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1. **ABC (abb.)** American Broadcasting Company; Associated British Cinema.
2. **Abilene** A town of Kansas, USA. It was a railway terminus and lawless town until order was introduced by Marshal 'Wild Bill' Hickok in 1871. There is an Eisenhower museum.
3. **Abolitionists (US hist.)** Those who opposed slavery between 1830 and 1860---in the years leading up to the Civil War .
4. **A bomb** Atomic bomb.
5. **Abortion** The death or killing of the fetus before birth. Abortion has been legal in GB (Great Britain) since 1968, in certain circumstances. In the US the laws concerning abortion vary from state to state. Since 1967 nine states have made abortion legal.
6. **Abstract Expressionism** A movement in art that began in New York in the 1940s and dominated American painting in the 1950s. Abstract expressionism grew out of surrealism; the most important single figure in its development was Arshile Gorky. Other leading figures in the movement were Robert Motherwell, Willem de Kooning and the German-American painter Hans Hoffman.
7. **Acronym** A combination of the initials of several words: e. g. WTO, from 'World Trade Organization'.
8. **Adams, John (1735-1826)** Second President of the USA (1797--1801). He was born at Quincy, Massachusetts. He was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence.
9. **A.D. Latin:** Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord, i. e. after Christ.
10. **AEC (abb.)** (US) Atomic Energy Commission.
11. **Agincourt,** Battle of a battle fought in 1415 between the French and the English, during the Hundred Years War. It was a famous victory for the English, under Henry V.
12. **Air Force (GB)** The Royal Air Force was formed in 1918 by merging the Royal Flying Corps (1912) and the Royal Naval Air Service. During the First World War aircraft were used first only for reconnaissance; then air fighting developed. During the Second World War the R.A.F. played a very vital part, defeating the German Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain. (US) The US was the first country to practice any form of war from the air; balloons were used in the American Civil War. During the First World War, the US air force was very small. During the Second World War and after it, US air strength and aircraft production increased greatly, the US built up a strategic air-force. US strategic air command keeps up a 24 hour a day patrol of bombers armed with nuclear weapons.
13. **Air Transport (GB)** The first flight across the Atlantic was made by two Englishmen, John Alcock and Arthur W. Brown, in 1919. In 1924 Imperial Airways was established, it was replaced by British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), and in 1946 British European Airways (BEA) was founded. These are now combined and known as British Airways, a nationalized public corporation. (US) There are no state airlines in the USA, but some of the private ones are very large, e.g. Trans-World Airlines (TWA) and Pan-American Airways (Pan-Am).
14. **Alabama** A state of the USA, in the Deep South, known as the 'cotton state'. The

capital is Montgomery and the largest city is Birmingham. The state is mainly agricultural. During the 1950s and 60s Alabama was the scene of conflict over civil rights and integration.

**15. Alamein,** Battle of one of the most important battle of the Second World War. It was fought in October-November 1942, in the Western Desert of North Africa. The British 8th Army, under General Montgomery, defeated the Germans and Italians under Rommel.

**16. Alaska** A state of the USA, in the extreme north-west of the continent, geographically separate from the rest of the USA. The capital is Juneau. It is the largest of the state but the one with the lowest population. Alaska includes the highest peak in North America, Mt. McKinley (20,320 feet).

**17. Albee, Edward Franklin (b. 1928)** American playwright. His plays include *The Zoo Story*, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and *Tiny Alice*. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1967 for *A Delicate Balance* and in 1975 for *Seascape*.

**18. Albert Hall** A concert hall in Kensington, London, built in 1867-1871, in memory of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. It is the home of the Promenade Concerts, and many other forms of entertainment.

**19. Alfred 'the Great' (c. 848-c. 900)** English king. He forced the Danes out of Wessex and made peace with them in 878 (the peace of Wedmore). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was begun during his reign. He strengthened government, law and education.

**20. Allies,** the 23 countries that were allied against the Central Powers in the First World War, including the British Empire, France, Italy, Russia and the USA; the 49 countries that were allied against the Axis in the Second World War, including Belgium, China, Denmark, France, GB and the Commonwealth, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, the USA, the USSR, Yugoslavia.

**21. Allophone Distinct** variants of a phoneme.

**22. A.M. (abb.)** Ante meridiem, before noon. 23. American Independence, War of (1775 - 1783) (US: The Revolutionary War) The struggle of the thirteen British colonies in North America for independence, which ended in the forming of the USA. The main causes of the war were taxes imposed by the British government. The colonies rebelled in 1775, the first shots were fired at Lexington, and the first battle was fought at Bunker Hill. The Continental Congress appointed General Washington as leader of its forces, and issued the Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776. The war was ended by the Treaty of Paris, 1783, which recognized the independence of the USA.

**24. Anderson, Sherwood (1876-1941)** American writer. He became well-known with the volumes of short stories *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919) and *The Triumph of the Egg* (1921). He deals with the difficulty of natural behavior in an industrial society.

**25. Anglican Communion** A body of churches that includes the Church of England and other churches that hold essentially the same beliefs. Altogether the Anglican Communion includes 540 dioceses, representing over 73 million members.

**26. Anglo-Saxons** The Germanic tribes who conquered Britain between the 5th and 7th centuries, The English-speaking people in general are sometimes called Anglo-Saxons (wrongly), and the name is also given to the Old English Language. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: (c. 891-c. 1154) is a series of national histories begun under King Alfred.

**27. Anne (1665-1714)** Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the main events of her reign were the Act of Union with Scotland in 1707 and the War of the Spanish Succession

(1702-1713). Anne's reign is remembered as a time of fierce struggles between the political parties.

**28. Antonymy** The oppositeness of meaning between words, e.g. tall and short. There are several types of lexical opposites: gradable opposites, complementarity and relational opposites. Gradable opposites involve some kind of degree in relationship. e.g. between large and small. Mutually exclusive words are called ungradable opposites, that is, complementarity. e.g. between female and male. Relational opposites denote the reversal of a relationship. E.g. between buy and sell .

**29. Appalachian Mountains** A general name for the mountain system of eastern North America, stretching nearly 1,500 miles, from Quebec province, Canada, to Alabama.

**30. Applied linguistics** the application of linguistics. Often it refers to the application of findings in linguistics to education, especially to teaching English as a foreign or second language.

**31. Arbitrariness** There is no natural relationship between the acoustic image and the concept of the word. Take the word table for example. There is no reason to explain why the concept of table should be represented by the sound of the word table.

**32. Archery** The use of the bow and arrow in war or sport. During the Middle Ages English archers won a high reputation, especially by their use of the long-bow at the battle of Agincourt.

**33. Aristocracy (GB)** The term that is used to describe a group of people with inherited titles of nobility. The British titles of hereditary nobility are, in order of rank: Duke, Duchess; Marquis, Marchioness; Earl, Countess; Viscount, Viscountess; Baron, Baroness. The people holding these titles are called peers or peeresses. The British aristocracy is still a living thing, but it has on the whole lost its political importance.

**34. Aristotle (384--322BC)** Greek philosopher. An important linguist in the early history of western linguistics . He made great contributions to logic, rhetoric, and poetics. Many of the terms later used in grammar originated from Aristotle's work.

**35. Arizona** A state of the south-west USA. The capital is Phoenix. Arizona contains the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, and the Painted Desert.

**36. Arkansas** A state of the southern central USA. The capital is Little Rock. The state is largely agricultural, the main crops are cotton, rice and soya beans.

**37. Armstrong, Louis (1900--1971)** American jazz musician; he was a trumpet-player. His early trumpet solos, with the King Oliver band and with his own Hot Five, changed the character of jazz.

**38. Arthur Legendary** British king in the wars against the Saxons (c. 6th century), Arthur is the hero of many stories that describe his Round Table, his knights and their search for the Holy Grail etc.

**39. Ashmolean Museum** A museum in Oxford, England, formed in 1683, and based on the collection of the antiquary Elias Ashmole (1617--1692). It was the world's first public museum.

**40. Associative relation** Saussure's term for the relation between phonemes or words that can be replaced at the same position. E.g. shop and theater in the sentence I came to the shop. Shop can be replaced by other units like theatre.

**41. Astronomer Royal** The title of the astronomer in charge of the Royal Observatory in England. The Royal Observatory was at Greenwich from 1675 to 1958, when it was

moved to Herstmonceux, Sussex.

**42. Athletics** In GB the term 'athletics' covers, only track and field events (running, hurdling, jumping, vaulting, and throwing events such as discus and javelin). In the USA these are called Track and Field, and athletics is taken into include also gymnastics and team games such as basketball, baseball etc.

**43. Atlantic Charter** A declaration issued by Winston Churchill and President F. D. Roosevelt after a meeting at sea in 1941, stating the principles that would guide a post-war settlement .

**44. Atlantic Ocean** The sea that separates Europe and Africa from America. It is from the Arctic in the north to Antarctica in the south.

**45. Atomic Bomb** A bomb that derives its explosive force from nuclear fission. The atomic bomb was developed in the USA and three were exploded in the Second World War: the first at a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, the second over Hiroshima, the third over Nagasaki. In 1967, an international treaty was signed prohibiting nuclear weapons from outer space.

**46. Attorney** Anyone that is appointed to act for another in legal and business matters. Attorney at law US: a lawyer.

**47. Auden, Wystan Hugh (1907-1973)** English-American poet, His first book appeared in 1930, and he was the leader of the English poets of his generation. His work is noted for its wit and technical skill. His books of poems include *The Age of Anxiety* (1947) and *About the House* (1965).

**48. Austen, Jane (1775-1817)** English novelist, noted for her witty studies of early-19th century English society. With meticulous details, Austen portrayed the quiet, day-to-day life of members of the upper middle class. Her works combine romantic comedy with social satire and psychological insight. Her works include *Northanger Abbey*, *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, *Persuasion* and *Emma* (1816).

