* – главнокомандующий

*The United States Department of Defense* – Министерство Обороны США

*Marine Corps* – Корпус морской пехоты

*The Coast Guard* – Береговая Охрана

*to run* – управлять

*the Department of Homeland Security* – Министерство Национальной Безопасности

*the Department of the Navy* – Военно-морское министерство

*the Selective Service System* – система воинской повинности для отдельных граждан

*military spending* – издержки на военную силу

*expenditures* – расходы, затраты

*per capita* – на душу населения, на человека

*to deploy* – развертывать, разворачивать, дислоцировать

### 1. Read the names of the countries.

Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Bhutan, Sudan, and the Republic of China (Taiwan), the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, Israel, Afghanistan.

## **2. Answer the questions.**

1. What countries do not have diplomatic relations with the USA?
2. What is the title of the president?
3. What does the USA Department of Defense administer?
4. How many troops were deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in 2008?

## **3. Translate the text.**

As a key issue in the nation's past, present, and future, United States foreign policy is truly a cooperative effort of both *the executive and legislative branches of the federal government*.

The Department of State leads the overall development and supervision of U.S. foreign policy. Along with its many U.S. *embassies* and *missions* in countries worldwide, the Department of State works to apply its Foreign Policy Agenda "to build and *sustain* a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community".

Especially since the end of World War II, other executive branch departments and agencies have started working along with the Department of State to address specific foreign policy issues such as *counterterrorism*, *cybersecurity*, climate and environment, *human trafficking*, and women's issues.

In addition, *the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs* lists the following areas of foreign policy concern: "export controls, including nonproliferation of *nuclear technology* and *nuclear hardware*; measures to foster commercial interaction with foreign nations and to safeguard American business abroad; international commodity agreements; international education; and protection of American citizens abroad and *expatriation*".

While the worldwide influence of the United States remains strong, it is declining in the area of *economic output* as the wealth and prosperity of nations like China, India, Russia, Brazil, and consolidated nations of the European Union has increased.

## **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

## **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## 12. American holidays



Americans celebrate a variety of federal holidays and other national observances throughout the year. American holidays can be secular, religious, international, or uniquely American. With the wide variety of federal holidays, and the many levels of American government, it can be confusing to determine what public and private facilities are open on or around a given federal holiday.

**New Year's Day** is January 1. The celebration of this federal holiday begins the night before, when Americans gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year. Many Americans make New Year's resolutions.

**Martin Luther King Day** is a federal holiday celebrated on the third Monday in January. The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. was an African-American clergyman who is recognized for his tireless efforts to win civil rights for all people through non-violent means.

**Groundhog Day** is February 2, and has been celebrated since 1887. On Groundhog Day, crowds gather in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, to see if groundhog Punxsutawney Phil sees his shadow after emerging from his burrow, thus predicting six more weeks of winter weather.

**Valentine's Day** is celebrated on February 14. The day was named after an early Christian martyr, and on Valentine's Day, Americans give presents like candy or flowers to the ones they love. The first mass-produced valentine cards were sold in the 1840s.

**Washington's Birthday** is a federal holiday observed the third Monday of February to honor George Washington, the first President of the United States. This date



is commonly called Presidents' Day and many groups honor the legacy of past presidents on this date.

**Easter** falls on a spring Sunday that varies from year to year. Easter is a Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. For Christians, Easter is a day of religious services and the gathering of family. Many Americans follow old traditions of coloring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candy.

**Earth Day** is observed on April 22. First celebrated in 1970 in the United States, it inspired national legislation such as the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. Earth Day is designed to promote ecology, encourage respect for life on earth, and highlight concern over pollution of the soil, air, and water.

**National Arbor Day** was proclaimed as the last Friday in April by President Richard Nixon in 1970. A number of state Arbor Days are observed at other times to coincide with the best tree planting weather, from January and February in the south to May in the far north. The observance began in 1872, when Nebraska settlers and homesteaders were urged to plant trees on the largely treeless plains.

**Mother's Day** celebrates mothers every second Sunday of May. President Woodrow Wilson, who issued a proclamation in 1914, asked Americans to give a public expression of reverence to mothers on this day. Carnations have come to represent Mother's Day, following President William McKinley's habit of always wearing a white carnation, his mother's favorite flower.

**Memorial Day** is a federal holiday observed the last Monday of May. It originally honored the people killed in the American Civil War, but has become a day on which the American dead of all wars, and the dead generally, are remembered in special programs held in cemeteries, churches, and other public meeting places. The flying of the American flag is widespread.

**Flag Day**, celebrated June 14, has been a presidentially proclaimed observance since 1916. Although Flag Day is not a federal holiday, Americans are encouraged to display the flag outside their homes and businesses on this day to honor the history and heritage the American flag represents.

**Father's Day** celebrates fathers every third Sunday of June. Father's Day began in 1909 in Spokane, Washington, when a daughter requested a special day to honor her

father, a Civil War veteran who raised his children after his wife died. The first presidential proclamation honoring fathers was issued in 1966 by President Lyndon Johnson.

**Independence Day** is July 4. This federal holiday honors the nation's birthday - the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It is a day of picnics and patriotic parades, a night of concerts and fireworks. The flying of the American flag is widespread.

**Labor Day** is the first Monday of September. This federal holiday honors the nation's working people, typically with parades. For most Americans it marks the end of the summer vacation season and the start of the school year.

**Columbus Day** is a federal holiday celebrated on the second Monday in October. The day commemorates October 12, 1492, when Italian navigator Christopher Columbus landed in the New World. The holiday was first proclaimed in 1937 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**Halloween** is celebrated on October 31. On Halloween, American children dress up in funny or scary costumes and go "trick or treating" by knocking on doors in their neighborhood. The neighbors are expected to respond by giving them small gifts of candy or money.

**Veterans Day** is celebrated on November 11. Originally called Armistice Day, this federal holiday was established to honor Americans who had served in World War I, but it now honors veterans of all wars in which the U.S. has fought. Veterans' organizations hold parades, and the president places a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

**Thanksgiving Day** is a federal holiday celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. The holiday began in 1621, when Puritans, who had just enjoyed a bountiful harvest, showed their gratitude to the Native Americans for their help by hosting a feast to give thanks. The Thanksgiving feast became a national tradition and almost always includes some of the foods served at the first feast: roast turkey, cranberry sauce, potatoes, and pumpkin pie.

**Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day** is December 7. In 1994, Congress designated this national observance to honor the more than 2,400 military service personnel who



died on this date in 1941, during the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by Japanese forces. The attack on Pearl Harbor caused the United States to enter World War II.

**Christmas Day** is a federal holiday celebrated on December 25. Christmas is a Christian holiday marking the birth of the Christ Child. Decorating houses and yards with lights, putting up Christmas trees, giving gifts, and sending greeting cards have become traditions even for many non-Christian Americans.

### Vocabulary

*variety* – разнообразие

*observance* – соблюдение, церемония

*secular* – мирской, земной, светский

*prosperous* – процветающий, преуспевающий

*tireless* – неутомимый, неустанный

*burrow* – нора

*hard-boiled* – сваренный вкрутую

*homesteaders* – владелец участка, поселенец

*wreath* – венок

*bountiful* – добрый, щедрый, храбрый, доблестный

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. When is New Year's Day celebrated?
2. Who was Martin Luther King?
3. What does it mean if the groundhog sees his shadow after emerg-ing from his burrow?
4. Who mostly celebrates Easter and why?
5. When is Earth Day celebrated?
6. What is this holiday devoted to?
7. What kind of holiday is celebrated in honour of people who were killed n the American Civil War?
8. Is Flag Day a federal holiday?
9. When is Independence Day?
10. What do people do during Independence Day?
11. Who proclaimed Columbus Day in 1937?
12. What kind of food is served for Thanksgiving Day?
13. How do people decorate their houses on Christmas?

## **2. Translate the text.**

Many holidays celebrated in the United States have become popular among the American public. These holidays include Valentine's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Many individuals across the country celebrate these holidays that are part of the fabric of American culture.

They serve as a reminder of the traditions and *values* that Americans hold dear. As more people immigrate to the United States and become part of American society, these holidays continue *to evolve* and *gain* popularity. These holidays allow people to come together and celebrate their shared heritage and culture.

They also serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the past year and look forward to what 2018 has in store for them. Overall, these holidays provide *cultural enrichment* for all Americans and help build strong bonds between families, communities, and states.

As a *pluralistic society*, the United States has several national holidays celebrating various cultural aspects. Americans honor the national origins of *Thanksgiving Day* annually. We honor the nation with other holidays such as the Fourth of July. Some ethnic and religious groups in America celebrate holidays with special meanings, for example, Easter and High Holy Days for Christians and Jews.

Other commonly celebrated holidays include Valentine's Day, Earth Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Flag Day, and Halloween. The President has given *proclamations* for these holidays, even though they are not federal holidays.

They serve as platforms for national reflection on various issues and *encourage* people to come together and celebrate the values of national unity and diversity. Thus, holiday celebrations in the United States serve as a window into the country's diverse culture.

## **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

## **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## 13. Economy



The United States is a large country and is rich in natural resources. It is a leading producer of fuel – of oil, natural gas, and coal. It is also a leading producer of many other minerals, including copper, gold, aluminium, iron, and lead. The United States grows wheat, corn, and other crops and raises many cows, pigs, and chickens.

However, the USA is also a major consumer of resources. This means, for example, that the United States must import much of the fuel it uses.

Not surprisingly, international trade is important to the United States. Major exports include machinery, high-technology, equipment, chemicals, cars, aircrafts, and grains. Major imports include machinery and telecommunications equipment, oil, cars, metals, and chemicals.

Today, the United States faces some major economic challenges. One important challenge is increasing its productivity, or the efficiency of the labour force, in order to increase the rate of economic growth. Another challenge, as the country shifts from manufacturing to services, is to train people to fill new kinds of jobs.

### Vocabulary

*resource* – ресурс

*fuel* – топливо

*equipment* – снаряжение, приспособление, устройство

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What natural resources has the United States?
2. What exports the United States?
3. What imports the United States?

## **2. Translate the text.**

For the most part, the U.S. government plays only a small direct role in running the country's economic *enterprises*. Businesses are free to hire or fire *employees* and open or close operations. Unlike the situation in many other countries, new products and innovative practices can be introduced with minimal bureaucratic *delays*. The government does, however, regulate various aspects of all U.S. industries. Federal agencies oversee worker safety and work conditions, air and water pollution, food and prescription drug safety, transportation safety, and automotive *fuel economy* – to name just a few examples. Moreover, the Social Security Administration operates the country's pension system, which is funded through *payroll taxes*. The government also operates public health programs such as Medicaid (for the poor) and Medicare (for the elderly).

