

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Enterprise (n) | produce (v) | design (n, v) |
| ore (n) | engine (n) | copper (n) |
| output (n) | software// hardware (n) | process (n, v) |
| refine (v) | manufacture (v) | grain (n) |
| corn (n) | iron (n) | raw material |
| application (n) | vehicle (n) | mine (n, v) |
| wealth (n) | excel (v) | amount to (v) |
| wheat (n) | harvest = crop | cattle = livestock |
| equip (v) | employ (v) | belong (v) |
| account for (v) | fertile (a) | oil = petroleum(n) |

Symbols: Daffodil, Rose, Shamrock, Thistle

LESSON 2. The economy of Great Britain.

Exercise 1. Mind the pronunciation of the following international terms. Check their meaning.

Economy; economic; industry (2 meanings); industrial; chemical; pharmaceutical; mathematical; geographical; civil; military; importer; exporter; farming; textiles; plastics; electronics; technology; technique; services; institution; communication; components; medicine (2 meanings); construction; machinery; airbus; airliner.

Energy resources; natural gas; financial centre; financial services; multinationalproject; virtual reality; visual; visualisation.

Check the meaning and pronunciation of these words.

Exercise 2. Note how suffixes change the meaning of the words.

Produce - producer - production; manufacture - manufacturer:
design - designer; process - processing; refine - refining -

refinery; - mining - miner; equip - equipment; - employment:
excel - excellence - excellent; fertile - fertility - fertilizer.

TEXT 1. BRITAIN'S ECONOMY IN BRIEF.

Britain's economy is based primarily on private enterprise. Private sector accounts for 79 per cent of output and 95 per cent of employment.

Manufacturing has an important role in the economy. Britain excels in high-technology industries, such as pharmaceuticals, electronics, aerospace and offshore equipment, where British companies are among the world's largest and most successful.

Britain's chemical industry is the third largest in Europe. Over half of its output is exported. Traditionally, Britain has been a major producer of basic industrial chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. ICI is the sixth largest chemical company in the world and the world's largest paint manufacturer.

Britain's pharmaceutical industry is the world's fourth biggest exporter of medicines, accounting for around 12 per cent of the world market. Glaxo Wellcome is the largest pharmaceutical company in the world. British firms have discovered and developed 13 of the world's fifty best-selling drugs.

Machine-building is an area where British firms excel, especially in construction equipment, wheeled tractors, internal combustion engines, textile machinery, medical equipment, pumps and compressors.

Britain has the fourth largest electronic industry in the world. Products include computers, communication equipment and a large variety of components. As well as an extensive range of computer hardware and associated equipment, British firms design computer applications software and are particularly strong in specialist markets such as computer aided design, mathematical software, geographical information systems.

Britain's aerospace industry is the third largest in the Western world. British Aerospace (BA) produces both civil and military aircraft. The company has a 20 per cent share in the European multinational giant Airbus Industries, which manufactures a family of airbus airliners. It is also a partner in multinational projects, including the Tornado combat aircraft and the Eurofighter 2000. Rolls-Royce is one of the world's three prime manufacturers of aero engines.

Britain has the largest energy resources of any country in the European Union and is a major producer of oil and natural gas. The main energy sources are coal, nuclear power and water power. The two largest British oil companies are British Petroleum (BP) and Shell Transport and Trading.

Services account for two-thirds of Britain's GDP. The number of people employed in services rose from about 13 million in 1983 to 16.5 million in 1995. Britain is a major financial centre, housing some of the world's leading banking, insurance, and other financial services and markets. The heart of the financial

industry is the collection of banks and markets in and around the City of London.

Exercise 3. Summarize the contents of the text by answering the following questions.

- 1) What manufacturing industries are characteristic of Britain's economy today?
- 2) What do British chemical companies produce?
- 3) What is Glaxo-Wellcome?
- 4) What industry does the manufacturing of tractors and pumps belong to?
- 5) In what area of computer technology do British firms excel?
- 6) How does British aerospace industry rank?
- 7) What is Eurofighter 2000? Is it manufactured by a British company?
- 8) What does Rolls-Royce produce?
- 9) What energy resources does Great Britain possess?
- 10) What brings more money to the nation's wealth: manufacturing or services?
- 11) In what kinds of services does Britain excel?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. The private sector accounts for percent of Britain's economic output.
2. Services _____ for two-thirds of the country's GDP.
3. Britain's _____ industry accounts for around 12 per cent of the world market.