**49. Austin, John Langshaw (1911 - 1960).** British philosopher . He made the primary distinction between two types of utterances: constative and performative. In his book *How to Do Things with Words*, he developed a model of speech acts theory and distinguished the illocutionary act, the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act of utterances. An illocutionary act is the simple act of conveying meaning. An illocutionary act is the effect brought about by what is uttered, identical with the speaker's intention. A perlocutionary act is the resulting move after the utterance. E.g. a speaker says 'It's cold inside's. This has the illocutionary force of asking the hearer to close the window. The perlocutionary effect might be that the hearer closes the window as intended, or he simple ignores the speaker's request. His other writings include *Philosophical Papers* (1961) and *Sense and Sensibilia* (1962).

**50. Austerity, Age of or Period of (GB)** The name given to the period after the Second World War when there were shortages of food, clothing, etc., and controls were imposed by means of rationing and taxation.

**51. Australia** An island continent in the southern hemisphere, lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Australia is a federal dominion within the British Commonwealth. The Federal capital is Canberra and the largest towns are Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

## B

**52. B.A (abb.)** Bachelor of Arts (degree).

- 53. Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam (1561-1626)** English statesman and philosopher . He became Lord Chancellor in 1614, but in 1621 was accused of taking bribes and fell from power. He is known for his *Essays* (1597-1625). His chief philosophical work is the *Novum Organum* (1620), in which he proposed a theory of scientific knowledge based on observation and experiment that came to be known as the inductive method. He was one of the most original thinkers of his times.
- 54. Baldwin, James (1924-1987)** Black American writer, His books include volumes of essays, e. g. *Notes of a Native Son-* (1955) and *The Five Next Time* (1963), and novels.
- 55. Ballads** Popular narrative poems of the Middle Ages and later. British ballads were not collected until the eighteenth century: Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (1765) was the first and most important collection. Earlier ballads were often drawn from myth and folklore, while later ones deal with folk heroes; more modern forms of ballad are 19th century broadsheets and accounts of crimes.
- 56. Bangladesh** A republic in South Asia, and a member of the British Commonwealth. Its capital and chief town is Dacca. It is a small, poor country with a very dense population, many of whom are illiterate. Farming is the main activity.
- 57. Baptists** A world-wide body of Protestant Christians who practice baptism by immersion, and when the person baptized is old enough to understand the meaning of the ceremony. Baptists hold the idea of a community based on religious experience; regard the Bible as a guide to all the problems of life. Baptists tend to have conservative and puritan views.
- 58. Barrister (GB)** A lawyer with a right to speak in the higher courts. He has no direct dealings with the public but is briefed by solicitors.
- 59. Bath A city (district)** in Avon, England. It has the only natural hot springs in Britain. In the 18th century, Bath became a fashionable resort, and many fine buildings in the neo-classical style were added to the town.
- 60. Beat Generation (US)** Member of the generation following the Second World War, especially writers, who tried to separate themselves from the society and looked for various kinds of social freedom.
- 61. Beatles** The British 'pop group' of four musicians, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They became very successful and famous during the 1960s.
- 62. Beckett, Samuel (1906 - 1989)** Anglo-Irish writer of novels and plays, he is best known for his 'absurd' plays, which include *Waiting for Godot* (1952) and *Endgame* . He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1969.
- 63. Behaviorism Movement** in psychology which restricted its data to the observable reactions of subjects to observable stimuli. Developed by the American psychologist J. B. Watson and further after the Second World War, B. F. Skinner, it also exerted a major influence on Bloomfield from the 1920s. But it was abandoned in both psychology and linguistics, in the early 1960s.
- 64. Belfast** The capital city of Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, Belfast is the most important industrial centre and port of all Ireland, 65. Bellow, Saul (b. 1915) American novelist . He is deeply concerned with moral questions. His novels include *Dangling Man* (1944), *Herzog* (1964) and *Mr. Sammler's Planet* (1969). He often concerns an alienated individual within an indifferent society and won the 1976 Nobel Prize for literature.

- 66. Beowulf** Old English poem in a heroic style, written in about 700. The story is set in Denmark or Sweden and the antagonist is Beowulf. Beowulf slays the monster Grendel and its mother, becomes king of the Geats, and dies fighting a dragon.
- 67. Berkeley** A city in Alameda County, western California, on the northeastern shore of San Francisco Bay. It is the seat of the University of California. The city is named for the Irish philosopher George Berkeley. During the 1960s and 1970s, students at the University of California campus led the national protest movement against American involvement in the Vietnam War (1959-1975), and for many the city became a symbol of dissent.
- 68. Bermuda** A British colony in the North Atlantic. The chief town is Hamilton. Bermuda's main industry is tourism.
- 69. Bible in English** The first complete translation of the Bible into English was made by John Wycliffe in 1380 - 1382. The Authorized Version (A. V.) of the Bible (called "The King James Bible" in US), prepared under James I in 1611, is a masterpiece of English prose that has had a vast influence on English and American literature. It was not revised until the 1880s, when the so-called Revised Version was produced. The most recent Protestant translation was the New English Bible, -completed in 1970.
- 70. Big Ben** The bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, London, England. It was made in 1858, and weights 13.5 tons.
- 71. Bill of Rights (GB)** An Act of Parliament of 1689, following the Glorious Revolution, the Bill of Rights limited the power of the King, and strengthened that of Parliament. (US) The first ten amendments to the US Constitution, made in 1791, limiting the power of the Federal Government and protecting the individual citizen .
- 72. Birmingham** A city and metropolitan district in West Midlands, England, the second largest city in GB. It is one of the largest industrial centers in the world, and most of industries are based on coal and iron.
- 73. Black Death** The modern name for the bubonic plague which spread through Europe in the 14th century, particularly in 1347--1350, and probably killed between one half and one third of the population of England.
- 74. Blake, William (1757-1827)** English poet, painter, engraver and mystic. His poetry includes the early Songs of Innocence (1789) and Songs of Experience (1794). All his writings express his hatred of materialism and his belief in the imagination.
- 75. Bloomfield, Leonard (1887--1949)** American linguist and one of the most influential of the 20th century. His first general work, An Introduction to the Study of Language (1914), was influenced by the psychology of W. Wundt. In Language (1933) he sought to establish the foundations of linguistics as an autonomous science.
- 76. Bloomsbury** A district of central London, England. It contains the British Museum and London University. In the 1920s Bloomsbury was the home of a number of writers and artists, known as the Bloomsbury Group. They included Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey and E M Forster.
- 77. Boas, Franz (1858-1942)** American anthropologist, founder and organizer of linguistic field-work in the USA. His most important work is his introduction to the Handbook of American Indian Languages (1911). He emphasized the systematic analysis of culture and language structures.
- 78. Boston** The capital city of Massachusetts, USA, and a leading port. Boston was the

scene of the Boston Tea Party of 1776, when citizens of Boston threw tea from British ships into the harbor, as a protest against the tea tax.

**79. Bradford** A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, the centre of the English woolen industry since the 13th century.

**80. British Museum** The largest museum in the world, in Bloomsbury, London . It contains various libraries and collections.

**81. Broadcasting (GB)** Sound broadcasting is controlled by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which was founded in 1912. (US) Both radio and TV are privately controlled in the US, and are run by commercial companies. The" three main national TV networks are ABC, CBS, and NBC.

**82. Broadway** An avenue in New York City, USA . Broadway is the symbol of the New York theatre, as Hollywood is of the American cinema.

**83. Bronte, Charlotte (1816-1855), Emily (1818-1848) and Anne (1820-1849)** British novelists and poets. Their work is known for its wild romantic imagination. Emily wrote Wuthering Heights (1847), Charlotte Jane Eyre (1847), Shirley and Villette, and Anne The Tenant of Wildfell Hall (1847) and Agnes Grey. Emily has been described as the greatest woman poet in English literature.

**84. Browning, Robert (1812-1889)** British poet. His poetry is dramatic and varied; it explores many sides of the human mind and character. He is best known today for his dramatic monologues (e. g. My Last Duchess) and The Ring and the Book (1868-1869). In 1846 Browning married the poet Elizabeth Barrett (see Elizabeth Barrett Browning). Because of her ill health, worsened by the English climate, they made their home in Florence, Italy, in the palace later made famous by Elizabeth's poem, Casa Guidi Windows.

**85. Buck, Pearl (1892-1973)** American novelist who grew up in China and returned there as an English teacher. She wrote more than 65 books, many of which sympathetically portray China and its people. Her simple, direct style and concern for the fundamental values of human life were derived from her study of the Chinese novel. With her work she strove to create a better understanding of China, and she was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1938. Her best known books are The Good Earth (1931) and Dragon Seed (1942).

**86. Buckingham Palace** The London home of the British sovereign. It was originally built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. The palace has more than 600 rooms.

**87. Buddhism** One of the great world religions, founded in India in the 6th century B.C. by Gautama Buddha.

**88. Burns, Robert (1759 - 1796)** Scottish poet. His best poems were written in the Scottish dialect, and he is considered the national poet of Scotland. He was also a great song-writer. The most remarkable of these being "The Jolly Beggars", a piece in which, by the intensity of his imaginative sympathy and the brilliance of his technique, he renders a picture of the lowest dregs of society in such a way as to raise it into the realm of great poetry.

**89. Byron, George Gordon (1788 - 1824)** British poet. He became famous with Childe Harold (first part 1812) and his oriental romances, but is now best known for his satirical masterpiece Don Juan (1819 - 1824). During his life and after his death Byron was a symbol of romanticism and revolution.

## C

**90. Cabinet (GB)** The 'inner circle' of the Government, a group of about 20 ministers, the

head of the most important departments. They meet, usually once a week, at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's house.

**91. Case grammar** Variant of transformational grammar developed by C. J. Fillmore in the late 1960s. In any clause each noun phrase has a case which represents its semantic role. E.g. in I cleaned the room with a broom, the cases of I, the room, and the broom were respectively agent, patient, and instrumental.

**92. Casser, Gaius Julius (101-44 B. C.)** Roman statesman and general .

**93. California A state on the west coast of the USA.** The capital is Sacramento and the main cities Los Angeles and San Francisco. California is now the wealthiest and most highly populated state of the USA.

**94. Cambridge** An English city, a county of eastern England, Cambridge University is one of the two ancient English universities.