In an economy dominated by privately owned businesses, there are still some government-owned companies. These include the U.S. *Postal Service*, *the Nuclear Regulatory Commission*, Amtrak (formally the National Railroad Passenger Corporation), and *the Tennessee Valley Authority*.

## **3. Give Russian equivalents to the italicized words in the text.**

## **4. Make a list of questions to the text.**

## TEXT BANK FOR TRANSLATION

### United States History

United States was discovered by Christopher Columbus, who arrived in America in 1492. He was financed by Spain and landed in Bahamas. In the early 16th century, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida. Americans lived in what is presently known as the United States for thousands of years before European colonists began to arrive, mostly from England, after 1600. Jamestown, Virginia was the first successful English town in North America as English people first went there in 1607. The French settled along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast and the Spanish settled in Florida. There were 13 colonies by 1733. Soon Americans started believing that they were not being treated equally to the Englishmen living in England. After merely two years, Revolutionary war took place between the colonies and England. People from the thirteen colonies created the United States Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Congress party met in Philadelphia to write a new article in 1787 which was later adopted in 1789. George Washington was unanimously elected president of the United States in a vote by state electors on Feb. 4, 1789. After his becoming the President, Constitution came into effect and ratified by 9 states. U.S. Supreme Court met for the first time at the Merchants Exchange Building in New York City on February 2, 1790. Bill of Rights, the first amendment to the constitution was done on Dec 15, 1791. The slavery problem was increasing day by day and aggravated political battles. Slavery was abolished in north part but was still in practice in south. Abraham Lincoln presidential election was based on ending the slavery and punishment for those who practice.

### Vocabulary

*to settle* – селиться

*Gulf Coast* – побережье Мексиканского залива

*to be treated* – относиться

*the United States Declaration of Independence* – Декларация независимости Соединенных Штатов Америки

*Congress party* – съезд партии

*unanimously* – единогласно

*to be elected* – быть избранным

*to ratify* – утверждать

*Supreme Court* – Верховный суд

*the Merchants Exchange Building* – здание торговой биржи

*Bill of Rights* – Декларация прав

*amendment* – поправка

*slavery* – рабство

*to aggravate* – обострять

*to be abolished* – быть упраздненным

## **Climate**

The climate of the United States, based on its large size and diverse topography, is extremely wide ranged, which encompasses the entire global climatic conditions. The polar jet stream greatly influence the weather of the United States. The climate varies with the Hawaii's tropical rain-forest, Southern Florida's tropical savanna and Alaska's tundra and subarctic climates. The 100th meridian is the line that divides the humid and dry climates. The regions east of the line such as the south eastern parts of the country have humid subtropical climate while the North eastern parts have humid continental climate. Steppe climate are prevalent to the west of the 100th meridian. The hot, arid and driest regions of the nation are the parts of the South western United States consisting of the Intermontane plateaus. Mediterranean-type climate is found in the southern parts of California and the marine West Coast climate is common in south eastern areas of Alaska. The Pacific Northwest regions of the United States is well known of receiving plenty of rainfall annually and is one of the wettest regions of the nation. Highland climates are common in the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada and Cascades.

## **Vocabulary**

*to encompass* – охватывать

*to influence* – влиять

*the Intermontane plateaus* – межгорное плато

*the marine West Coast* – морское западное побережье

*the Pacific Northwest* – Тихоокеанский северо-запад

*the Rocky Mountains* – Скалистые горы (основной горный хребет в системе Кордильер Северной Америки, на западе США и Канады)

## **Mountain Ranges of the United States**

USA has three major mountain ranges, namely the Appalachians, the Rockies and the combined Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. The Appalachians are the oldest among the 3 ranges and stretch from Canada to the US state of Alabama. The ranges offer magnificent scenic mountain top views and many recreational camping areas. The Rockies stretch from Alaska to New Mexico and encompass many national parks. The Rockies with its spectacular landscape is a much sought for spots for many outdoor activities such as hiking, skiing, camping and sightseeing opportunities. The youngest among the 3 ranges is the combined Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. The Sierras stretch through California and encompass beautiful sites such as Yosemite National



Park and Lake Tahoe. The volcanic Cascade range begins at the northern end and include some of the country's highest points.

### Vocabulary

*the Appalachians* – горы Аппалачи (горный хребет на востоке и северо-востоке Северной Америки)

*recreational* – развлекательный, оздоровительный

*camping* – лагерь, поход

*spectacular* – впечатляющий

*outdoor* – на открытом воздухе, внешний

*hiking* – пеший туризм

*Yosemite National Park* – Национальный парк Йосемити (расположен в округах Мадера, Марипоса и Туолумне штата Калифорния)

*Lake Tahoe* – озеро Тахо (пресное озеро в районе горного хребта Сьерра-Невада, расположено на границе штатов Калифорния и Невада, США)

### What is growing in the USA?

Forests grow in the east of the country, but they change with the climate from north to south. In the far north-east there are conifers, partly mixed forests. Balsam fir, black spruce, birch, maple, beech and white pines grow here. In late autumn it is often warm and dry here. The discolored leaves of the trees look beautiful. One speaks of the Indian Summer.

The mixed forests merge into deciduous trees to the south. Oak, chestnut, maple and linden grow here. In the middle of the country, near Virginia, they become subtropical wet forests. Magnolias and bald cypresses, for example, grow here. The Everglades lie in the tropical tip of Florida. The wetlands attract many tourists. About half of the area is designated as a national park. Mangroves grow here.

In the middle you can see that this is the prairie, grassland. Long grass such as Big Bluestem, beard grass and feather grass, but also flowers such as yarrow and asters as well as herbs grow here. To the west, the long grass prairie changes into ever shorter grass.

You can see a lot of red on the left of the map, in the west. These are semi-deserts and dry steppes. For example, sagebrush, Rhutenian saltwort (which likes to roll through the desert) or cacti such as the saguaro cactus grow there. To the southwest is also the Mojave Desert, to which Death Valley belongs, one of the hottest places. A typical plant of the Mojave Desert is the Joshua palm lily.

But there are also forests here, in the north there are more conifers. Hemlocks, yellow pines, Douglas firs, Sitka spruces and Nootka cypresses grow there. In California there are mixed forests and next to them the so-called chaparrale. There are hard-

leaf plants like we know them from the Mediterranean, such as rosemary. The leaves are thick, the bark has a thick bark and is well protected against the heat and even small forest fires.

### Vocabulary

*conifer* – хвойное дерево

*balsam fir* – бальзамическая пихта

*black spruce* – черная ель

*birch* – береза

*maple* – клен

*beech* – бук

*Indian Summer* – бабье лето

*deciduous* – лиственный

*linden* – липа

*bald cypresse* – лысый кипарис

*Mangroves* – мангровые заросли/леса

*Big Bluestem* – большая синяя трава

*feather grass* – ковыль

*yarrow* – тысячелистник

*sagebrush* – полынь

*Ruthenian saltwort* – русская солянка

*the Mojave Desert* – пустыня Мохаве

*Death Valley* – Долина Смерти (пустынная долина в Восточной Калифорнии)

*Hemlock* – цикута (многолетнее травянистое зонтичное растение, похожее на болиголов)

*chaparrale* – кустарниковое растительное сообщество, встречающееся главным образом в американском штате Калифорния, в южном Орегоне и в северной части полуострова Нижняя Калифорния в Мексике

*bark* – кора

### United States Government

The federal government of the United States is established and guarded by the Constitution of the United States. The federal law is the highest law and at times of implied conflict, it supersedes all state laws. The United States Constitution is regarded as the world's oldest written constitution which is still effectively in use. Each state of the US has its own constitution and is regarded as a discrete sovereign. The citizens of all states have the right to vote to elect federal President, Senators and representatives. There are two main political parties in the United States, namely the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. These two parties work at the federal as well as the state

levels. The United States federal government comprises of the executive branch which is led by the President of the United States and his administration, the legislative branch of the United States consisting of the Congress, and the judicial branch consisting of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts of the United States. The State governments are also established in the similar framework with governors, legislatures, and judiciaries.

### Vocabulary

*supersede* – заменять

*sovereign* – суверенный

*the Republican Party* – Республиканская партия

*the Democratic Party* – Демократическая партия

*to comprise* – включать

*the executive branch* – исполнительная власть

*the legislative branch* – законодательная власть

*the judicial branch* – судебная власть

*federal court* – федеральный суд

### United States Art and Culture

The culture of the United States is described as “western culture”. The nation's culture is an intermingling and blend of many other cultures such as the native American, Latin American, African, Polynesian and Asian. Due to mass migration from different countries, the US is home to several diverse ethnic groups and these groups brought in the country many varied cultures and traditions. Each and every city in the US has its own culture, and even more, within cities itself, there are many different races and cultures. The country proudly safeguards its unique music, dialect, arts, cuisine, folklore etc. The tinge of British culture on the American society was added by the European settlers during the British rule of colonial America. Due to its large size and demographic diversity, the American culture is a blend of liberal, conservative, religious elements and also a reflection of those cultural remnants of the Indigenous Americans, and other ethnic cultures.

The United States does not have any official language at the federal level but at the state level, 28 states have accepted English as their official language. The American English is known as the national dialect of the US. There are many other regional dialects and the four major dialect regions in the US are the North, the South, the Midland, and the West.

### Vocabulary

*intermingling* – смешение

*safeguard* – защита

*cuisine* – кулинария

*tinge* – оттенок

*settler* – поселенец

*remnant* – остаток

## **Language of the US**

The United States does not have an official language at the federal level in current times. However, English is a common and primary language for official documentation, publications, orders, legislation, rulings, and regulations. However, with increasing diversity in the US, state law has started to support printing documents in more than one language for official purposes.

Some states of the US have established English as the only official language at the state level. Others recognize English as an official language alongside other native language. About 30 US states have selected English as the only official language. Other states like Hawaii recognize the Hawaiian language besides English, while Alaska has many official languages native to the region.

One thing of importance is that all US territories have official languages. Puerto Rico has Spanish as the principal language, but English and Spanish are official languages. English is the sole official language in the US Virgin Islands, while American Samoa has English and Samoan as the official languages.

Over the years, there have been efforts to declare English as the official language of the United States. However, the US has grown linguistically diverse over the years. Currently, Americans speak more than 350 different languages. The Federal Government respects and recognizes the right to allow its residents to talk about any language they want. This right is protected under the Constitution of the USA. Some scholars are of the view that English-only laws would be a violation of due process and equal protection under the law.

About 30 countries in the US have declared English as their official language. Some states like Alaska, South Dakota, and Hawaii have indigenous languages declared official languages. It may come as a surprise that Alaska has more than 20 official languages.

## **American Literature**

American literature encompasses various genres and styles, from classic novels to short stories to poetry. These genres vary in style and subject matter, but they all share certain elements that make them unique. Here are some of the more common genres of American landscape literature.