4. Britain's chemical industry is the _____ largest in Europe.
5. Its pharmaceutical sector is the _____ biggest exporter of medicines.
6. Britain has the _____ largest electronic industry in the world.
7. Its aerospace industry is the third largest in the _____.
8. Britain has the largest energy resources in the _____.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the comparative forms.

1. England has the highest population density of the four lands composing the UK.
2. In recent year's trade has come to represent a larger portion of the economy.
3. In some manufacturing industries British companies are among the world's largest and most successful.
4. Britain is the world's fifth largest trading nation.
5. Services play a much more important role in Britain's economy nowadays.
6. The City of London houses the world's biggest financial markets.

Exercise 6. Read the sentences using correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Service industries (play) a dominant role in Britain's economy.
2. Britain's economy (base) mainly on private enterprise.
3. All kinds of equipment and heavy machinery (produce) by machine-building plants.
4. Britain's chemical enterprises (produce) organic and inorganic chemicals, plastics and fertilizers.
5. At the present time, high-technology industries (grow) rapidly.
6. Thirteen of the world's fifty best-selling medicines (develop) in Great Britain.
7. Rich coal and iron deposits (influence) the growth of Britain's economy in the 19th century.
8. In the early 1990s the British Government (privatise) such major businesses as British Tele com, British Gas, the non-nuclear electricity companies, etc.
9. In 1994, over 1.5 million cars (manufacture) in Great Britain, though most of the automobile plants (belong) to foreign investors.
10. British agriculture (know) for its efficiency and productivity.
11. Agriculture-related exports (include) specialised products such as fresh salmon, Scotch whisky, jams and preserves, tea, beef and lamb.

Exercise 8. Read the following introductory remarks and try to explain in what way the early economic development of the country was determined by its geographic situation,

availability of natural resources, climate, etc. Basing on Text 1, say what changes in the economic pattern have taken place since the 1990s.

Britain became the world's first industrialised country in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Wealth was based on the manufacture of iron and steel, heavy machinery and textiles, coal mining, shipbuilding and trade. The economic and industrial pattern has changed considerably in the last few years. . . .

ADDITIONAL TEXT

MAIN ECONOMIC REGIONS OF THE UK

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized. During the rapid industrialization of the 19th century, one of the most important factors was that coal deposits were situated near the ground surface, which made mining easy. Great Britain is rich in coal. Coal mining is one of the most developed industries in Great Britain. The biggest coal and iron mines are in the north-east of England, near Newcastle, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Scotland near Glasgow; in Wales near Cardiff and Bristol.

Among other mineral resources, iron ores found alongside coal layers are of primary importance, but the iron content of most of the ores is very low. Lead and silver ores are also mined in Derbyshire and Cumberland and Lancashire.

There are tin and copper mines in Cornwall and Devonshire, copper and lead mines in England.

Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motor-cars. In the 20th century new branches of industry have appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Of great importance for Britain is ship-building industry. It is concentrated in London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and Belfast.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool, and woolen industry is developed in Yorkshire. British woolen products are exported to many countries.

Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the country. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports, from which big liners go to all parts of the world. Great Britain exports industrial products to other countries and imports food and some other products.

Sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are also important branches of Great Britain's economy. The south of England is often called the "Garden of England", because there are many gardens and orchards there where people grow apples, pears, cherries, plums and other fruits, and there are also large plantations of different berries.

TASK 1: Prepare a summary of this text

TASK 2: Make up questions on the text

LESSON 3. The external affairs of great Britain

TEXT 1

The main objectives of Britain's foreign policy are to enhance its security and prosperity and to promote and protect its interests overseas, world peace and economic growth.

Britain has diplomatic relations with 169 countries and it is a member of the European Community, an association of 12 democratic states. The objectives of the Community are common economic and trade policies, a common internal market, closer union between the peoples of Europe and a framework of Community law.

More than 50 % of Britain's trade is with the other member states. Overseas countries having special links with the Community are accorded preferential treatment in aid and the development of trade.

It is important to note that Great Britain is an active member of the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of 50 independent states, which originated in the progressive dismantling of the British Empire after 1945. The Commonwealth comprises republics and national monarchies countries as well as having the Queen as their Head of State.

The Queen is the Head of the Commonwealth, and she is also Head of State in 16 member countries. Consultation between members takes place through official meetings, as well as