**95. Canada** A member country of the British Commonwealth, occupying the northern part of North America. The capital is Ottawa, and the largest towns Montral and Toronto.

**96. Canberra** The federal capital of Australia.

**97. Canterbury** A city in Kent, England. It is a cathedral city, the archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of the Church of England, and Canterbury has been the centre of the English Church.

**98. Canterbury, Archbishop** of The Prime (chief bishop) of all England. He is first Peer of the Realm, with a seat in the House of Lords; he crowns kings and queens, and is a member of the Privy Council.

**99. Cape Town** The legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, and the port of Cape Province. It lies in the extreme southwest part of the country on the Atlantic Ocean.

**100. Cardiff** A port and district in South Wales, the capital city of Wales. Cardiff has the Welsh National Museum and the University College of South Wales.

**101. Caricature William Hogarth** was the father of both English popular painting and English caricature.

**102. Cather, Willa (1873-1947)** US novelist, poet and journalist who wrote a great deal of fiction about immigrant and pioneer life in the West. Her best known novels are Pioneer (1913), The Song of the Lark (1915), One of Ours (Pulitzer Prize, 1922), and Death comes for the Archbishop (1927).

**103. CBS (abb.)** (US) Columbia Broadcasting System.

**104. Census (US)** As the Constitution demands, a census takes place every ten years. It is politically important, since the number of Representative for each state, and the number of state votes in Presidential elections, depend on the population figures. (GB) Also has a census every ten years, but it does not have the political importance of the US census.

**105. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** An independent bureau of the US government that deals with espionage and counter-espionage.

**106. Central Park** The most popular park in New York City, US. It contains Central Park Zoo, an open-air theatre and an ice-skating rink.

**107. Chaplin, Charles (1889)** British-American film actor and director, who is famous for his silent film comedies, in which he created and acted the part of the 'little man'. He received a

knighthood in 1975.

**108. Charles I (1600 - 1649)** King of Great Britain from 1625. He quarreled with Parliament from the beginning of his reign, Parliament trying to control his policy by refusing supplied. He declared war on Parliament and failed. He was recaptured, tried and executed in the end.

**109. Chaucer, Geoffrey (c. 1340-1400)** English poet. His greatest and best known work is the Canterbury Tales. He also wrote one of the finest long poems in English, the romance Troilus and Criseyde. Chaucer's work is humorous, realistic and rich in description of human character. His style had a decisive influence on later English poetry.

**110. Checks and Balances** Constitutional controls by means of which different branches of government have powers to limit each other. The best known system of checks and balances is the one that operates in the US government. The Constitution separates legislative (Congress), executive (presidency) and judicial branches of government, and the federal system adds to the checking by dividing power between the central government and the states.

**111. Chicago** The second largest city of the USA, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, in Illinois.

**112. Chomsky, Avram Noam (1928-)** American linguist, founder of transformational-generative grammar, a system that revolutionized modern linguistics. Chomsky made a distinction between the innate, often unconscious knowledge people have of their own language and the way in which they use the language in reality. The former, which he termed competence, enables people to generate all possible grammatical sentences. The latter, which he called performance, is the transformation of this competence into everyday speech. In Syntactic Structure (1957), he proposed a formal theory of generative grammars. In Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1965), he made the distinction between deep structure and surface structure. He developed Principles and Parameters Theory and further Government and Binding Theory. Besides, his Language and Mind was published in 1968.

**113. Churchill, Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer) (1874--1965)** British statesman. He held office in Liberal and Conservative governments between 1908 and 1929. During the 1930s-1940s, he disagreed with the Conservative policy of giving concessions to the Nazis and led Britains through the war. His speeches encouraged the British people, and his close relations with President Roosevelt strengthened the Anglo-American alliance. He also wrote many books on history and biography.

**114. C.I.A. (abb.) (US)** Central Intelligence Agency.

**115. City,** the See LONDON.

**116. Civil Rights (US)** The rights to personal liberty provided by a number of amendments to the Constitution. They include the right to equal opportunities and the right to vote. But many US citizens, particularly NEGROES in the southern states, were prevented from exercising their rights until recently.

**117. Civil Service** The body of state officials that helps the government. (GB) Each Government department has its own permanent civil servants, who are appointed by competitive examinations. The chief official of each department is called the permanent secretary, or under-secretary of state, and he is in close contact with the minister. (US) The modern US civil service is based on a reform of 1883, which

introduced a competitive examination in place of the old SPOILS SYSTEM. But few US civil servants are permanent officials: many of those who hold the highest posts are appointed by the President for political reasons, and may return to their normal careers in law, business etc. after a few years

**118. Civil War, American** The war of 1861-1865 between the northern states (the Union) and the southern states (the Confederacy), also called the War Between the States or the War of the Rebellion. There were many causes, of which the most important were disagreement over Slavery, and the quarrel concerning Federal control and States' Rights. The direct cause of the war was the election of Lincoln as President; this was followed by the secession of the southern states from the Union and the founding of the Confederacy, with Jefferson Daves as its President. The Confederates surrendered on 9 April 1865. Lincoln was assassinated in the same month. Slavery was declared unconstitutional.

**119. Clare, John (1793-1864)** English poet. He was born and lived in Northamptonshire. His work presents nature directly and clearly. He spent many years before his death in a lunatic asylum, where he wrote some of his most beautiful poetry. The haunting descriptions of rural landscapes in poems such as *The Flitting*, *Decay* and *Remembrances* are more typical of the true character of his poetic voice.

**120. Cleveland, Stephen Grover (1837"--1908)** 22nd and 24th President of the USA (1885-1889) and (1893-1897). He is the only president to have been elected for two separate terms, and was the only Democrat president between the end of the civil war and 1913.

**121. C.of E. (abb.)** Church of England.

**122. Coca-Cola or Coke** The trade-name of a popular bottled drink made in the USA since 1887 and now drunk all over the world.

**123. Cock-Fighting** The sport of setting cocks to fight each other, usually armed with steel spurs on their legs. It was very popular in England from the Middle Ages until the early nineteenth century, and was made illegal in 1849.

**124. c.o.d, or COD (abb.)** Cash on delivery.

**125. Cognitive linguistics Movement** in linguistics seeking to ground a theory of language in accounts of cognition. Leading proponents include R. W. Langacker and G. P. Lakoff.

**126. Coins (GB)** British coins (since the introduction of the decimal system in 1971) are: half-penny (1/2 p), one penny, two pence, five pence, ten pence, fifty pence. There are 100 pence to the pound; there are notes to the value of one pound (£), £ 5, £ 10 and £ 20. Before 1971 the pound was divided into 240pence, and there were twelve pence to a shilling, twenty shillings to a pound. Coins were: farthing (= a quarter-penny; in use until 1961), halfpenny, penny, three pence, sixpence, shilling, florin (two shillings) and half-crown (two shillings and sixpence). (US) Current US coins are the cent, the nickel (5c), the dime (10c), the quarter (25c) and the half-dollar (50c). Silver dollars were minted until 1935.

**127. Cold War** The name given to the state of political and diplomatic tension between East and West, and especially between the USA and the USSR, since the Second World War.

**128. Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772--1834)** English poet and critic. Together with Wordsworth he produced *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), which is often regarded as the beginning of the Romantic movement in English poetry. His best known poems are *The Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*, which Coleridge claimed to have composed while under the influence of opium. Later in his career he gave up poetry and concentrated on criticism and philosophy, His most important

work of criticism is *Biographia Literaria* (1817).

**129. College (GB)** Part of a university. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge developed as separate institutions within the university. (US) Colleges are separate institutions of higher education, usually with a four-year programme of studies leading to a Bachelor's degree. They don't include graduate studies, and are not allowed to grant higher degrees.

**130. Colonial America** The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Virginia (1607). Effective colonization in New England began in 1620.

**131. Colorado** A state of the central USA. Its area is 104, 247 square miles and its population (1970) 2,207,000. The capital and largest city is Denver. Colorado is in the Rocky Mountains, with high mountains in the west. The Colorado and other rivers flow through deep canyons; the state has fine mountain scenery. Colorado is rich in minerals, which include coal, gold and silver; tourism is another important industry.

**132. Columbus, Christopher (c. 1451--1506)** (in Spanish Cristobal Colon) the discoverer of America. He saw the mainland of South America for the first time in 1498.

**133. Common Law** The English system of unwritten laws based on Precedent; it is used also in the USA, except in Louisiana, which follows the French 'Code Napoleon'.

**134. Commonwealth** A free association of sovereign nations. It consists of thirty-three independent member countries, all of them former dependencies of the British Empire. People of many different races belong to the Commonwealth. They number nearly a quarter of the world's population. The British Empire, forerunner of the Commonwealth, began with the founding of the first British colony overseas, Newfoundland (1583). Although the old British Empire has disappeared the new Commonwealth can, and does, help to influence world opinion.

**135. Commonwealth, the (GB hist.)** The republican government established by Cromwell after the execution of Charles I (1649). It lasted until the restoration of Charles II in 1660.

**136. Communist Parties (GB)** The Communist party of Great Britain was formed in 1920; but British workers on the whole support the Fabian socialism of the Labour party, and Communism has had little influence." The Communist party won two seats in Parliament in 1945, but lost them again in 1950. (US) The Communist party of the US was formed secretly in 1919. Communists and others with left-wing political views suffered from the campaign led against them in the early 1950s by Joseph Mccarthy.

**137. Companies (GB) and Corporations (US)** The largest US corporations are General Motors (which is also the world's largest) ; Standard Oil (New Jersey) ; American Telegraph and Teleohone; The Ford Motor Company; Sears, Roebuck; General Electric; Mobil Oil; International Business Machines (IBM); US Steel Corporation. Britain's largest companies are British Petroleum (BP) and International Chemical Industries (ICI). The Royal Dutch/Shell group and the Unilever group are large Anglo-Dutch companies. The biggest life insurance company is the Prudential. The most important public corporation is the National Coal Board, which employs about 575,000 people.

**138. Competence** A person's internalized set of rules about possible sentences in his language, as compared to performance in actual communication, introduced by Chomsky in the 1960s.