**Drama:** Drama is a theatre form involving acting, dialogue, and movement. Dramas often tell stories about real-life issues and emotions like love, loss, or injustice.

People often involve action and conflict and can perform them on stage or through television or film.

**Fiction:** Fiction is a writing genre involving characters and events made up entirely by the author. Fiction, including acclaimed novels, short stories, or poems, can take many forms.

**Memoir:** Memoirs are personal narratives about the author's life experiences and emotions. They are often written in first person (written from the author's perspective), with the author relating their experiences to others.

American literature is the body of written works produced in the United States. It is a vital part of the country's cultural history and identity. Whether you're interested in literary classics, contemporary fiction, poetry, or children's literature, there is something to explore and enjoy.

Major authors and works in American literature include John Smith, Phillis Wheatley, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry James Madison, Wadsworth Longfellow, Emily Dickinson, Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, and Toni Morrison. These are all considered important authors of American literature.

They include Anne Bradstreet, Edward Taylor, Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe. The colonial and early national period (17th century to 1830) is important in American history for its contributions to literature.

## Vocabulary

*fiction* – художественная литература

*narrative* – повествовательный

*novel* – роман

## Sport

We may consider baseball as their traditional sport for it started in the 18th century, with a semi-pro National Baseball Club in the 1860's and from that point on, baseball became the "national past time" of Americans. Nowadays, the most played sport in United States is football. Let us not forget that basketball also started in the U.S. in 1891. YMCA had a major role in spreading this sport globally. The first training ground for basketball is in YMCA and these students had disseminated across the globe. The United States also have hosted quite a number of Olympic Games from 1904 (St. Louis, Missouri) to 2002 (Salt Lake City, Utah), and will again in 2028 in LA. They have also won more than the average Olympic medals in virtually all sports.

With all these in mind, we also have to mention the long list of great athletes that the U.S. had produced starting with Mike Trout, the famous slugger of today's baseball season. With 49 stolen bases, leading the league with a 10.9 WAR, he unanimously

won the American League and still plays outstandingly from his breakout season up to now. On the other hand, football has Tom Brady. This quarterback led his team, Patriots, to more division titles than any other team in NFL history.

Speaking of popularity, no one ever came close from the Michael Jordan. This man popularized NBA to the world in the 1980s to 1990s. He also was the most well-rounded and marketed athlete of his generation. No wonder, every basketball player looks up to him.

### Vocabulary

*YMCA* – часть всемирной молодежной организации

*disseminate* – распространять

*slugger* – отбивающий (в бейсболе)

*quarterback* – защитник

*NBA* – национальная баскетбольная лига

### Music

Music in the United States reflects the country's multi-ethnic population. Among the most famous music genres in the country are hip hop, rock music, jazz, country, and R&B. There are several other different music styles that are appreciated as well. One such style is electronic dance music (EDM), which is growing at a fast pace.

Musicians from the United States are popular all over the world too. As times change, trends in music change as well. Each style has enjoyed a peak in popularity during previous years. Recently, the charts have been dominated by musicians from the hip hop genre.

Rock music is the most popular genre in the United States, and it's been so for quite a while. Initially, rock music was met with a lot of criticism. People went as far as brandishing it as 'the devil's music' because of the dark themes and loud style. However, the initial persecution of rock music also made fans of the style that much more devoted.

Pop music is increasingly in popularity thanks to its easy-listening nature and mainstream appeal. There's been an evolution in pop music over the years as musicians begin to blend different genres and styles into their music. One of the best examples of this is the evolution of stars like Taylor Swift, who has transitioned from a pop-country style to a more modern pop style, which borrows from electronic music and hip hop.

Legends like Nat King Cole and Mary Lou Williams continue to inspire modern musicians. If that wasn't enough, Jazz music has played a substantial role in the formation of other styles of music too.

Like Rock music, much of Jazz music's popularity is due to legendary artists of the past. However, that's not to undermine the talent of new musicians continuing the legacy of the legends.



America is the birthplace of country music. The style boasts legendary musicians like Johnny Cash, Hank Williams, and Merle Haggard. Country music is boasting strong growth as well and has undergone quite a significant transformation. Its more popular than ever before, and country songs get a lot of radio time.

### **Vocabulary**

*pace* – темп

*persecution* – преследование

*appeal* – обращение, жалоба

### **Education in the United States**

The United States education system comprises of the public and private schools, higher education and post secondary education. Under the administration and funding from the federal, state and local governments, the public education system in the United States is managed and operated by the United States Department of Education. The public schools operate under the policies and rules set by the school boards. Depending on each state law, education is made compulsory from an age group ranging from between five and eight to between sixteen and eighteen years of age. The children of the United States may either enroll in any public school, parochial school (religious affiliated primary or secondary school), nonsectarian schools (secular schools not affiliated to any religious groups) or home school. The United States is also home to many outstanding internationally recognized private and public institutions of higher education colleges and universities. Based on some of the distinguished international rankings, around 13 to 15 colleges and universities of the United States are ranked among the world's top 20. The country also has many community colleges offering varied programs to choose, lesser tuition fees and not so strict admission policies.

### **Vocabulary**

*Department of Education* – Департамент образования

*school board* – школьный совет

*compulsory* – общеобязательный

*parochial school* – церковно-приходская школа

*to enroll* – зачислять, регистрировать

*home school* – домашнее обучение

*tuition fees* – плата за обучение

## **Who rules America?**

As you know the colonies in America won the Revolutionary War (the War of Independence 1775-1783). After that they became free and independent states, but they had a problem: they needed one strong national government. That's why in the year 1787 all the states sent their representatives to Philadelphia where they wrote the Constitution.

The Constitution is the highest law in the United States which describes the powers of the national government and the powers of the state governments.

The US government is like a tree with a strong trunk and three branches. The trunk is the people. It holds up the tree. People choose the men who make American laws.

The first branch on the tree of government is the Congress. The Congress is a meeting of representatives from all the states. The people elect those representatives. The Congress makes the laws that everybody must obey. The Congress meets in the US Capitol in Washington, D.C. The Congress is divided into two parts, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Every state, no matter how large or small, sends to people to the Senate. These people are called senators. There are one hundred senators in the Senate. A senator's term is six years. Each state also sends people to the House of Representatives. They are called congressmen. The number of congressmen from each state depends on the number of people who live in the state. The larger states have more congressmen than the small states. All in all there are 435 congressmen in the House of Representatives. A representative's term is two years. The Constitution give many powers to the Congress. One important power of the Congress is a power to declare war.

The second branch of government is the President and his helpers. They carry out the laws that the Congress makes. The President signs bills and then they become law. The Vice President and members of the Cabinet help the President to make decisions. The US President is Commander in Chief of the country's armed forces. A person who wants to become President must be born in the United States, must be at least 35 years old and must live in the United States for at least 14 years before becoming President. The President's term is four years and one can be President for one or two terms, but not longer. Americans vote for the President in November of every leap year.

The third branch of government is the Supreme Court. It is made up of nine judges – the most important judges in the land. They have to make sure that the President and the Congress follow the Constitution. They decide what the Constitution and the laws passed by the Congress mean when there is an argument about their meaning. The judges work in the Supreme Court as long as they live.

Americans are very proud of their Constitution. It was written more than 200 years ago and it is still working. But the people of the United States can change the Constitution. Changes in the Constitution are called amendments. There are 26 amendments

to the Constitution. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. They were made in 1791. The Bill of Rights guarantees to people of the USA such important rights and freedoms as freedom of press, freedom of religion, the right to go to court, have a lawyer, and some others. Soon after the Civil War (1861-1865) there were three important amendments. The 13<sup>th</sup> amendment ended slavery, the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment made all Black people citizens of the United States, the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment gave Blacks the right to vote (long ago, only white men who were over 21 years of age and owned property could vote in the United States). In 1920, the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment gave women the right to vote. In 1971, the 26<sup>th</sup> amendment gave people 18 years and older the right to vote.

### Vocabulary

*Senate* – Сенат

*House of Representatives* – Палата представителей

*to declare* – объявлять

*bill* – законопроект

*Cabinet* – Кабинет Министров

*Commander in Chief* – главнокомандующий

*amendment* – поправка

### NEW YORK

New York, N. Y., is the post office designation of the largest metropolis in the United States. Officially it is the City of New York, and popularly it is called New York City.

The City of New York is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River, sometimes called the North River. The five boroughs comprising the city are: Manhattan, on the Manhattan Island between the Hudson and East Rivers; the Bronx, on the southernmost part of the mainland; Queens and Brooklyn, on Long Island, separated from Manhattan by East River; and Richmond on Staten Island in New York Bay.

The City credits Verrazano as first viewing in 1524 the place, where New York now stands. Henry Hudson found Manhattan on September 11, 1609. The first houses were built in lower Manhattan in 1613. On May 6, 1626, Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherland, as the Dutch called the colony, paid the Indians 60 guilders for Manhattan, commonly translated as \$24, actually \$39. When the settlement had around 200 people, it was named New Amsterdam. In 1653 they erected a wall to protect their settlement from which Wall Street takes its name.

On September 8, 1664, British troops occupied New Amsterdam without resistance, overthrew the Dutch government, and called the place New York. Seven years later the Dutch recaptured the city and called it New Orange, but in 1674 the city was in the hands of the British again who returned the name New York.

The City of New York has always been in the center of political events. It witnessed the American Revolution; the Declaration of Independence was read to the American troops here on July 9, 1776, in the presence of George Washington. It was here on April 30, 1789, that Washington took the oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall.

Thanks to its geographical position and historical past, New York has grown into a big financial, commercial, and industrial center with the heart in the Borough of Manhattan. America's business and culture are in Manhattan. The Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, Times Square, Rockefeller Center, Central Park, Harlem, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Broadway – all these World famous sights are in Manhattan. What unites them is probably a small street, only a few blocks long, which is the financial center of the whole United States – Wall Street. It provides the nation with centralized credit and banking facilities. It is a sales place for securities; it is also one of the biggest money capitals of the world. Economic and financial power of the United States is concentrated in the buildings of Wall Street; in the Stock Exchange, one of the world's greatest; in the banks, among them the oldest in the city, the Bank of New York, founded in 1784.

### Vocabulary

*Hudson River* – река Гудзон

*resistance* – сопротивление

*troops* – войска

*to witness* – засвидетельствовать

*oath* – клятва

*Borough of Manhattan* – городской колледж Манхэттена

*Federal Hall* – Федеральный Зал

*Stock Exchange* – Фондовая биржа

### WASHINGTON

The city of Washington was designed in the late eighteenth century. It is co-extensive with the District of Columbia. When George Washington was elected President of the United States, there was no permanent capital to house the government. Since members of Congress could not agree as to where the capital should be located, it was decided to choose a special place for the new capital. The State of Maryland agreed to allot a wild and marshy area on the Potomac River. The region was called the District of Columbia, after Christopher Columbus, and the capital was called Washington, after George Washington.

