**Задание 1. Запишите данные слова в тетрадь и запомните их.**

* to comprise - включать
* constituent- составная часть, входящий в состав
* lowlands - низменность
* highlands - высокогорье
* patron saint - святой покровитель
* thistle - чертополох
* shamrock - трилистник, клевер
* daffodil - жёлтый нарцисс
* taxation - налогообложение - GDP - валовой внутренний продукт
* insurance – страхование
* pharmaceutical -



фармацевтический

* manufacturing - производство
* output - выпускаемая продукция
* to include - включать, вмещать
* defense - защита, оборона
* aircraft - авиация
* crown - корона
* sovereign - монарх, независимый, суверенный
* advice - совет
* to split- расколоть, разделить
* bishop - епископ
* representative - представитель
* bicameral - двухпалатный
* to appoint – назначать
* to include **-** включать
* to stand for - баллотироваться, быть кандидатом
* majority - большинство
* magistrate - магистрат, мировой судья



* county – графство
* Brexit – British exit - выход Великобритании из ЕС
* withdrawal – выход
* to negotiate – вести переговоры
* to remain - остаться
* to seek - претендовать на получение
* [single –](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_membership_of_the_European_Economic_Area) одиночный
* to repeal – аннулировать, упразднить
* predecessor **-** предшественник
* relationship - отношение, родственные связи
* commonwealth - содружество

**Задание 2. Прослушайте и повторите за диктором произношение новых слов, пользуясь сетевым словарем.** http[://www.macmillandictionary.com](http://www.news.com.au/)

**Задание 3. Запишите и запомните следующие словосочетания и их перевод:**

* the Union Jack – государственный флаг Великобритании –
* to symbolize patron saint – символизировать святого покровителя
* GDP (Gross Domestic Product)– ВВП (национальный валовой продукт)
* civil and defense aircraft production– производство гражданских и военных самолетов
* tourist destination – туристический центр
* constitutional monarchy – конституционная монархия
* [single market membership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_membership_of_the_European_Economic_Area) – членство в Европейском едином рынке
* [Great Repeal Bill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Repeal_Bill_2016) **–** законопроект о выходе Соединенного королевства из Евросоюза
* the monarch reigns but does not rule – монарх правит, но не управляет
* magistrates, crown, and county courts - суд магистрата, уголовный суд присяжных и суды графств

- [trade union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_union) figures **-**цифровые данные профсоюза

* Draft Withdrawal Agreement - соглашения о выходе
* [Outline Political Declaration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit_withdrawal_agreement) план политической декларации
* the UN (the United Nations Organisation) – ООН (Организация Объединенных Наций)
* NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) – НАТО

(Североатлантический Союз)

* to conduct foreign and domestic affairs – проводить внутреннюю и внешнюю политику

## The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is a country to the north-west of Europe. It **comprises** the island of Great Britain, the north-east part of the island of Ireland and hundreds of other small islands around and a lot of them are popular tourist destinations. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The United Kingdom is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The main rivers of England are the Thames and the Severn. Scotland has lowlands in the south and east and **highlands** in the north and west. The capital of the UK is London. It’s one of the most populated countries in the world. The language of the state is English. The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses that symbolise **patron saints** of England, Scotland, and Ireland. As for the national emblems, they are a red rose for England, a **thistle** for Scotland, a **shamrock** for Ireland, and a yellow **daffodil** and leek for Wales. The UK is a major centre for international business and commerce. London is the world's largest financial centre. It is the leader of three “command centres” for the global economy (along with New York City and Tokyo). The principles of liberalisation, free market, low **taxation** and regulation make the UK economy the fifth largest in the world. Over 27 ml tourists visit the UK every year. The British **manufacturing** sector is account for one-sixth of national **output**. So, there are British motor industry, civil and **defense aircraft** production, chemical and **pharmaceutical** industry. Officially Great Britain is a state of the constitutional monarchy. The **Crown** is only s**overeign** by the will of Parliament. Queen acts on the **advice** of her ministers. That's why British say that the monarch reigns but doesn’t rule. British Parliament is one of the oldest parliamentary systems in the world. British Parliament **splits** into two chambers, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Those two Houses still exist today, but over the centuries the elected House of Commons has become more powerful. Parliament is the supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom. The main functions of Parliament are to legislate bills and debate or discuss important political issues. So, British Parliament is **bicameral** with an upper house, the House of Lords and a lower house, the House of Commons. Queen is the third component of Parliament. People do not elect the Lords, they are **appointed** by Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or by the House of Lords Appointments Commission. The main political parties of the country are the Conservative, the Labour, and the Liberal parties. The executive power belongs to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Crown. He is leader of the party which won the **majority** in the House of Commons. They are personally chosen by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers controls finance, conducts foreign and domestic affairs, and supervises every department of administration. The judicial system of the UK is represented by criminal and civil courts. It includes **magistrates**, crown, and **county courts**, as well as the High Court of Justice. Today **Brexit** is a commonly used term for the [United Kingdom's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) planned [**withdrawal** from the European Union.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Withdrawal_from_the_European_Union) Following the [2016 referendum vote t](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_European_Union_membership_referendum,_2016)o leave, the UK government started [the withdrawal process](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_50_of_the_Treaty_on_European_Union) on 29 March 2017. In November 2018, the **Draft Withdrawal Agreement**[and **Outline Political Declaration** b](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit_withdrawal_agreement)etween the UK Government and the EU, was published. Later, the [House of Commons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Commons_of_the_United_Kingdom) voted against the deal. As for the transition period it refers to a period of time after 29 March, 2019, to 31 December, 2020 or possibly later, to get everything in place and allow businesses and others to prepare for the moment when the new post-Brexit rules between the UK and the EU begin. The UK is a leading member of various international organisations, for example, the UN, the G7, and NATO. It has close relationships with the English-speaking world countries.