**139. Comprehensive School (GB)** A secondary school that provides education for all children between the ages of 11 and 19 from a given district, regardless of their background or intelligence. It includes the type of education offered at grammar schools,

secondary modern and technical schools. Pupils in comprehensives are often 'streamed' for different subjects according to their ability. Comprehensive schools have been formed by some local authorities who thought they would make it possible to get rid of the Eleven Plus examination, and build a fairer society. The Labour Party tends to favour the idea of comprehensives, while the Conservative Party would like to keep the grammar school/secondary modern system. There are now about 1,400 fully comprehensive schools in England and Wales, with about 1.13 million pupils.

**140. Concorde** Supersonic passenger aircraft developed jointly by France and the U.K. Its maiden (=first) flight was from Toulouse, in France, in March 1969.

**141. Confederate States of America** The southern states that formed the Confederacy government in 1861, leaving the union and fighting the Civil War. They were: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee.

**142. Confederation of British Industry (CBI)** An organization established in 1965. It is an association of industrialists and managers that expresses policies on tax, labour, business efficiency etc.

**143. Congress** The national law-making body of the USA. Congress has two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives, which have almost equal powers. The House of Representatives has 435 members, elected for two" years; the Senate has 100 senators, two from each state, each elected for six years.

**144. Conn. (abb.)** Connecticut.

**145. Connecticut** A state of the north-east USA, in New England. Its area is 5,009 square miles and its population (1970) 3, 032, 217. The capital and largest town is Hartford. Connecticut is mainly industrial, and produces arms and machinery. Tobacco growing and dairy farming are also important. Yale University is at New Haven. Connecticut was settled in 1635 by Puritans from Massachusetts. It was one of the Thirteen Colonies.

**146. Conrad, Joseph (1857 --1924)** British novelist of Polish birth. He served in the British merchant navy from 1878 until 1894, and his books describe the sea and distant countries. They are also concerned with psychological and moral questions. They include Lord Jim (1890), Heart of Darkness (1902), Nostromo (1904), The Secret Agent (1907).

**147. Conservative Party** One of the two main political parties in GB. It developed in the 1830s out of the Tory party and was given a modern organization in 1867 by Disraeli. During the nineteenth century it was the 'Empire party'; it now supports private enterprise and is generally opposed to nationalization and to extending the social services.

**148. Constitution (US)** The Constitution of the United States (1789) is a single document which contains seven Articles and 25 later Amendments. It is the oldest written constitution in the world, and has been imitated by many countries over the past 180 years. It is founded on the idea that every person has a right to liberty and to his own property. In order to protect personal freedom, it divides power between a number of different authorities and limits the period for which the President and Congressmen are elected. The Constitution may be changed by Amendments, but only if three-quarters of the States agree to the change.

**149. Continental Congress (US hist.)** One of several congresses held at the time of the War of American Independence. It drew up the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation, 1781.

**150. Convention (US)** A meeting held by each of the two main political parties in the summer before a presidential Election, which is always held in November, every fourth year. The main purpose of a convention is to choose a presidential candidate.

**151. Cooper, James Fenimore (1789 - 1851)** American novelist. He wrote about thirty novels, and is most famous for his adventure stories of Red Indians and settlers, e.g. *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826) and *The Deerslayer* (1840).

**152. CORE (abb.)** Congress of Racial Equality.

**153. Courts of Appeal** Courts with the power to change the decisions made by lower courts. (GB) the Court of Appeal is part of the Supreme Court of Judicature; it deals with civil cases. The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) sits with three judges. Appeals from both these courts may be heard by the House of Lords. (US) There are eleven Courts of Appeal, which relieve the Supreme Court. They have no jury and only decide points of law.

**154. Coventry** A city (metropolitan district) in West Midlands, England, pop. (1971) 334,839. It is an industrial centre: cars, aeroplanes, bicycles, electrical equipment, small arms and textiles are made there. The entire centre of the city, with its medieval cathedral, was destroyed by bombs in 1940. It has been rebuilt; the new cathedral, designed by Sir Basil Spence, was completed in 1962. The University of Warwick (1965) is in Coventry.

**155. Cowper, William (1731-1800)** English poet. He suffered from attacks of depression and madness, yet his poems are delicate and sometimes humorous. They include *The Task* that praises rural life and leisure and *John Gilpin*. The feeling and style of much of his poetry looks ahead to the Romantics.

**156. Crabbe, George (1754-1832)** English poet. His poems describe nature and the lives of the poor, realistically. They include *The Borough* (1810), and *Peter Grimes*.

**157. Crane, Stephen (1871-1900)** American writer, born in New Jersey. He is best known for *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), a vivid story of the American Civil War and the short story *The Open Boat*.

**158. Cricket** England's national summer sport, played by two teams of 11 players, using a wooden bat and a leather covered hard ball. The team that is batting sends out two batsmen at a time; they stand at opposite ends of the 22-yard long grass pitch. They must score runs by hitting the ball and running the length of the pitch. They must also defend their wickets, which are small wooden constructions, against the other team.

**159. Crimean War** The war fought by Turkey, Britain and France against Russia (1853-1856). The basic cause of the war was Russia's ambition to control the Balkans, and British and French opposition to this ambition. Many French and British soldiers died of disease, and Florence Nightingale began organizing military nursing.

**160. Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658)** English soldier and statesman, ruler of England. He was a member of the Long Parliament and became the leader of the Parliamentarians. During the English Civil War his troops, called the 'Ironsides' were very successful. He supported the independent wing of parliament against the Presbyterians, and took part in the trial and condemnation of Charles I the monarchy, the House of Lords and the Church of England were abolished, and Cromwell ruled England as Lord President of the Commonwealth (1653-1658). On his death he was succeeded by his son Richard Cromwell, who resigned in 1659.

**161. Crown (GB)** The Monarchy: the King or Queen, considered not as a person but as an idea. In legal and parliamentary matters 'the Crown' means the state.

## D

**162. Dallas (Texas)**, city in north central Texas. Historically, Dallas has been the transportation and marketing center for the north Texas area. It has evolved into a major center of finance, commerce, trade, and manufacturing for the southwestern United States and Mexico. Dallas's population was 1,006,877 in 1990; by 2000 it had reached 1,188,580.

**163. Danelaw (GB hist. )** The code of laws established in northern and eastern England by the Danish invaders (9th and 10th centuries). The name is also given to the part of England that was ruled by the Danes. 164. Danes In English history the Danes or Vikings were the Scandinavian warriors who raided the coasts of Europe and the British Isles in the 8th to 10th centuries.

**165. Darwin, Charles Robert (1802-1892)** British scientist who discovered the theory of evolution by natural selection. He was official naturalist on the ship 'Beagle' when it traveled round the world (1831-1836). On this voyage Darwin began the work of observation that led to his discovery. In 1859 he published his famous work *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, in which he said "I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term Natural Selection. "

**166. Daughters of the American Revolution (US)** A patriotic society founded in 1890, open to women whose ancestors took part in the American Revolution.

**167. D-Day** The day of the Allied invasion of Europe, especially June 6, 1944.

**168. Death Valley** A deep basin in south-east California, USA. It is the lowest point in the western hemisphere, and is surrounded by high mountains. It is desert most of the year, and one of the hottest places on earth.

**169. Declaration of Independence** The statement made by the thirteen colonies on July 4th, 1776. during their separation from Britain, and founding the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence was written mostly by Thomas Jefferson.

**170. Defoe, Daniel (c. 1660 - 1731)** English journalist and novelist. He wrote many political pamphlets, satires (e. g. *The Shortest way with Dissenters*, for which he was sent to prison) and novels. His novels include the famous *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), *A Journal of the Plague Year*, and *Moll Flanders* (both 1722).

**171. Del. (abb.)** Delaware.

**172. Delaware** A state of the eastern USA. Its area is 2,057 square miles. According to the 2000 national census, Delaware ranked 45th among the states, with a total population of 783,600. Its capital is Dover. The state is mainly agricultural. The first settlers, in about 1638, were Dutch and Swedish, but the area was captured by the British in 1664. Delaware was one of the thirteen colonies.

**173. Dem. (abb.)** (US) Democratic or Democrat.

**174. Democratic Party** One of the two main political parties of the USA. It developed out of the Anti-Federal party led by Jefferson. It took its present name and organization under Jackson (president 1829-1837).

**175. Depression, the Great** See New Deal.

**176. Descriptive linguistics** Synchronic linguistics in the USA as opposed to historical linguistics in the 1940s and 1950s.

**177. Design features** A term proposed by C. F. Hockett in the 1960s. It discusses the

properties of human language not shared by the animal communication. Among the most important, the properties of double articulation, arbitrariness and displacement.

**178. Detective Fiction** Novels of crime, in which, usually, a crime is committed and the criminal is discovered by a detective. One of the earliest examples was Poe's Murders in the Rue Morgue. In GB Wilkie Collins was the first writer of detective stories; but the most famous Victorian detective-hero was Sherlock Holmes, the character invented by Conan Doyle. Twentieth-century writers of detective fiction include (GB) G.K. Chesterton, Agatha Christie, Dennis Wheatley, (US) Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler and Patricia Highsmith.

**179. Detroit** A city in south-east Michigan, USA, on the Detroit river. Its population (2000) is 951,270. Detroit was founded in 1701; it is a major industrial city, and the main centre of the US automobile industry: the main factories of Ford, Cadillac and other motor manufacturers are there. It was the first city in the USA to have a black mayor. Detroit has, in recent years, been notorious for its urban violence and race problems.

**180. Diachronic linguistics** A diachronic account of a language deals with historical changes.

**181. Dickens, Charles (1812-1870)** English novelist. He made his reputation with *The Pickwick Papers* (1837). His novels are famous for their humour, and the wide variety of comic and extraordinary characters they describe. Dickens's novels also attack the bad social conditions of the time, and give a full and lively picture of Victorian England. They include *Oliver Twist* (1838), *David Copperfield* (1850) (which is partly about Dickens's own life), and *Great Expectations* (1861).