Work on the new capital began in 1791. The man who designed the city was Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant. His grand geometric plan envisioned stately buildings as the

city's core and a grassy, park-like mall with uninterrupted vistas west from the Capitol Building to the Potomac River.

Yet, even by the turn of the twentieth century, Washington showed little of the grandeur of this vision. In the crowded area north of the Mall, factories and mills rubbed shoulders with stores, hotels, restaurants, and row houses. The Mall itself had been broken into segments and landscaped with winding carriage roads and varied plantings that destroyed its symmetry. For a time the Mall was also a transportation center, with railroad tracks crossing at Sixth Street that created an eyesore and safety hazard.

In 1901, as citizens sought to beautify urban areas throughout the United States, the Senate Park Commission (commonly known as the McMillan Commission after its chairman, Senator James McMillan) developed an influential new plan for Washington. This plan aimed to return the city to the formality envisioned in the late eighteenth century and to invest it with a grandeur reflecting the nation's new sense of wealth and stature.

The Mall was to become a wide, formal lawn flanked by rows of trees, against a backdrop of classical buildings, many with domes. At the foot of Capitol Hill, a “Union Square” was to be built with mounted statues of Civil War generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, facing down the Mall.

The McMillan Commission had anticipated the need for a complex of government office building, and with the government's growth during World War I, the need was urgent by the 1920s. It was the financier and art collector Andrew Mellon (1855-1937) who soon became deeply involved in the city's architecture. As Secretary of Treasury, he was responsible for the realization of the so called Federal Triangular Project. The core of the project was to reconstruct the large triangular area north of the Mall between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, from Sixth to Fifteenth Street and to build offices for the government.

## Vocabulary

*to allot* – выделять

*marshy* – болотистый

*vistas* – аллея

*hazard* – угроза, опасность

*Senate Park Commission* – Сенатская комиссия лесных парков

*Chairman* – председатель

*Mall* – торговый центр

*lawn* – лужайка

*dome* – купол

*Capitol Hill* – Капитолийский холм

## **LOS ANGELES**

The center of Hollywood, Los Angeles, is a city full of celebrities, bright lights, and fascinating history. One of America's most famous cities (and the nation's second-largest), the “City of Angels” is a bustling place of excitement and opportunity. From the film industry to its diverse cultural makeup and stunning natural beauty, Los Angeles is truly one of the great places in the United States.

Situated in Southern California, Los Angeles is well known for its warm weather and beautiful natural surroundings. Bordered by the Pacific Ocean in the West and South, the San Gabriel Mountains in the East, and the Santa Monica Hills in the North, the Los Angeles region is full of valleys and canyons. Indeed several mountain chains run through the Los Angeles area, and the region is known for experiencing rock and mudslides, earthquakes, and forest fires.

With a population of nearly 3.9 million people, Los Angeles is the second most populous city in America after New York. Today its demographic makeup makes it one of the most diverse places not just in California but the entire United States. Due to its historic governance by both Spain and Mexico, California and, by extension, Los Angeles continues to have a prominent Hispanic and Latin population, whose influence continues to be seen in many place names, including Los Angeles itself. In addition, the Spanish language, although not officially recognized, is spoken by at least 10 million people in California. Indeed people of Hispanic descent make up 45% of Los Angeles' population, with White Caucasian accounting for 29%. Other ethnic groups of note in the city include the Asian, Black, and Native American communities, rounding out the remaining percentage of residents. With a nearly 50/50 split between males and females, the median age in Los Angeles is 37, with the largest age group between 25 to 34, according to census data.

It is impossible to visit Los Angeles and not meet face-to-face with its many attractions and cultural hotspots. The site of numerous museums, theatres, concert halls, landmarks, movie studios, and of course, natural beauty, there is indeed something to explore at every turn in the City of Angeles. There are nearly 900 museums in Los Angeles County (from art galleries to natural history to automotive exhibits and more), along with a wide-ranging array of restaurants and busy shopping outlets.

Los Angeles is one of the most exciting urban metropolises in the nation. Its history, rich cultural mosaic, plethora of attractions, and stunning geographic beauty, make it a true one-stop wonder. For those traveling in groups, with family, or solo, the “City of Angels” is undoubtedly one of the best places to visit in the United States, perfect for anyone's social, cultural, culinary, and sun-seeking needs.



## Vocabulary

*bustling* – суетливый

*San Gabriel Mountains* – Горы Сан-Габриэль

*Santa Monica Hills* – Холмы Санта-Моники

*landmarks* – достопримечательности

### What Is Chicago Known For?

Chicago is found on the shores of Lake Michigan in the state of Illinois. It is the county seat of the Cook County. Chicago was officially made a city in 1837. Its location on the shores of Lake Michigan has made the city a center of international trade, commerce, transport, and telecommunications. The city has grown over the years to gain international recognition. For instance, in 2012, Chicago was listed as an alpha global city in the Globalization and World Cities Research Networks. There are a number of other things that Chicago is known for. Some of them are as discussed below.

Chicago is the third largest city in the United States in terms of population. Only New York City and Los Angeles in California are more populated than Chicago. As of the 2017 census estimate, the city has a population of 2,716,450. The population of the city has been gradually increasing since 2012. The population estimate makes Chicago the most populous city in Illinois as well as in the Midwestern United States. The city covers an area of approximately 606.1 square kilometers and is the seats of the Cook County, which is the second most populous county in the United States. The Chicago Metropolitan area is a home to around 10 million people. It is the fourth largest metropolitan area in the world in terms of land area.

Chicago is a home to a large number of skyscrapers. The city has over 1,315 completed high rises. Out of these high rises, over 44 are taller than 600 feet. Willis Tower (formerly the Sears Tower), which is the tallest city in Chicago, is 1,451 feet. The 110 story building was completed in 1974. At the time of its completion, it was the tallest building, not only in the United States but the entire world. It was surpassed by the One World Trade Center in New York, which was completed in May 2013. The Trump International Hotel Tower is the second tallest building in Chicago. It is closely followed by Aon Center. Chicago is the home of four of the ten tallest buildings in the United States. In fact, Chicago is considered to be the birthplace of skyscrapers. Some of the oldest skyscrapers in the country are in Chicago.

## Vocabulary

*Cook County* – округ Кук

## San Francisco

The “The Golden City” of California is a major economic and cultural hub in the state and one of the country's largest and most populous cities. San Francisco is replete with golden opportunities for everyone, from major IT businesses looking to make a profit to artists and wanderers who wish to build a name for themselves. San Francisco is also popular among tourists, with impressive monuments and other attractions such as the Golden Gate Bridge, Treasure Island, Fisherman's Wharf, and a rich history dating back to the 1700s when the Spanish occupied the area. San Francisco truly is a treasure trove of urban life!

The population of San Francisco is more than 800,000, making it the 17th most populous city in America. The city's population density is 7,194.31 individuals per km<sup>2</sup>, significantly higher than the state average. Regarding the racial composition of the population, Whites, who make up 43.4% of the population, comprise the largest group. Asians follow at 34.4%, Hispanics and Latinos at 15.4% and African Americans at 5.2%.

As one of the country's biggest financial hubs, San Francisco has a strong economy, with a high per capita income of \$77,267. However, living expenses are also skyrocketing in this mega city, with the average housing unit value being a staggering \$1,194,500, nearly five times the national average of \$244,900. Due to this, San Francisco has a poverty rate of more than 10%.

Attracting more than 10 million visitors each year, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge is one of the country's premier attractions. Built in 1937, the bridge played a major role in driving the city's development and was the longest and tallest suspension bridge in the world at that time. Its construction took over four years and opened up a direct route from San Francisco to Marin County across the ocean. The bridge is primarily made of steel and has an impressive length and height of 2.7 km and 227.4 m, respectively.

The bridge also hosts an onsite exhibit that showcases its history with interactive and exciting displays. Tourists who love the outdoors can also explore the Golden Gate National Recreational Area near the bridge. Many scenic hiking trails and viewpoints in this area offer gorgeous views of the bridge and surrounding beautiful nature.

## Vocabulary

*replete* – наполненный

*Fisherman's Wharf* – рыбацкая пристань

trove – клад

*National Recreational Area* – Национальная Рекреационная Зона

## **Boston**

Boston is one of the oldest cities in the United States. It is the capital and largest city of the state of Massachusetts, as well as the largest metropolis in New England. Boston boasts a vibrant and diverse cultural life. Its status as a cultural center is largely based on the major museums that constitute its inheritance.

With a 2020 population of 696,959, Boston is the largest city in Massachusetts and the twenty-first largest city in the United States. Boston's population has increased by 12.85% from the 2010 census, which reported a population of 617,594. Higher education, health care, and finance all play important roles in the Boston economy. The average annual salary in Boston is \$34,770. Over the last year, the city's job market has grown by 4.3%. Future job growth is expected to be 42.5% over the next ten years, greater than the US average of 33.5%.

The Freedom Trail is America's first historic walking tour, and it includes 16 of Boston's most significant Revolutionary War locations. The 2.5-mile course begins in Boston Common, the country's oldest park, and is designated by a red paint line. Guests will pass through the Old State House, where British soldiers opened fire on a mob of protesting Bostonians during the Boston Massacre.

Boston Common, America's oldest public park, was purchased by the city's Puritan founders in 1634. The park, which was originally utilized as a cow field, has also been the setting of numerous significant events. At the onset of the Revolutionary War, the British utilized the site as a camp.

The Museum of Science has a dizzying assortment of interactive displays. It is located in Science Park, a stretch of land that straddles the Charles River and includes everything from hands-on activities and live science displays to a small zoo, planetarium, and IMAX cinema for people to enjoy.

## **Vocabulary**

*The Freedom Trail* – Тропа Свободы

*Boston Massacre* – Бостонская резня (уличная стычка, произошедшая 5 марта 1770 года в столице провинции Массачусетс-Бэй – Бостоне – между горожанами и английскими солдатами)

*dizzying* – ошеломляющий

## **Philadelphia**

Philadelphia is located in the southeast of Pennsylvania, in its own county named Philadelphia County. Positioned between the Delaware River and the Schuylkill River, it is both city and port with a range that stretches across 135 square miles (350 square km). Philadelphia pioneered the style of arranging buildings and roads in a grid-shaped fashion, much of its layout being designed by William Penn in the 1700's. Sitting right

on the Delaware River, it shares the borders with the city of Camden, New Jersey, the two connected by the Benjamin Franklin Bridge. Philadelphia also contains various parks and tree-shaded downtown squares – famous ones include Rittenhouse Square, Washington Square, Logan Square, et cetera.

According to Philadelphia's 2021 census, the median household income is \$49,127, while 19.4% of people fall under the federal poverty level. 52.8% of Philadelphians rent their homes at a median rent cost of \$1,084 USD, with the rest owning of their homes.

Being a modern city, Philadelphia has a diverse range of industries. Printing and publishing, as well as food processing, are major aspects of the city's economy. In addition, manufacturing of chemicals, industrial machinery, fabricated metal goods, electronics, transportation equipment such as ships, textiles, paper products, and primary metals are widespread. In addition, Philadelphia has long been regarded as an important medicinal center with places such as Pennsylvania Hospital, the first hospital in British North American colonies, and the University of Pennsylvania, the first medical school in what is now the United States.

Philadelphia is the home to American history – the city has many historical attractions detailing much of the country's rich heritage. Sites such as Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed, are on display for tourists to visit. The Liberty Bell Center, located across Chestnut Street from its original home at Independence Hall, houses the famous cracked bell, a symbol of American freedom, and is open to visitors all year round.

Another iconic attraction is the Philadelphia Museum of Art, famous not only because of its gallery of art pieces but also because of the movie “Rocky”. During the movie, Sylvester Stallone performed his iconic and triumphant run up the museum's steps. Finally, there are more than just tourist spots to go to. Good food is everywhere in the city, and you can find the delicious and truly accurate Philadelphia cheesesteak at many local restaurants.

Philadelphia stands out among large American cities for its strong historical identity. Being the largest and most important city of the US in the 17th century and a focal point of the antislavery movement in the 19th century, the city is a vital part of the US's growth. Its identity is defined by the small-town ambiance, numerous parks and squares, and its many memorials to the American past.

# AMERICAN REALITIES

## Accommodation

**town house** – жилой дом в черте города, обычно в два этажа, стены которого вплотную примыкают к таким же домам, образуя непрерывную линию построек

**ranch** – дом в стиле ранчо, простой планировки, но отнюдь не дешевый

**walk-in apartment** – квартира на первом этаже, имеющая отдельный выход на улицу

**boatel** – отель на берегу с причалами для лодок и катеров

**bellboy** – коридорный, посыльный (в гостинице)

**American plan hotel** – гостиница с полным пансионом

**European plan hotel** – гостиница, не предоставляющая бесплатного питания

## Climate

**dust bowl** – район, подверженный засухе и пыльным бурям

**flurry** – внезапный сильный ливень или снегопад

## Clothes

**butternut jeans** – серые джинсы

**buffalo cloth** – тяжелая шерстяная ткань

## Communication

**bread-and-butter letter** – письмо с выражением благодарности за гостеприимство

**Blue Monday** – тяжелый день

## Education

**school** – факультет университета

**undergraduate school** – факультет с четырехлетним сроком обучения, по окончании которого студенты получают диплом бакалавра наук или искусств

**professional school** – юридический или медицинский колледж или факультет

**summer session** – летний лекционный курс

**underclasses** – студенты первого или второго курса

**junior** – студент предпоследнего курса

**senior** – студент последнего курса

**university fellow** – аспирант, получающий стипендию для занятий исследовательской работой

**fraternity** – студенческое братство

## Flora and fauna

**moose** – американский лось  
**beaver** – бобр  
**gopher** – американский суслик  
**mockingbird** – пересмешник  
**mourning dove** – рыдающий голубь  
**flicker** – овсянка (разновидность дятла)

## Food

**pie a la mode** – фруктовый пирог с мороженым  
**knish** – жареный или печеный пирожок с начинкой из капусты, картофеля, зеленого лука и т.д.  
**pretzel** – посыпанный солью маленький кренделек

## Holidays

**Beggar's Night** – “ночь попрошаек”. В канун дня всех святых дети ходят по домам, собирая угощения  
**jack-o'-lantern** – фонарь из тыквы с прорезанными отверстиями в виде глаз, носа и рта (традиционная маска празднеств в канун дня всех святых)  
**Easter parade** – пасхальное шествие, на котором женщины демонстрируют яркие весенние шляпы

## People

**claim jumper** – поселенец, незаконно захвативший чужой земельный участок  
**truck farmer** – фермер-овощевод  
**dirt farmer** – фермер, лично обрабатывающий свою землю  
**sloper** – житель Тихоокеанских штатов США (Вашингтона, Орегона, Калифорнии)  
**downstater** – житель южной части штата  
**upstater** – житель северной части штата  
**bushboy** – житель отдаленных лесных районов  
**grassroots** – простые люди, народные массы

## Politics

**elastic clause** – “эластичная статья” (наделяющая неограниченными законодательными правами конгресс США)  
**a “richman's club”** – “клуб богатых людей” (о конгрессе США и особенно о сенате)  
**congressman-at-large** – конгрессмен, представляющий не отдельный округ, а ряд округов или весь штат целиком

**seniority system** – система назначения на должность в порядке старшинства (по сроку пребывания в конгрессе)

**sergeant at arms** – парламентский пристав (обеспечивает порядок в здании конгресса)

**floor** – места членов конгресса в зале заседаний

**inner club** – группа влиятельных конгрессменов, вершащих все дела как в палате представителей, так и в сенате

**Bar of the House** – место в палате представителей (или сенате) для вызванных в конгресс для дачи показаний или порицания

**omnibus bill** – законопроект, объединяющий в себе различные вопросы

**tested interests** – крупные предприниматели, корпорации, монополии

**kitchen cabinet** – круг наиболее приближенных к президенту людей, который вершит всеми делами

**Under-Secretary** – заместитель министра

**Assistant Secretary** – помощник министра

**Attorney General** – министр юстиции США

**city marshal** – начальник городской полиции

**penitentiary** – исправительное учреждение

**state trooper** – полицейский штата

**Department of the Interior** – министерство внутренних дел

**squire** – судья (часто как почетный титул)

**magistrate** – судья, председатель суда низшей инстанции

**kingmaker** – политический деятель, оказывающий поддержку кандидатуре на пост, который он сам занимал

### **Shop and cafe**

**cent store** – “центовка”, магазин различных товаров повседневного спроса

**bargain basement** – подвальное помещение универсального магазина, где залежалые товары продаются по сниженным ценам

**drug store** – аптека, кафе, закусочная и магазин, торгующие лекарствами, косметикой, журналами и различными предметами первой необходимости

**carhop** – официант, подающий еду к машинам автомобилистов

### **Sport**

**caddy** – мальчик (слуга), подносящий клюшки и мячи во время игры в гольф

**hot-dogging** – опасные трюки, выполняемые лыжниками для развлечения публики

**demolition derby** – автомобильные гонки



## States

**the Sierra State** – прозвище штата Калифорния

**the Prairie State** – прозвище штата Иллинойс

**Blnegrass State** – прозвище штата Кентукки

**county** – графство, округ

**hick town** – провинциальный городишко

## Transport

**express train** – поезд в метро, останавливающийся только на крупных станциях

**local train** – поезд в метро, останавливающийся на всех станциях

**redcap** – носильщик в поезде или на вокзале

**Задание 1.** Дополнить список другими американскими реалиями (не менее 5).

**Задание 2.** Найти примеры употребления реалий в англоязычных текстах и перевести их на русский язык (не менее 10).

# QUIZ

## 1. The United States of America comprise ...

- a) fifty-four states   b) fifty-two states   c) fifty states   d) forty-five states

## 2. The USA is washed by ...

- a) The Indian Ocean   b) the Atlantic Ocean   c) the Norwegian Sea   d) Japanese Sea

## 3. The capital of America is ...

- a) New York   b) Washington   c) Los Angeles   d) Chicago

## 4. The president's residence is ...

- a) Empire State Building  
b) Manhattan municipal building  
c) White House  
d) US Capitol

## 5. The most famous memorials are ...

- a) Jefferson and Lincoln  
b) Nelson's column  
c) The Gates of Time  
d) Field of Empty Chairs

## 6. The New York was founded in the ...

- a) 16<sup>th</sup> century   b) 17<sup>th</sup> century   c) 18th century   d) 14<sup>th</sup> century

## 7. Wall Street is situated in ...

- a) Chicago   b) Philadelphia   c) New York   d) Boston

## 8. The population of Los Angeles is ...

- a) from 3-4 million   b) 4,5 million   c) more than 5 million   d) more than 6 million

## 9. The founder of Los Angeles was ...

- a) Felipe de Neve   b) Marcus Agrippa   c) Abbot Suger   d) Renaud de Cormont

## 10. The American tribe which inhabited Chicago in the mid 18th century is ...

- a) Apache   b) Blackfoot   c) Chinook   d) Potawatomis

**11. The word 'Chicago' means ...**

- a) beautiful garden
- b) wild onion
- c) blossom
- d) wild tree

**12. O'Hara Airport is situated in ...**

- a) Ohio
- b) Boston
- c) Las Vegas
- d) Chicago

**13. Boston was founded in ...**

- a) May 15, 1463
- b) April 20, 1570
- c) September 17, 1630
- d) January 12, 1644

**14. The most popular theaters in Boston are ...**

- a) Theater Royal Haymarket and Covent Garden
- b) Altona City Theater and Babirra Music Theater
- c) Cutler Majestic Theater and Orpheum Theater

**15. The nickname of Philadelphia is ...**

- a) Yellowhammer state
- b) the City of Brotherly Love
- c) the Palmetto State
- d) Small Wonder

**16. The flag of America has ...**

- a) 45 stars
- b) 40 stars
- c) 50 stars
- d) 55 stars

**17. The red and white stripes are ...**

- a) amount of presidents
- b) amount of the biggest cities
- c) amount of states
- d) amount of colonies

**18. The biggest rivers in USA are ...**

- a) Yukon, Yellowstone, Rio Grande
- b) Severn, Trent, Great Ouse
- c) Cooper Creek, Flinders River, Murray River
- d) Fraser River, Mackenzie River, Nelson River

**19. The image of Uncle Sam was portrayed by**

- a) Morgan Freeman
- b) James Montgomery Flagg
- c) Laurence Fishburne
- d) Robert Redford

**20. Alexander Graham Bell was awarded the first U.S. patent for ...**

- a) television
- b) camera
- c) keyboard
- d) telephone

**21. The assembly line was promoted by ...**

- a) Henry Ford
- b) Gottlieb Daimler
- c) Josef Ganz
- d) Soichiro Honda

**22. New Year's Day in America is celebrated on the ...**

- a) the 5<sup>th</sup> of January
- b) the 1<sup>st</sup> of January
- c) the 14<sup>th</sup> of January
- d) the 31<sup>st</sup> of December

**23. The largest Groundhog Day celebration is held in ...**

- a) Pennsylvania
- b) Florida
- c) Ohio
- d) Colorado

**24. June 14 is ... Day**

- a) Father's Day
- b) Flag Day
- c) Independence Day
- d) Veterans Day

**25. The food which is served for Thanksgiving Day is**

- a) salads and apple pie
- b) roast chicken and pineapple pie
- c) roast turkey and pumpkin pie
- d) rice with vegetables and chocolate pie