**182. Dickinson, Emily (1830-1886)** American poet. She spent nearly all her life in the town where she was born, Amherst, Massachusetts, and was a recluse from 1862. She wrote a large number of short poems many of which are mystical; very few were published during her lifetime. She is regarded as a pioneer of modern American poetry. Editions of Dickinson's writings include *The poems of Emily Dickinson* (3 volumes, 1955) *The letters of Emily Dickinson* (3 volumes, 1958), and *The Manuscript Books of Emily Dickinson* (2 volumes, 1981).

**183. Disney, Walt (1901-1966)** American film-maker, famous for his animated cartoon films, particularly those with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. He made his first Mickey Mouse cartoon in 1927. His *Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1938) was the first full-length cartoon film. He also directed animal documentary films.

**184. Displacement** Human language can refer to objects far away in both time and space.

**185. Dollar** The standard unit of money in the USA, since 1785. The word is derived from the German 'thaler'. The dollar is also the money of Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, British Honduras and a number of South American republics.

-- 18 --

**186. Donne, John (1571 - 1631)** English poet, the best known of the 'metaphysical' poets. His work is dramatic, full of argument and strong feelings, expressed through language that is often violent and surprising. As a young man he wrote love poems and satires; later in life he wrote religious poems. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic but later joined the Church of England, and became Dean of St.Paul's, London, in 1621. The imagination and intelligence of his poems

appear also in his sermons. His works include *Divine Poems* (1607).

**187. Dos Passos, John (1896-1970)** American writer. His best known work is the trilogy *U. S. A.* (1930 - 1936), which combine narrative, stream of consciousness, biography, and newspaper quotations to give a wide view of American life.

**188. Double articulation** The property of language being organized into two levels, primary articulation and secondary articulation. In a leading formulation by Martinet, the articulation of words or other meaningful units is the primary articulation, the string of sounds or the phonological units the secondary articulation. Thus, at one level, the sentence *He was a student* is made up of the words *he, was, a, student, and,* at another level, the phonological units [hi, [i:]etc.

**189. Dover** A seaport and municipal borough on the southeast coast of Kent, England, pop. (2000) 32, 135. Dover is an important port of travelling to the Continent. Dover was the centre of Britain's coast defences during the Second World War, and was heavily bombed. The white (chalk) cliffs of Dover are well-known.

**190. Dow Jones Index** An index published by Dow Jones, a financial publishing firm in New York, reflecting the price level of selected lists of stocks and bonds.

**191. Downing Street** The street in London where the Prime Minister has his official home (no. 10).

**192. Drama** (GB) and (US) The earliest forms of English drama were the mystery (also called miracle) and morality plays of the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. These developed from church ritual. The reign of Elizabeth I was a great period for English drama, which developed through the work of Lyly, Greene, Peele, Kyd, Marlowe and others, and reached its highest point in the plays of Shakespeare. During the eighteenth century drama was in a rather less healthy condition: dramatists continued to use the old forms. However, excellent comedies were written by Goldsmith and Sheridan. The nineteenth century Romantics, for example Shelley and Tennyson, wrote plays that were not, and usually could not, be performed. Drama declined until the revival that was brought in at the end of the century by the realism of Pinero and Shaw and the social satire of Wilde. In the present century, the period between the wars saw the comedies of Noel Coward and the naturalistic plays of Maugham, Galsworthy and Rattigan. Between 1935 and 1960 serious attempts to revive poetic drama were made by T. S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. In the US the leading dramatist of the first half of the century was O' Neill. Since the 1950s the 'absurd'

-- 19 --

drama of Samuel Beckett has had a great influence.

**193. Creativity** The ability of speakers to produce and understand sentences they have not heard before.

**194. Dreiser, Theodore (1871-1945)** American novelist, born in Indiana. His novels give a broad, realistic picture of society. Their best known is probably *An American Tragedy* (1925) portraying life as a struggle against ungovernable forces.

**195. Drug Addiction** Drug taking was quite common in GB and the USA during the last century. But it is only in the present century that drug addiction has become recognized as a serious social problem. The most commonly used drugs are the stimulants such as amphetamines and cocaine; and the hallucinogens, such as marijuana and LSD, which are not addictive although the latter can have harmful effects.

**196. Dryden, John (1631 - 1700)** English poet laureate, dramatist, the outstanding literary figure of the Restoration. His works include the Tragedy All For Love (1677), the verse satires Absalom and Achitophel and MacFlecknoe and examples of many other forms, such as the Ode to St. Cecilia's Day (1686), and Fables (1699), stories from earlier poets retold. In his prose writings Dryden set the example of a modern English prose style.

**197. Duke** The highest title in the English peerage. The title was first used in 1337, when Edward III made his son, Edward, Duke of Cornwall.

**198. Dunkirk** (French: Dunkerque) A port in northern France. During the Second World War 347,000 British and French troops were evacuated from Dunkirk in May and June 1940, as the German armies advanced.

**199. Du Pont De Nemours, Eleuthiere Irene (1771 - 1834)** American chemical manufacturer, born in France. He founded the chemical manufacturing firm of Du Pont De Nemours in Delaware, in 1802. It began as a gunpowder company, and has always provided explosives for the US government, especially in time of war. The company now makes many other chemical products, e.g. nylon, the first man-made fibre, which was invented in 1938. The company has done important work, free of charge, for the Atomic Energy Commission.

**200. Earl** The third title of the British peerage. An earl is lower in rank than a duke or a marquess, but higher than a viscount. 'Earl' is the oldest of British titles. An earl's wife is called a countess.

**201. East End** A section of eastern, London north of the Thames River. It was long a densely populated working-class and immigrant area centered around the docks and warehouses, such as Whitechapel, Bermondsey and East Ham, although most of the Victorian-built slums described by Charles Dickens and Henry Mayhew were

-- 20 --

obliterated by bombing raids during World War II.

**202. East India Company,** British A company that was given the monopoly of trade in the East in 1600. In the 18th century, under Clive, it fought the French and became the ruler of a large part of India. After the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the Crown took over the government of India and the Company was dissolved.

**203. Edinburgh** The capital city of Scotland, pop. (2000) 453,400. Edinburgh is on the Firth of Forth; the city's origins are ancient, and it was made a burgh (= a Scottish borough) by Robert Bruce in 1329 and became the capital of Scotland in 1437. After the union of English and Scotland in 1707, Edinburgh lost its political importance, but it has kept its cultural importance.

**204. Edison, Thomas Alva (1847-1931)** American inventor. He was born in Ohio, and was mainly self-educated. He was a newsboy at twelve, then a telegraph operator. His first invention was an automatic repeater for telegraph messages, and he made many more, including the phonograph (1877), a type of electric lamp, and various telegraphic, electric and electronic devices.

**205. Education** (GB) State education in England and Wales is in three stages: primary, secondary and further (including higher and adult). Schooling is compulsory from 5 to 16. No fees are paid in any publicly maintained school, but parents can pay for private education if they wish. Primary education (ages 5 to 11) is divided into three categories: (1) nursery school, from 2 to 5. It

is not obligatory for children to attend nursery schools, but it is the duty of each Local Education Authority to provide schools of this sort. (2) infant school, from 5 to 7. (3) junior school, from 7 to 11, leading in many areas to the eleven plus examination. Secondary education The three main forms of secondary school are: (1) grammar school. There are about 1,000, with about 600,000 pupils. (2) secondary modern school. There are about 2,500, with about 1-2 million pupils. (3) comprehensive school. (US) There is no national administration of education in the US; schools are organized by states, and to a large extent by local school boards. All over the country education is free, and generally compulsory from 6 to 16. Most schools have a public kindergarten that admits children at 5 ; but formal schooling usually begins at 6, and follows one of the following plans: 6 years of elementary school and 6 years of high school (which may be divided into 3 years of junior high and 3 years of senior high), or 8 years elementary school and 4 years of high school. For higher education in the US see College and Universities.

**206. E. E. C. (abb.)** European Economic Community (the Common Market).

**207. e.g. (abb.)** Latin: *exempli gratia*, for example.

**208. Einstein, Albert (1879 - 1955)** Mathematical physicist, born in Germany, who became a Swiss citizen and then (1940) a US citizen. He is best known for his theory of relativity, which was published in 1915. He developed the theory further in his

-- 21--

President of the USA (1953-1961), a Republican He was born in Kansas. During the Second World War he was Supreme Allied Commander in North Africa (1942-1944) and Europe (1943-1945). He directed the invasions of Sicily and Italy in 1943 and of France and Germany in 1944. From 1950 to 1952 he was commander of the NATO forces in Europe. As President, he tried to strengthen the USA's position abroad, to reach friendlier relations with the USSR and, at home, to encourage racial integration.

**210. Elections** The choice of representatives by secret ballot. (GB) House of Commons. In each district (constituency) there may be any number of candidates, but the one who wins most votes is elected. A general election must be held no more than five years after the previous one, though the Prime Minister may choose any earlier date which suits him and his party. (US) House of Representatives The system is similar except that there is a general election every second year (on a fixed day in November). US Senate. Each state elects two senators (separately) each to serve for six years. US President. A presidential election is held every four years, at the same time as elections for other federal, state and local offices.

**211. Elementary School** (US) A school that educates children generally from the age of 6 to the age of 11 or 13.

**212. Eliot, George (1819-1880)** pseudonym of Mary Ann or Marian Evans, English novelist, whose books, with their profound feeling and accurate portrayals of simple lives, give her a place in the first rank of 19th-century English writers. Her fame was international, and her work greatly influenced the development of French naturalism. Among Eliot's best-known works are *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), and *Silas Marner* (1861). These novels deal with the Warwickshire countryside and are based, to a great extent, on her own life.

**213. Eliot, T.S. (Thomas Stearns) (1888-1965)** American-British poet and critic. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, later settled in England, and became a British subject in 1927. With *The Waste Land* (1922), he became a leader of modern poetry. His later poems, such as

The Four Quartets (1944) and his verse plays, e.g. Murder In the Cathedral (1935), show his gradual conversion to Christianity. Eliot's work has greatly influenced other writers, and his criticism changed

-- 22 --

literary taste.

**214. Elizabeth I (1533-1603)** Queen of England, Wales and Ireland, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She succeeded her sister Mary I in 1553. Under Elizabeth the Church of England was reestablished on a moderate Protestant basis. Elizabeth's reign was a time of confident English nationalism and of great achievements in literature and the other arts, in exploration and in battle.

**215. Elizabeth II (b. 1926)** Queen of the United Kingdom, the elder daughter of George VI. She married her 3rd cousin Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in 1947, and succeeded to the throne when her father died in 1952.

**216. Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882)**, American essayist and poet, a leader of the philosophical movement of transcendentalism. Influenced by such schools of thought as English romanticism, Neoplatonism, and Hindu philosophy (see Hinduism), Emerson is noted for his skill in presenting his ideas eloquently and in poetic language. The first volume of Emerson's Essays (1841) includes some of his most popular works. It contains "History", "Self-Reliance", "Compensation", "Spiritual Laws", "Love", "Friendship", "Prudence", "Heroism", "The Over-Soul", "Circles", "Intellect", and "Art". The second series of Essays (1844) includes "The Poet", "Manners", and "Character". His poems, orations, and especially his essays, such as Nature (1836), are regarded as landmarks in the development of American thought and literary expression.

**217. Empire State Building** A skyscraper in central Manhattan, New York City, USA. It was built in 1930--1931, and was one of the tallest buildings in the world--1, 250 feet.

**218. Enclosures (GB hist.)** The enclosing of land, turning it from common land into private property, or making enclosed fields in place of older open fields. The practice began in the Middle Ages, and became widespread in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Enclosures caused much poverty. Another wave of enclosures in the period 1760-1820 created a new class of landless labourers and factory workers. In 1876 the enclosure of common land was limited by law.

**219. England** A country of Europe, part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies the largest part of the island of Great Britain. England has an area of 50,331 square miles and a population of (1996) 49,089,000. The language is English, with minorities speaking Welsh and Scottish Gaelic. Religion: 80 percent of the English belong to the Church of England (Anglican); 10 percent are Roman Catholics; others: Nonconformists, Jews, Moslems, etc. Geography: In the north the Pennine mountains run from the Scottish border as far south as Derbyshire. Other areas of high ground are the Yorkshire moors in the north-east, Exmoor and Dartmoor in the south-west. The south-west and west forms a plateau, while the east and the midlands are low-lying. The most important rivers are the

-- 23 --

Thames, the Severn and the Trent. There are many ports, including Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, London and Southampton. The climate is temperate: temperature

range from  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  in winter to  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  in summer. Annual rainfall is under 30 inches in the east, over 60 in the Lake District and other mountain areas. Economic resources of England are an industrial country; the important iron and steel industries, ship-building and engineering etc. are based on the coalfields of the north and midlands. Other industries include cars, aircraft, chemicals, pottery, cotton and woolen goods. Agriculture is increasingly intensive; the main crops are cereals, vegetables and sugar beet. Cattle, sheep and poultry are raised. The North Sea fishing industry is important; it is based on ports such as Grimsby, Hull and Yarmouth. People: The English people are mainly of Anglo-Saxon and Danish origin. There are some Celts in the south-west and on the Welsh border, and there have been many immigrants to England, from the Normans in the 11th century to Continental refugees during and after the Second World War, and Commonwealth immigrants, especially from the West Indies, India and Pakistan in the last 20 years.

**220. English Channel** The stretch of water between England and France, connected with the Atlantic Ocean at its western end, and with the Straits of Dover and the North Sea at its eastern end. It is 280 miles long and between 21 and 140 miles wide. A rail-automobile tunnel is scheduled to open in the 1990's.

**221. English History** The earliest known people in Britain were of Iberian origin. After about 700 BC the Celts invaded. The Roman conquest of Britain began in 43 AD, under Claudius. During the 5th and 6th centuries Angles and Saxons invaded, driving the Celts into Wales and Cornwall. The kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria took shape. The Danes invaded during the 9th century and ruled England from 1016--1042. Then came the Norman Conquest (1066). The Normans established feudalism; and for 400 years English king struggled for power with the barons.

**222. English Language** The language spoken in the British Isles, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and much of Canada and South Africa. English is descended from the language of the Germanic people who invaded Britain in the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxons.

**223. English-Speaking Union** A society for encouraging the fellowship of the English-speaking peoples of the world. It was formed in 1918.

**224. Equity** (1) A system of law which was once separately administered, and exists together with Common Law and Statute Law. In GB Equity is most important in questions of property. (2) (Usually plural) A term used to describe a company's ordinary shares which may be bought or sold on the Stock Exchange.

**225. Essex** A county in south east England. Main town: Chelmsford, pop. (1971) 58, 050. Essex is between the Thames valley and the North Sea. The main products are

-- 24 --

fish, oysters, fruit and vegetables. It is a historical region and Anglo-Saxon kingdom of southeast England. Probably settled by Saxons in the early sixth century, the kingdom was long dominated by Mercia and later by Wessex before and after its inclusion in the Danelaw territories from 886 to 917. There are important Roman and Saxon remains in the area.

**226. et ai. (abb. )** et alii (=and others) ; et alibi (=and elsewhere).

**227. Eton College** One of the most famous English public schools for boys. It was founded by Henry VI in 1440.

**228. European Economic Community (E. E. C.)** An organization often known as the Common Market, set up in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome. Its members are Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Italy, West Germany, Britain, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland. Its main aim is to reduce tariffs and to encourage economic co-operation between member countries. Britain was not accepted as a member until 1971.

**229. Exploration of America** North America may have been discovered in about 1000 by Vikings under Leif Ericson, but Europeans did not know of its existence for certain until Columbus sailed there in 1492. Much of the interior of North America was explored in the seventeenth century. During the nineteenth century the western part of the United States was explored and developed.

## F

**230. Fabian Society** A British socialist society founded in 1881. Its policy is to bring about socialism by gradual reforms. The society is still an important part of the British Labour movement.

**231. F.A.O. (abb.)** Food and Agriculture Organization.

**232. Faulkner, William (1897-1962)** American Southern novelist . Most of his novels are set in the imaginary Yoknapatawpha county and describe his own region of Mississippi. He usually wrote about violence and suffering and the lives of poor whites and Negroes. His books include *The Sound and the Fury* (1929) in which he explored the decay of traditional southern values, *Sanctuary*-(1931) and *Light in August* (1932). He won a Nobel Prize in 1949.

**233. F.B.I. (abb.)** (US) Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**234. Fielding, Henry (1707-1754)** English novelist, playwright, and barrister, who, with his contemporary Samuel Richardson, established the English novel tradition . His first published novel, *The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and of His Friend Mr. Abrhnam Adams* (1742), was intended as a parody of the sentimental moralism of the popular novel *Pamela* (1740), written by Samuel Richardson. Fielding's talent for characterization and for depicting a lower-class milieu, however, make *Joseph Andrews* far more than mere parody; it is a great

-- 25 --

comedy in its own right. Fielding's best known work, and his masterpiece, is *Tom Jones* (1749), which he described as 'a comic epic in prose'.

**235. Fifth Avenue** A famous street in Manhattan, New York, USA; it contains the most important business and shopping centres.

**236. Film (US)** The USA was the first country to turn film into a popular form of entertainment and an, important industry. From 1911 the centre of the US film industry was Hollywood in California.

**237. Firth, John Rupert (1890-1960).** From 1944 the first professor of general linguistics in Britain . He insisted that language should be studied as part of a social process and emphasized context at all points. Prosodic Phonology was developed by Firth and others from the late 1940s.

**238. Fish and Chips** A popular British food. Fish and chips, which are usually sold wrapped in newspaper, may be eaten in the shop, at home, or in the street.

**239. Fitzgerald, F(rancis) Scott (Key) (1896-1940)** American writer, whose novels and short stories chronicled changing social attitudes during the 1920s, a period dubbed *The Jazz Age*

by the author. He is best known for his novels *The Great Gatsby* (1925) and *Tender Is the Night* (1934), both of which depict disillusion with the American dream of self-betterment, wealth, and success through hard work and perseverance.

**240. Fleming, Sir Alexander (1881-1955)** British bacteriologist. In 1928 he discovered penicillin, which was later developed for practical use by E. B. Chain and H. Florey. In 1945 they shared the Nobel prize for medicine with Fleming.

**241. Florida** A state of the extreme south-east USA. Its area is 58,560 square miles and its population (2000) 15,982,378. The capital is Tallahassee and the largest city Miami, a resort with famous beaches.

**242. Folk-Music (GB)** England has a rich folk-music, which is on the whole lively and cheerful in feeling. The earliest surviving English folk-song is said to be *Summer is icumen in* of about 1300. (US) Many ballads and folk-songs were brought over from England. Various forms of folk-music developed in different parts of the US, such as cowboy songs, 'country music' and Negro music, including spirituals, blues, work-songs and the more sophisticated late 19th century ragtime. These forms of music have come together in the form of Jazz.

**243. Food and Drink (GB)** English cookery relies on ingredients of a high quality, cooked simply. England is known for its good beef, mutton, lamb, pork, game birds, salmon, haddock, cod and other fish, butter and cheese. Meat is often roasted, grilled or baked. English puddings, pies and tarts are famous, e.g. suet roll pudding, rice pudding, Christmas pudding. Other typically British dishes include pork pies, bacon and egg, steak and kidney pudding, etc. Drinks: Beer is popular, and there are many different types. Scotch whisky and English gin are world-famous.

-- 26 --

English produces hardly any wine. (US) Sweet corn and turkey are native to America. Other typically American foods are ham and eggs, corn on the cob, apple pie, ice cream, and snacks like hamburgers and hot dogs, sweet jellies and pickles with meat. Most American food is mass-produced, and on the whole more attention is paid to food value than taste. Drinks: Americans consume a lot of milk, and soft drinks like coca cola, which is regarded as typically American all over the world. Much alcohol is drunk in the form of cocktails, such as Dry Martinis and Manhattans. Wine is both imported and produced; 90 percent of American wine is Californian.