**26. The largest cities in Alaska are ...**

- a) Gilbert, Yuma, Chandler
- b) Sitka, Kenai, Kodiak
- c) Conway, Hot Springs, Little Rock
- d) Tallahassee, Hialeah, Orlando

**27. The capital of California is ...**

- a) Sacramento
- b) Tallahassee
- c) Atlanta
- d) Denver

**28. MT is abbreviation of the state ...**

- a) Massachussetts
- b) Minessota
- c) Vermont
- d) Montana

**29. DC is abbreviation of the state ...**

- a) Colorado
- b) District of Columbia
- c) Delaware
- d) Indiana

**30. MO is abbreviation of the state ...**

- a) Montana   b) Missouri   c) Minnesota   d) Michigan

**31. The president who ruled the country from 1797 to 1801 was ...**

- a) Thomas Jefferson   b) Theodore Roosevelt   c) John Adams   d) George Washington

**32. The president who ruled the country from 1853 to 1857 was ...**

- a) Millard Fillmore   b) Franklin Pierce   c) Andrew Johnson   d) James Garfield

**33. Barak Obama was born in ...**

- a) Bangkok   b) Africa   c) Thailand   d) Honolulu

**34. Barak Obama's speciality is**

- a) psychology   b) management   c) law   d) sociology

**35. The famous American writers are ...**

- a) George Abbot, Martin Armstrong, Richard Braithwaite  
b) Edgar Allan Poe, Chuck Palahniuk, Walt Whitman  
c) Anna Frank, Friedrich Nietzsche, Hienrich Böll  
d) Honore de Balzac, Charles Baudelaire, Alexandre Dumas

**36. The famous American sport is ...**

- a) martial arts, sumo  
b) football, ice hockey  
c) soccer, basketball  
d) horse racing, rugby

**37. The most recent state to join the union was ....**

- a) Hawaii   b) Alaska   c) Puerto Rico   d) Canada

**38. ... is not a US Citizen.**

- a) Keanu Reeves   b) Julia Roberts   c) Gwyneth Paltrow   d) Leonardo Di Caprio

**39. The United States of America is ....**

- a) bigger than Canada  
b) bigger than Brazil  
c) bigger than Russia  
d) smaller than Australia

**40. In the USA the laws are ....**

- a) the same in all states
- b) different in every state
- c) different in richer states
- d) different for different races

**41. Most of the population of the mainland USA lives ....**

- a) on the east coast
- b) on the west coast
- c) in the centre
- d) on the east and west coasts

**42. ... was the first President of the USA.**

- a) Abraham Lincoln
- b) George Washington
- c) John Kennedy
- d) Walt Disney

**43. At the time of the American Civil War, ... was president**

- a) Robert E Lee
- b) George Washington
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Nelson Rockefeller

**44. President John F Kennedy was assassinated in ....**

- a) New York, New York
- b) Washington DC
- c) Los Angeles, California
- d) Dallas, Texas

**45. The President of the USA lives in ....**

- a) White House Road
- b) Pennsylvania Avenue
- c) Texas Street
- d) Washington Square

**46. What are the two major parties in the US?**

- a) The Republicans and the Democrats.
- b) The Republics and the Socialists.
- c) The Democrats and the Socialists.
- d) The Conservationists and the Democrats.

**47. In which year was the independence from England declared?**

- a) 1776
- b) 1876
- c) 1676
- d) 1778

**48. Which president freed the slaves?**

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) George Washington
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Henry Ford

**49. Who was the civil rights leader who fought through nonviolent action?**

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Martin Luther King Jr.
- c) John Kennedy

**50. Who was the first person to walk on the moon?**

- a) John Glenn   b) Jim Lowell   c) Neil Armstrong

**51. What was the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to New England in 1620?**

- a) Pitta   b) Sunflower   c) Mayflower

**52. What organization tries to find solutions to world problems and disputes?**

- a) The United Nations   b) IMF   c) UNICEF   d) Green Peace

**53. What does IMF stand for?**

- a) International Monetary Foundation  
b) International Monetary Fund  
c) Internal Monetary Foundation  
d) Internal Monetary Fund

**54. Who is eligible for the Office of President?**

- a) Anyone whose children are American  
b) Whoever served the army  
c) A natural born citizen  
d) An alien

**55. When was the first president of the United States, George Washington, inaugurated?**

- a) 1720   b) 1800   c) 1789   d) 1790

**56. Where was the first president buried?**

- a) California   b) Massachusetts   c) Virginia   d) Florida

**57. How many presidents were elected for two terms?**

- a) 15   b) 9   c) 10   d) 7

**58. How many full terms did Franklin Roosevelt serve?**

- a) 4   b) 3   c) 2   d) 1

**59. Who was a tailor before he became a president?**

- a) Andrew Johnson   b) Ronald Reagan   c) R. Wilson   d) Theodore Roosevelt



**60. Who was the youngest president to be elected to the office?**

- a) John Kennedy   b) Richard Nixon   c) Jimmy Carter   d) William McKinley

**61. What is the largest man-made reservoir in the United States?**

- a) Bull Shoals Lake   b) Table Rock Lake   c) Lake Francis Case   d) Lake Mead

**62. Which was the 50th state to join the United States?**

- a) California   b) Hawaii   c) Alaska   d) Texas

**63. How many stripes does the American flag have?**

- a) 13   b) 18   c) 10   d) 15

**64. What is the largest river that flows into the Pacific Ocean from North America?**

- a) Columbia River   b) Colorado River   c) Salmon River   d) Missouri River

**65. In which state would you find the Everglades?**

- a) Texas   b) Alaska   c) Colorado   d) Florida

**66. Semper Fidelis is the motto of which military service?**

- a) The United States Navy  
b) The United States Coast Guard  
c) The United States Marine Corps  
d) The United States Air Force

**67. What is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States?**

- a) Harvard University  
b) Cornell University  
c) Yale University  
d) College of William & Mary  
e) Cornell University

**68. What is the minimum age necessary to be eligible for membership in the U.S. House of Representatives?**

- a) 25   b) 30   c) 17   d) 33

**69. Which American city's nickname is "Iron City"?**

- a) Houston   b) Pittsburgh   c) Baltimore   d) Chicago

**70. In which year did the United States enter World War I?**

- a) 1914   b) 1918   c) 1917   d) 1919

**71. The population of the United States is over 250 million people, including more than 22 million ...**

- a) Europeans   b) Spaniards   c) Hispanics   d) Italians   e) Africans

**72. A ... is a coin of 25 cents.**

- a) Penny   b) Dime   c) Nickel   d) Quarter   e) Dollar

**73. The USA is situated in the central and southern parts of the continent of North America, and includes ... in the ... Ocean;**

- a) the state of Alaska and the Falkland Islands; Pacific  
b) the state of Alaska and Cuba; Atlantic  
c) the state of Alaska in the north-western part of North America, and also the Hawaii Islands; Pacific  
d) The state of Alaska; Atlantic

**74. What are the highest mountains in the USA?**

- a) The Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains  
b) The Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada  
c) The Cordillera, the Appalachian Mountains and the Sierra Nevada  
d) The Appalachian Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains  
e) The Sierra Nevada Mountains

**75. The largest rivers in the USA are ... .**

- a) the Mississippi River, the Missouri and the Ohio  
b) the Mississippi River, the Missouri and the Grand  
c) the Missouri River, and the Colorado  
d) the Alabama River, the Sacramento and the Columbia  
e) The Grand and the Colorado.

**76. The bald eagle is ... .**

- a) really bald   b) black-streaked   c) wingless   d) "white-streaked"   e) really black

**77. The Statue of Liberty was given by the people of ... .**

- a) Italy   b) Spain   c) France   d) England   e) Russia.

**78. The United States national motto is ... .**

- a) Uncle Sam
- b) In God We Trust
- c) E pluribus unum (One out of many)
- d) To be or not to be
- e) To learn and to learn

**79. The political system of the U.S. consists of ... branches.**

- a) two b) three c) four d) five e) seven

**80. The legislative body is the Congress consisting of ... .**

- a) the Senate and the House of Representatives
- b) the House of Commons and the House of Representatives
- c) the House of Commons and the Senate
- d) the House of Representatives and the President
- e) The Senates

**81. "To attend high school" in the U.S. means to attend ....**

- a) School
- b) Junior school
- c) Junior and senior school
- d) University
- e) School and university

**82. The principal of school is Mr A.' In American English, the underlined word is for English ... .**

- a) director b) manager c) headmaster d) teacher e) pupil

**83. In English, vacation is equal to ... .**

- a) holiday(s) b) break c) recess d) rest e) weekend

**84. Where is the tallest building in the world?**

- a) New York City b) Chicago c) San Francisco d) California e) Los Angeles

**85. When do Americans celebrate Independence Day?**

- a) July 4 b) December 25 c) February 14 d) June 4 e) March 8

**86. What is the national sport in America?**

- a) football b) soccer c) baseball d) tennis e) rugby

**87. Washington, D.C., is a:**

- a) State   b) Country   c) District   d) Town   e) City

**88. In which month is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?**

- a) December   b) February   c) November   d) March   e) May

**89. What is the capital of Georgia?**

- a) Atlanta   b) San Francisco   c) Los Angeles   d) Chicago   e) California

**90. What is the tallest building in the world?**

- a) The Empire State Building  
b) The Sears Tower  
c) The Washington Monument  
d) The Lincoln Memorial  
e) The Jefferson Memorial

**91. What is the capital of Massachusetts?**

- a) St. Louis   b) Memphis   c) Boston   d) Atlanta   e) Los Angeles

**92. The first university in America was:**

- a) Boston University   b) Harvard   c) MIT   d) Oxford   e) Cambridge

**93. A popular American food is:**

- a) Barbecue ribs   b) Pelmeni   c) Fish and chips   d) Chickens   e) Caces

**94. What city of the USA is called “The city of the Yellow Devil”?**

- a) San Francisco   b) New York   c) Washington   d) Atlanta   e) Lincoln

**95. What Beautiful waterfall is situated in the USA?**

- a) Niagara   b) Victoria   c) Anchel   d) Saterland   e) Boyoma

**96. Who was the President of the USA when “Emancipation Proclamation” was adopted and the slaves were Creed?**

- a) Washington   b) Lincoln   c) Jefferson   d) Clinton   e) Bush

**97. In which city is Hollywood?**

- a) New York   b) San Francisco   c) Los Angeles   d) Atlanta   e) Florida

**98. What are the main political parties of the USA?**

- a) Democratic and Republican
- b) Conservative and Labour
- c) Liberal and Conservative
- d) Labour and Liberal
- e) Democratic and Liberal

**99. Which is the biggest state of the USA?**

- a) Texas
- b) California
- c) Alaska
- d) Florida
- e) Arizona

**Критерии оценивания теста:**

За каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

менее 45 баллов – неудовлетворительно

45-59 баллов – удовлетворительно

60-79 баллов – хорошо

80-99 баллов – отлично

## SUPPLEMENT

### **Alabama**

Capital: Montgomery.