**244. Football (American)** A game, which first played in about 1857, is played with an oval ball by two teams of eleven players each, on a field 330 feet by 160 feet. Each team tries to score points by making a touchdown behind the opponents' end line. The game is played by running with the ball, kicking and passing.

**245. Football (Association) or 'soccer'**, a game played between two teams of eleven players each, on a field 100 - 130 yards by 50 - 100 yards, with a round, inflated leather ball. The object of the game is to kick or head the ball through the opponents' goal. Only the goal keeper may handle the ball. A team is made up of defence players (goalkeeper, full-backs and half-backs) and attacking players (five forwards).

**246. Football (Australia)** it is played between two teams of eighteen players each, using an oval ball. There are double goal posts: six points are scored if the ball goes through the inner points, one point if it passes between the inner and outer points, or hits a post. The game

originated in the Australian gold fields in the 1850s.

**247. Football (Rugby) or 'Rugger'**, a game that originated at Rugby school, England, in 1823. It is played between two teams of fifteen players each, on a field 110 yards by 75 yards, with an H shaped goal at either end, and with an oval leather ball. Players may kick the ball, run with it, or pass it to other players. The object of the game is to score goals or tries.

**248. Ford, Gerald R. (Rudolph)** (b. 1913) American Republican politician who was appointed Vice-President in 1973 after the resignation of Spiro Agnew. He became President in 1974.

**249. Ford, Henry (1863-1947)** American motor-car manufacturer, born in Michigan. He built his first car in 1893 and founded the Ford Motor Company at Detroit in 1903. His model T, produced from 1908 to 1927, was the first car to be built by mass-production methods. 15 million of them were made. In 1963 he founded the Ford Foundation.

**250. Forster, Edward Morgan (1879 - 1970)** English novelist who is best known for *Howards End* (1910), *A Room with a View* (1908) and *A Passage to India* (1924). Forster's novels criticize English prejudices, and emphasize the importance of

-- 27 --

sensitivity in personal relations.

**251. Fourth of July or Independence Day** The day on which the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is celebrated in the USA. It is a national public holiday.

**252. Fox-Hunting** the English sport of fox-hunting first practiced in the 17th century. At first it was a sport for noblemen and country squires, but it became more general in the 19th century. Various hunts (fox-hunting clubs with regular meeting) were formed, such as the Quorn and the Belvoir.

**253. Franklin, Benjamin (1706---1790)** American statesman, scientist and writer. He proved that lightning is a form of electricity, and invented the lightning conductor. In 1754 he put forward the first plan for a federation of the American colonies. He helped to repeal the Stamp Act and to draw up the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the US Constitution. As Ambassador to France (1776 - 1785) he arranged an alliance with France, and took part in the peace negotiations at the end of the War of American Independence.

**254. Franklin, Sir John (1786-1847)** British Arctic explorer. He took part in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and Australia and in 1845 he led an expedition in search of the North-west Passage. Franklin and his men died on the expedition, and nothing was known of what had happened to them until Franklin's diaries were founded in 1859.

**255. Free Churches** The Nonconformist Protestant Churches in England and Wales that are not established by the States. They include the Baptist Union, the Methodist Church and the United Reformed Church. In 1940 the Free Church Federal Council was formed.

**256. Free Trade International** trade free from tariffs; the opposite of protectionism, the system of protecting home industries by imposing important duties on foreign goods. In 1948 an international agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed by both GB and the US. Members of GATT took part in the series of trade negotiation called the Kennedy Round. In 1964 an International Trade Centre was established in the GATT, to help developing

countries.

**257. Frobisher, Sir Martin (c. 1535---1594)** English navigator. In 1576 --1578, while searching for the North-west Passage, he visited Labrador and Baffin Land and discovered southern Greenland.

**258. Front Beach** (GB) one of the two rows of seats in the House of Commons where leading members of the government (ministers) and of the opposition (shadow ministers) sit. Ordinary members (back benchers) sit on the rows of seats called back benches.

**259. Frontier** In US history the word 'frontier' refers to regions where while Americans went as settlers and competed against nature and the Indians. The first such settlers were the immigrants who came over on the Mayflower, but the word is more often

-- 28 --

used with reference to the westward expansion that took place in the nineteenth century, and especially after the discovery of gold in California in 1848. The idea of the frontier is important in American literature, folk-lore and entertainment.

**260. Frost Robert (1874-1963)** American poet, born in San Francisco. He wrote mainly about country life in New England. Frost's poems have an appearance of simplicity that hides his skill and depth of his ideas. Frost's 1923 volume *New Hampshire* earned him the first of four Pulitzer Prizes that he would win over the next 20 years. The volume included longer poems that told stories, such as "Paul's Wife" and "The Witch of Coös," as well as short meditations on various subjects. Frost's *Collected Poems* (1930) won him his second Pulitzer Prize. And his next two collections—*A Further Range* (1936) and *A Witness Tree* (1942) --also won.

**261. Functional grammar** Halliday believes that language is the product of social activities. He holds that language is what it is because it has to serve certain functions. Thus, he concentrates on the functional part of grammar, i.e. "the interpretation of the grammatical patterns in terms of configurations of functions" He defines a functional grammar as "essentially a 'natural' grammar, in the sense that everything in it can be explained". By interpreting language development from a functional point of view, he has formulated a functional theory of language-Functional Grammar.

**262. Functionalism** A modern style in design and architecture that was developed in the 1920s in Germany by Walter Gropius and his followers at the Bauhaus in Dessau. Functionalism buildings use steel frames, and glass, or concrete, and simple forms. From the 1930s onwards functionalism has played an important part in English and American Architecture.

**263. Fundamentalism** As extreme and conservative Protestant Christian movement that was started in the USA in about 1909. Fundamentalists believe that the words of Bible are actually God's words, and fought against the teaching of evolutionist ideas in schools.

**264. Further Education** (GB) Full-time and part-time education for persons who have left school and are not university students. It usually refers to vocational training given at technical colleges, teacher-training colleges, and colleges of art, commerce, agriculture etc, which are provided by Local Education Authorities.

## G

**265. Gaelic** One of the two main branches of the Celtic languages. Gaelic includes Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Manx, spoken on the Isle of Man.

**266. Gallup Poll** An opinion poll devised in 1935 by the American journalist and statistician

Dr George Horace Gallup (b. 1901)

**267. Gambling (GB)** Gambling has been a British national habit for centuries; in the past it centred round such sports as Cock Fighting as well as card-games; later

--29--

horse-racing became a popular gambling sport, and more recently Football especially through football pools. Other popular forms of gambling are Bingo premium bonds and 'fruit machines', which are found in pubs and other public places. (US) Gambling is popular in the USA, although it is on the whole disapproved of more than in other countries. It is regulated by individual states with the result that certain states are gambling centres, especially Nevada, and in Nevada above all Las Vegas. In the cities the 'numbers game' is a popular form of gambling. There is much illegal and criminal gambling in the USA.

**268. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand (1869--1948)** Indian social and political leader, called Mahatma (Great Soul) Gandhi. He studied law in London and in 1893 went to South Africa, where he fought for the rights of Indians. In 1915 he led the struggle for independence in India, by the method of nonviolent civil disobedience. He was sent to prison several times between 1920 and 1944, was President of the Indian National Congress in 1924 and took part in the negotiations for independence (1930-1946). He fought for the rights of the 'untouchables', for unity between Hindus and Moslems, and against the caste system. He was assassinated by a Hindu nationalist.

**269. Garden City** A planned town in a rural area, with private and public gardens. The idea of garden cities was put forward by the Englishman Ebenezer Howard in the 1880s. The first garden city was Letchworth, the second Welwyn in Hertfordshire, near London; it was begun in 1919. Some ideas of the garden city movement were taken up by the planners of the New Towns.

**270. Garfield, James Abram (1831--1881)** 20th President of the USA, a Republican. He was born in Ohio, and served on the Northern side in the Civil War. Only four months after being inaugurated as President he was assassinated by a madman.

**271. Gas** The first gas used for fuel or light in the West was made from coal. Its use was known from the 17th century, but the first public street-lighting with gas was not until 1807, in London. Gas became widespread by about 1875. During the present century the use of natural gas has increased, especially in the US, which is the world's largest producer. Natural gas is found in 30 states, and the largest gas field is the mid-continent field in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

**272. General Certificate of Education (GCE) (GB)** A certificate that is awarded to English and Welsh secondary school students who succeed in passing an examination. The GCE examinations were introduced in 1951. They are conducted by examining boards administered by universities. In most subjects the examinations are held at three levels: Ordinary level ('O' level), Advanced level ('A' level) and special papers ('S' level). Scottish secondary schools take the Ordinary and Higher grades of the Scottish Certificate of Education. Northern Ireland has a three level examination similar to the English GCE.

**273. General Motors Corporation** the largest manufacturing corporation in the world, with

-- 30 --

more than 100 plants in the USA, and operations in 23 other countries. General Motors employs about 700,000 people and makes more than half the cars sold in the USA, including Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, Cadillac, and GMC coaches and trucks. Cars made by General Motors outside the USA include Vauxhall (GB), Opel (Germany) and Holden (Australia).

**274. Generative grammar** A set of rules which indicate precisely what can be and cannot be a sentence in a language. Formulated by Chomsky in the 1950s as an abstract device interpreted as generating or producing a set of strings or sequences of units .

**275. George, St.** The patron saint of England. He is a legendary figure, who is usually shown killing a dragon. The red cross of St George appears on the national flag, the Union Jack. St George's Day is April 23. This is certainly true Manchester in 2003, when St. George's Day was virtually ignored soon after the biggest St. Patrick's Day celebrations in the city's history. For most people in England, St. George's Day is just another ordinary day.

**276. Georgia** A state of the south-east USA. Its area is 58, 876 square miles and its population (2000) 8,186,453. The capital is Atlanta. George is largely agricultural, and the chief crops are cotton, tobacco and maize. The state University is at Athens (1785). Georgia was founded in 1733 and named after George II; it was one of the Thirteen Colonies.