Area: 52,423 sq.miles.

Bird: Yellowhammer.

Agriculture: Poultry and eggs, cattle, nursery stock, peanuts, cotton, vegetables, milk, soybeans.

Industry: Paper, lumber and wood products, mining, rubber and plastic products, transportation equipment, apparel.

Flower: Camellia.

Largest Cities: Birmingham, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Hoover, Dothan, Decatur, Auburn, Gadsden.

### **Alaska**

Capital City: Juneau.

Area: 656,425 sq.miles.

Bird: Willow Ptarmigan.

Agriculture: Seafood, nursery stock, dairy products, vegetables, live-stock.

Industry: Petroleum and natural gas, gold and other mining, food processing, lumber and wood products, tourism.

Flower: Forget Me Not.

Largest Cities: Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, Sitka, Ketchikan, Kenai, Kodiak, Bethel, Wasilla, Barrow.

### **Arizona**

Capital City: Phoenix.

Area: 114006 sq.miles.

Bird: Cactus Wren.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, dairy products, lettuce, nursery stock, hay.

Industry: Copper and other mining, electric equipment, transportation equipment, machinery, printing and publishing, food processing, electronics, tourism.

Flower: Saguaro cactus blossom.

Largest Cities: Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Glendale, Scottsdale, Chandler, Tempe, Gilbert, Peoria, Yuma, Flagstaff.

## **Arkansas**

Capital City: Little Rock.

Area: 53182 sq.miles.

Bird: Mockingbird.

Agriculture: Poultry and eggs, soybeans, sorghum, cattle, cotton, rice, hogs, milk. Industry: Food processing, electric equipment, fabricated metal products, machinery, paper products, bromine, vanadium.

Flower: Appleblossom.

Largest Cities: Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock, Fayetteville, Jonesboro, Pine Bluff, Springdale, Conway, Rogers, Hot Springs.

## **California**

Capital City: Sacramento.

Area: 163707 sq.miles.

Bird: CaliforniaValley Quail.

Agriculture: Vegetables, fruits and nuts, dairy products, cattle, nursery stock, grapes.

Industry: Electronic components and equipment, aerospace, film production, food processing, petroleum, computers and computer software, tourism.

Flower: California Poppy.

Largest Cities: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Francisco, Long Beach, Fresno, Sacramento, Oakland, Santa Ana, Anaheim.

## **Colorado**

Capital City: Denver.

Area: 104100 sq.miles.

Bird: Lark Bunting.

Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, dairy products, corn, hay.

Industry: Scientific instruments, food processing, transportation equipment, machinery, chemical products, gold and other mining, tourism.

Flower: Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Largest Cities: Denver, Colorado Springs, Aurora, Lakewood, Fort, Collins, Arvada, Pueblo, Westminster, Boulder, Thornton.

## **Connecticut**

Capital City: Hartford.

Area: 5544 sq.miles.

Bird: Robin.

Agriculture: Nursery stock, eggs, dairy products, cattle.



Industry: Transportation equipment, machinery, electric equipment, fabricated metal products.

Flower: Mountain laurel.

Largest Cities: Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Waterbury, Norwalk, Danbury, New Britain, West Hartford, Greenwich.

## **Delaware**

Capital City: Dover.

City Guides: Delaware City Guides.

Area: 2489 sq.miles.

Bird: Blue Hen Chicken.

Agriculture: Poultry, nursery stock, soybeans, dairy products, corn.

Industry: Chemical products, food processing, paper products, rubber and plastic products, scientific instruments, printing and publishing.

Flower: Peach Blossom.

Largest Cities: Wilmington, Dover, Newark, Milford, Seaford, Middletown, Elsmere, Smyrna, New Castle, Georgetown.

## **Florida**

Capital City: Tallahassee.

Area: 65758 sq.miles.

Bird: Mockingbird.

Agriculture: Citrus, vegetables, nursery stock, cattle, sugarcane, dairy products.

Industry: Tourism, electric equipment, food processing, printing and publishing, transportation equipment, machinery.

Flower: Orange blossom.

Largest Cities: Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Saint Petersburg, Hialeah, Orlando, Fort Lauderdale, Tallahassee, Hollywood, Pembroke Pines.

## **Georgia**

Capital City: Atlanta.

Area: 59441 sq.miles.

Bird: Brown Thrasher.

Agriculture: Poultry and eggs, peanuts, cattle, hogs, dairy products, vegetables.

Industry: Textiles and apparel, transportation equipment, food processing, paper products, chemical products, electric equipment, tourism.

Flower: Cherokee Rose.

Largest Cities: Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, Athens, Macon, Roswell, Albany, Marietta, Warner Robins.

## **Hawaii**

Capital City: Honolulu.

Area: 10932 sq.miles.

Bird: Nene.

Agriculture: Sugarcane, pineapples, nursery stock, livestock, macadamia nuts.

Industry: Tourism, food processing, apparel, fabricated metal products, stone, clay, and glass products.

Flower: Hibiscus or Pua Aloalo.

Largest City: Honolulu

## **Idaho**

Capital City: Boise.

Area: 83574 sq.miles.

Bird: Mountain Bluebird.

Agriculture: Cattle, potatoes, dairy products, wheat, sugar beets, barley.

Industry: Food processing, lumber and wood products, machinery, chemical products, paper products, silver and other mining, tourism.

Flower: Syringa.

Largest City: Boise, Nampa, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Meridian, Coeur d'Alene, Twin Falls, Lewiston, Caldwell, Moscow.

## **Illinois**

Capital City: Springfield.

Area: 57918 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Corn, soybeans, hogs, cattle, dairy products, wheat.

Industry: Machinery, food processing, electric equipment, chemical products, printing and publishing, fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, petroleum, coal.

Flower: Purple Violet.

Largest Cities: Chicago, Rockford, Aurora, Naperville, Peoria, Springfield, Joliet, Elgin, Waukegan, Cicero.

## **Indiana**

Capital City: Indianapolis.

Area: 36420 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Corn, soybeans, hogs, cattle, dairy products, eggs.

Industry: Steel, electric equipment, transportation equipment, chemical products, petroleum and coal products, machinery.

Flower: Peony.

Largest Cities: Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend, Gary, Hammond, Bloomington, Muncie, Anderson, Terre Haute.

## **Iowa**

Capital City: Des Moines.

Area: 82282 sq.miles.

Bird: Eastern Goldfinch.

Agriculture: Hogs, corn, soybeans, oats, cattle, dairy products.

Industry: Food processing, machinery, electric equipment, chemical products, printing and publishing, primary metals.

Flower: Wild Prairie Rose.

Largest Cities: Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Sioux City, Waterloo, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Ames, Cedar Falls.

## **Kansas**

Capital City: Topeka.

Area: 82282 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hogs, corn.

Industry: Transportation equipment, food processing, printing and publishing, chemical products, machinery, apparel, petroleum, mining.

Flower: Sunflower.

Largest Cities: Wichita, Overland Park, Kansas City, Topeka, Olathe, Lawrence, Shawnee, Salina, Manhattan, Hutchinson.

## **Kentucky**

Capital City: Frankfort.

Area: 40411 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Horses, cattle, tobacco, dairy products, hogs, soybeans, corn.

Industry: Transportation equipment, chemical products, electric equipment, machinery, food processing, tobacco products, coal, tourism.

Flower: Goldenrod.

Largest Cities: Louisville, Lexington – Fayette, Owensboro, Bowling Green, Covington, Hopkinsville, Frankfort, Henderson, Richmond, Jeffersonton.

## **Louisiana**

Capital City: Baton Rouge.

Area: 51843 sq.miles.

Bird: Eastern Brown Pelican.

Agriculture: Seafood, cotton, soybeans, cattle, sugarcane, poultry and eggs, dairy products, rice.

Industry: Chemical products, petroleum and coal products, food processing, transportation equipment, paper products, tourism.

Flower: Magnolia.

Largest Cities: New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, LaFayette, Lake Charles, Kenner, Bossier City, Monroe, Alexandria, New Iberia.

## **Maine**

Capital City: Augusta.

Area: 35387 sq.miles.

Bird: Chickadee.

Agriculture: Seafood, poultry and eggs, potatoes, dairy products, cattle, blueberries, apples.

Industry: Paper, lumber, and wood products, electric equipment, food processing, leather products, textiles, tourism.

Flower: Whitepine cone and tassel.

Largest Cities: Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, South Portland, Auburn, Brunswick, Biddeford, Sanford, Augusta, Scarborough.

## **Maryland**

Capital City: Annapolis.

Area: 12407 sq.miles.

Bird: Baltimore Oriole.

Agriculture: Seafood, poultry and eggs, dairy products, nursery stock, cattle, soybeans, corn.

Industry: Electric equipment, food processing, chemical products, printing and publishing, transportation equipment, machinery, primary metals, coal, tourism. Flower: Black-eyed susan *Rudbeckia hirta*.

Largest Cities: Baltimore, Frederick, Gaithersburg, Bowie, Rockville, Hagerstown, Annapolis, College Park, Salisbury, Cumberland.

## **Massachusetts**

Capital City: Boston.

Area: 10555 sq.miles.

Bird: Chickadee.

Agriculture: Seafood, nursery stock, dairy products, cranberries, vegetables.

Industry: Machinery, electric equipment, scientific instruments, printing and publishing, tourism.

Flower: Mayflower.

Largest Cities: Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Cambridge, Brockton, New Bedford, Fall River, Lynn, Quincy.

## **Michigan**

Capital City: Lansing.

Area: 96810 sq.miles.

Bird: Robin.

Agriculture: Dairy products, apples, blueberries, cattle, vegetables, hogs, corn, nursery stock, soybeans.

Industry: Motor vehicles and parts, machinery, fabricated metal products, food processing, chemical products, mining, tourism.

Flower: AppleBlossom.

Largest Cities: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Warren, Flint, Sterling Heights, Lansing, Ann Arbor, Livonia, Dearborn, Westland.

## **Minnesota**

Capital City: Saint Paul.

Area: 86943 sq.miles.

Bird: Common Loon.

Agriculture: Dairy products, corn, cattle, soybeans, hogs, wheat, turkeys.

Industry: Machinery, food processing, printing and publishing, fabricated metal products, electric equipment, mining, tourism.

Flower: Pink and white lady's-slipper.

Largest Cities: Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Duluth, Rochester, Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Plymouth, Eagan, Coon Rapids, Burnsville.

## **Mississippi**

Capital City: Jackson.

Area: 48434 sq.miles.

Bird: Mockingbird.

Agriculture: Cotton, poultry, cattle, catfish, soybeans, dairy products, rice.

Industry: Apparel, furniture, lumber and wood products, food processing, electrical machinery, transportation equipment.

Flower: Magnolia.

Largest Cities: Jackson, Gulfport, Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Greenville, Meridian, Tupelo, Southaven, Vicksburg, Pascagoula.

## **Missouri**

Capital City: Jefferson City.

Area: 69709 sq.miles.

Bird: Bluebird.

Agriculture: Cattle, soybeans, hogs, dairy products, corn, poultry and eggs.

Industry: Transportation equipment, food processing, chemical products, electric equipment, fabricated metal products.

Flower: Hawthorn.

Largest Cities: Kansas City, Saint Louis, Springfield, Saint Joseph, Lee's Summit, Saint Charles, Saint Peters, Florissant.

## **Montana**

Capital City: Helena.

Area: 147046 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, barley, sugar beets, hay, hogs.

Industry: Mining, lumber and wood products, food processing, tourism.

Flower: Bitterroot.

Largest Cities: Billings, Missoula, Great Falls, Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Havre, Anaconda, Miles City.

## **Nebraska**

Capital City: Lincoln.

Area: 77358 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Agriculture: Cattle, corn, hogs, soybeans, wheat, sorghum.

Industry: Food processing, machinery, electric equipment, printing and publishing.

Flower: Goldenrod.

Largest Cities: Omaha, Lincoln, Bellevue, Grand, Island Kearney, Fremont, Hastings, North, Platte, Norfolk, Columbus.

## **Nevada**

Capital City: Carson City.

Area: 110567 sq.miles.

Bird: Mountain Bluebird.

Agriculture: Cattle, hay, dairy products, potatoes.

Industry: Tourism, mining, machinery, printing and publishing, food processing, electric equipment.

Flower: Sagebrush.

Largest Cities: Las Vegas, Reno, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Sparks, Carson City, Elko, Boulder City, Mesquite, Fallon.

## **New Hampshire**

Capital City: Concord.

Area: 9351 sq.miles.

Bird: Purple Finch.

Agriculture: Dairy products, nursery stock, cattle, apples, eggs.

Industry: Machinery, electric equipment, rubber and plastic products, tourism.

Flower: Purple lilac.

Largest Cities: Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Derry, Rochester, Salem, Dover, Merrimack, Londonderry, Hudson.

## **New Jersey**

Capital City: Trenton.

Area: 8722 sq.miles.

Bird: Eastern Goldfinch.

Agriculture: Nursery stock, horses, vegetables, fruits and nuts, seafood, dairy products.

Industry: Chemical products, food processing, electric equipment, printing and publishing, tourism.

Flower: Violet.

Largest Cities: Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Edison Township, Woodbridge Township, Dover Township, Hamilton, Trenton, Camden.

## **New Mexico**

Capital City: Santa Fe.

Area: 121593 sq.miles.

Bird: Roadrunner.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairy products, hay, nursery stock, chilies.



Industry: Electric equipment, petroleum and coal products, food processing, printing and publishing, stone, glass, and clay products, tourism.

Flower: Yucca flower.

Largest Cities: Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Rio Rancho, Roswell, Farmington, Alamogordo, Clovis, Hobbs, Carlsbad.

### **North Dakota**

Capital City: Bismarck.

Area: 70704 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Department of: Education.

Agriculture: Wheat, cattle, barley, sunflowers, milk, sugar beets.

Industry: Food processing, machinery, mining, tourism.

Flower: Wild Prairie Rose.

Largest Cities: Fargo, Bismarck, Grand Forks, Minot, Mandan, Dickinson, Jamestown, West Fargo, Williston, Wahpeton.

### **North Carolina**

Capital City: Raleigh.

Area: 53821 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Poultry and eggs, tobacco, hogs, milk, nursery stock, cattle, soybeans.

Industry: Tobacco products, textile goods, chemical products, electric equipment, machinery, tourism.

Flower: Dogwood.

Largest Cities: Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Cary, High Point, Wilmington, Asheville.

### **Ohio**

Capital City: Columbus.

Area: 116096 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Soybeans, dairy products, corn, tomatoes, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs.

Industry: Transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, machinery, food processing, electric equipment.

Flower: Scarlet Carnation.

Largest Cities: Columbus Cleveland Cincinnati Toledo Akron Dayton Parma Youngstown Canton Lorain.

## **Oklahoma**

Capital City: Oklahoma City.

Area: 69903 sq.miles.

Bird: Scissor-tailed flycatcher.

Agriculture: Cattle, wheat, milk, poultry, cotton.

Industry: Transportation equipment, machinery, electric products, rubber and plastic products, food processing.

Flower: Mistletoe.

Largest Cities: Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Norman, Lawton, Broken Arrow, Edmond, Midwest City, Enid, Moore, Stillwater.

## **Oregon**

Capital City: Salem.

Area: 98386 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Agriculture: Cattle, vegetables, nursery stock, fruits and nuts, dairy products, wheat.

Industry: Lumber and wood products, tourism, food processing, paper products, machinery, scientific instruments.

Flower: Oregon Grape.

Largest Cities: Portland, Eugene, Salem, Gresham, Hillsboro, Beaverton, Medford, Springfield, Bend, Corvallis.

## **Pennsylvania**

Capital City: Harrisburg.

Area: 46058 sq.miles.

Bird: Ruffed Grouse.

Agriculture: Dairy products, poultry, cattle, nursery stock, mushrooms, hogs, hay.

Industry: Food processing, chemical products, machinery, electric equipment, tourism.

Flower: Mountain Laurel.

Largest Cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Erie, Scranton, Bethlehem, Lower Merion Twp, Lancaster.

## **Rhode Island**

Capital City: Providence.

Area: 1545 sq.miles.

Bird: Rhode Island Red.

Agriculture: Nursery stock, vegetables, dairy products, eggs.

Industry: Fashion jewelry, fabricated metal products, electric equipment, machinery, shipbuilding and boatbuilding, tourism.

Flower: Violet.

Largest Cities: Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence, Woonsocket, Coventry, North Providence, Cumberland, West Warwick.

### **South Carolina**

Capital City: Columbia.

Area: 32007 sq.miles.

Bird: Great Carolina Wren.

Agriculture: Tobacco, poultry, cattle, dairy products, soybeans, hogs.

Industry: Textile goods, chemical products, paper products, machinery, tourism.

Flower: Yellow Jessamine *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

Largest Cities: Columbia, Charleston, North Charleston, Greenville, Rock Hill, Mount Pleasant, Spartanburg, Sumter, Hilton Head Island, Florence.

### **South Dakota**

Capital City: Pierre.

Area: 77121 sq.miles.

Bird: Ring-necked Pheasant.

Agriculture: Cattle, hogs, wheat, soybeans, milk, corn.

Industry: Food processing, machinery, lumber and wood products, tourism.

Flower: Pasque Flower.

Largest Cities: Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Watertown, Brookings, Mitchell, Pierre, Yankton, Huron, Vermillion.

### **Tennessee**

Capital City: Nashville.

Area: 42146 sq.miles.

Bird: Mockingbird.

Agriculture: Soybeans, cotton, tobacco, livestock and livestock products, dairy products, cattle, hogs.

Industry: Chemicals, transportation equipment, rubber, plastics.

Flower: Iris.

Largest Cities: Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarksville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Johnson City, Kingsport, Franklin.

## **Texas**

Capital City: Austin.

Area: 268601 sq.miles.

Bird: Mockingbird.

Agriculture: Cattle, cotton, dairy products, nursery stock, poultry, sor-ghum, corn, wheat.

Industry: Chemical products, petroleum and natural gas, food processing, electric equipment, machinery, mining, tourism.

Flower: Bluebonnet.

Largest Cities: Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, El Paso, Fort, Worth, Arlington, Corpus Christi, Plano, Garland.

## **Utah**

Capital City: Salt Lake City.

Area: 84904 sq.miles.

Bird: The Common American Gull.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairy products, hay, turkeys.

Industry: Machinery, aerospace, mining, food processing, electric equipment, tourism.

Flower: Sego lily.

Largest Cities: Salt Lake City, West Valley City, Provo, Sandy, Orem, Ogden, West Jordan, Layton, Taylorsville, St. George.

## **Vermont**

Capital City: Montpelier.

Area: 9615 sq.miles.

Bird: Hermit Thrush.

Agriculture: Dairy products, cattle, hay, apples, maple products.

Industry: Electronic equipment, fabricated metal products, printing and publishing, paper products, tourism.

Flower: Red Clover.

Largest City: Burlington, Essex, Rutland, Colchester, South Burlington, Bennington, Brattleboro, Hartford, Milton, Barre.

## **Virginia**

Capital City: Richmond.

Area: 42769 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Cattle, poultry, dairy products, tobacco, hogs, soybeans.

Industry: Transportation equipment, textiles, food processing, printing, electric equipment, chemicals.

Flower: Dogwood.

Largest Cities: Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Richmond, Newport News, Arlington, Hampton, Alexandria, Portsmouth, Roanoke.

## **Washington**

Capital City: Olympia.

Area: 71303 sq.miles.

Bird: Willow Goldfinch.

Agriculture: Seafood, dairy products, apples, cattle, wheat, potatoes, nursery stock.

Industry: Aerospace, software development, food processing, paper products, lumber and wood products, chemical products, tourism.

Flower: Pink Rhododendron.

Largest Cities: Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Bellevue, Everett, Federal Way, Kent, Yakima, Bellingham.

## **West Virginia**

Capital City: Charleston.

Area: 24231 sq.miles.

Bird: Cardinal.

Agriculture: Cattle, dairy products, poultry, apples.

Industry: Chemical products, mining, primary metals, stone, clay, and glass products, tourism.

Flower: Rhododendron.

Largest Cities: Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Morgantown, Weirton, Fairmont, Beckley, Clarksburg, Martinsburg.

## **Wisconsin**

Capital City: Madison.

Area: 65503 sq.miles.

Bird: Robin.

Agriculture: cheese, dairy products, cattle, hogs, vegetables, corn, cranberries.

Industry: Machinery, food processing, paper products, electric equipment, fabricated metal products, tourism.

Flower: Wood Violet.

Largest Cities: Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, Appleton, Waukesha, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, West Allis.

## **Wyoming**

Capital City: Cheyenne.

Area: 97818 sq.miles.

Bird: Western Meadowlark.

Agriculture: Cattle, sugar beets, sheep, hay, wheat.

Industry: Mining, chemical products, lumber and wood products, printing and publishing, machinery, tourism.

Flower: Indian Paintbrush.

Largest Cities: Cheyenne, Casper, Laramie, Gillette, Rock Springs, Sheridan, Green River, Evanston, Riverton, Cody.



# North America



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