**277. Gettysburg** A small town in Pennsylvania, USA, where in July 1863 the Federal army under Meade won a battle against the Confederate army under LEE. The battle was the turning-point of the American Civil War. The battle was made into national cemetery, where Lincoln gave a famous speech, the Gettysburg Address on 19 Nov. 1863.

**278. G.H.Q** (abb.) General Headquarters.

**279. G.I.** (abb.) (US) Government issue (=common soldier).

**280. Gibbon, Edward (1737-1794)** English historian, who wrote *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776 - 1788), which is famous for its learning, its elegant prose style, its irony and its critical view of Christianity.

**281. Gin** A strong spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper berries. It was introduced to GB from Holland at the end of the seventeenth century, and was for most of the eighteenth century a serious social evil, especially in London; it was very cheap, and many of the poor died from it, especially before 1751, when a higher tax was put on spirits.

**282. Ginsberg, Allen** (b. 1926) American poet, a leader of the Beat Generation. His works include *Howl* (1956) and *Kaddish* (1961), full of poetic expressions of the counter cultural movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

**283. Glasgow** A city and port in Strathclyde, Scotland, the third largest city in GB, pop. (2000) 609,400. Glasgow is the main industrial and commercial centre of Scotland.

-- 31 --

One of the most important industries is shipbuilding; others include iron and steel, engineering, chemical and clothing. Glasgow University was founded in 1450; the university of Strathclyde (1963), also in Glasgow, was formerly the Royal College of Science and Technology. The area of the Gorbals was a notorious slum, until recent redevelopment.

**284. G.L.C.** (abb.) Greater London Council.

**285. Glorious Revolution** (GB hist.) The name given to the event of 1688, when James II was deposed and William III and Mary II were offered the crown as joint king and queen . The

Glorious Revolution was followed by the Bill of Rights, which gave Parliament more power than the Crown.

**286. G.M.T.** (abb.) Greenwich Mean Time.

**287. GNP** (abb.) Gross National Product.

**288. God Save the Queen/King** The British national anthem. The words and tune probably date back to the sixteenth century, but the song took its present form during the eighteenth century. The tune has been used for patriotic songs in the USA ('My country, tis of thee') and Germany.

**289. Golden Gate Bridge** A bridge in California, USA across Golden Gate Strait, between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The bridge was built in 1933-1937, and is one of the world's longest suspension bridges; it has a single span of 4,200 feet.

**290. Golding, William** (b. 1911) British novelist. His books include *Lord of the Flies* (1954), *The Inheritors*, and *Pincher Martin* (1956). Golding is a skillful story teller, and also goes deeply into moral questions. He won the 1983 Nobel Prize for literature.

**291. Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774)** British writer. His works include the poems *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village* (1770), the novel *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1776) and the brilliant stage comedy *She stoops to Conquer* (1773).

**292. Golf** A game in which a small white ball is hit from a stationary position with various clubs from a starting tee across country into a series of holes. The holes are spaced out over a course, 100 to 500 yards apart, with various natural or artificial hazards (difficulties) such as trees and sandpits. The object of the game is to hit the ball into each hole with as few strokes as possible. Golf was originally a Scottish game; during the last century it spread to many parts of the world, and is now popular especially in GB, the USA and Japan. The main golfing events of the year are the US and British Open competitions.

**293. G.O.P.** (US) Republican Party (= Grand Old Party).

**294. Government and binding theory** Version of Chomsky's theory of universal grammar named after his lectures on Government and Binding (1981). This proposed effectively three levels of syntax, Logical Form, D-structure, and S-structure, related to each other by a single-movement rule and related to the lexicon of an

--32--

individual language by the projection principle.

**295. Governor** (US) The chief executive of a state, elected for a fixed period. For example, Jeb Bush was elected Florida's 43rd Governor in 1998 and was re-elected in 2002.

**296. G.P.O.** (US) Government Printing Office.

**297. Graduate** In both GB and the US, someone who has been awarded a degree from a university or college. In the US, a graduate may also be someone who has completed a secondary school (high school) course.

**298. Graduate School** (US) A department of a university in which college graduates (with a Bachelor's degree) study for a Master's or Doctor's degree.

**299. Grammar School** (GB) A secondary school for pupils who have passed the Eleven Plus examination and are thus considered to be able to take the GCE at at least 'O' level; many of them go on to enter universities. The first English grammar schools were founded in the Middle

Ages, as places where Latin could be taught. After about 1660 they began teaching other subjects besides the classics. Many grammar schools have now been replaced by Comprehensive schools.

**300. Grand Canyon (US)** A gorge of the Colorado river in north west Arizona, 217 miles long and 4 to 18 miles wide, and more than a mile deep in places, famous for its many-coloured rocks.

**301. Grant, Ulysses S. (Simpson) (1822 - 1885)** American general and republican president (1869-1877) . He was born in Ohio. He was Commander-in-chief of the Union (Northern) forces during the Civil War; in 1863 he captured Vicksburg and gained control of Mississippi; he accepted LEE's surrender at Appomattox in 1865. As President he carried through the racial Reconstruction programme in the South, but was unable to prevent political corruption.

**302. Great Awakening** A Protestant religious revival in New England in the 1730s and 40s. It was the most powerful religious movement of the eighteenth century, and was in part a revolt against the rationalism of the time. The movement made a strong appeal to ordinary people. Its leading figures were George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards.

**303. Great Britain** The name used for England, Scotland and Wales and their islands. The name was first used in 1603 when James VI of Scotland became also James I. With Northern Ireland Great Britain forms the United Kingdom.

**304. Greater London** London, GB, and the surrounding area. Many boroughs and districts that are now in London were originally separate or towns. In 1963 the London County Council (LCC) was replaced by the Greater London Council (GLC), and many places around London were included within the new administrative area. Greater London consists of 32 boroughs, and has a population of over 7 million.

**305. Great Fire of London** A fire that, in September 1666, destroyed most of the City of London, including about 13,000 houses and 89 churches. It is commemorated by the

--- 33 ---

Monument. After the Great Fire many City churches were rebuilt by Christopher Wren, the great 17th century architect. After the fire, the face of London had changed forever.

**306. Great Lakes** Five lakes in central North America, between Canada and the USA. They are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan (the only one entirely in the USA), Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. All are connected by rivers and canals, and drained by the St Lawrence river, which flows out of Lake Ontario. The commercial development of the region was helped by the Erie Canal, opened in 1825. Mining, shipbuilding and fishing are the most important industries.

**307. Great War** See First World War.

**308. Greenbacks** The name used for US paper money, which was first printed in 1877, which demanded labour reform.

**309. Greenwich** A borough Greater London, England. At Greenwich are the Royal Naval College (Greenwich Hospital) designed by Christopher Wren, on the site of a former royal palace, and the National Maritime Museum. The Royal Observatory, founded at Greenwich in 1675, has been moved to Herstmonceux, but longitude is still calculated from the Greenwich meridian (0°); Greenwich mean time (GMT) takes its

name from the Greenwich observatory, which is now part of the National Maritime Museum.

**310. Greenwich Village (US)** A district of Lower Manhattan, New York. It is famous as the artists' quarter of the city.

**311. Greyhound** The largest North American intercity bus company, with 16,000 daily bus departures to 3,100 destinations in the United States and Canada.

**312. Greyhound Racing** A sport in which greyhound run after a mechanical 'hare'. It has been popular in GB and the USA since about 1920.

**313. Grice, Herbert Paul (1913 - 1988).** Anglo-American philosopher whose work develops a theory of meaning in terms of the communicative intentions of speakers . His most influential contribution was a series of lectures on Logic and Conversation in 1967, which proposed a theory of implicatures and maxims of conversation.

**314. Guadalcanal** An Island in the Solomons, south-west Pacific. It was invaded by the Japanese in January 1942 and was the scene of hard fighting between them and the US forces, which eventually won (August 1943). The battle was a turning-point in the Second World War.

**315. Guinea (GB)** 21shillings. It was a gold coin made from 1663 to 1817. After 1817 it was replaced by the gold sovereign (equal in value to a pound), but many people went on charging their fees in guineas, not pounds.

## H

**316. Habeas Corpus Act** An act of Parliament of 1679, guaranteeing that nobody can be

-- 34 --

imprisoned without a fair trial. Habeas corpus (Latin) means 'you have the body' : its writ should be issued by a judge ordering a prisoner to be brought before a court so that the reasons for his imprisonment can be examined. It has been adopted by the US Constitution.

**317. Haggis** The national dish of Scotland. It consists of a sheep's stomach filled with the animal's inner organs,, with onions, spices etc., boiled. Traditionally, Whisky is drunk with it.

**318. Halley, Edmund (1656-1742)** English astronomer. He observed Halley's comet in 1682 and rightly predicted that it would return in 1758. This was the first time anyone has made a **prediction of this kind.**

**319. Halliday, Michael Alexander Kirkwood (1925 - )** British linguist. Originally a specialist in Chinese, whose earliest general theory was the model of grammar eventually called Systemic Grammar. In the 1960s he applied this, in particular, in an analysis of English intonation and in a general account of the dimensions on which sentences are organized. In the 1970s, Halliday's general theory is centered on function, including both the functions of utterances and texts and those of individual units within their structure.

**320. Halloween** 31 October, the day before All Saints' Day. Halloween customs, pre-Christian in origin and connect with witches and ghosts, are observed more in the US than in GB.

**321. Hamburger** A bun or bread roll containing a hamburger steak, made of minced beef shaped into a 'steak', and fried.

**322. Harding, Warren G. (Gamaliel) (1856 - 1923)** 29th President of the USA, a Republican. He was born in Ohio, and his administration was time of general corruption.

**323. Hardy, Thomas (1840-1928)** English poet and novelist. His novels are set in his native Dorset, which he called 'Wessex' ; they show a world ruled by a blind, cruel fate. The best

known of them are *The Return of the Native* (1878), *Far from the Madding crowd*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), *Tess of the Durbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure* (1895). After 1895 Hardy wrote only verse.

**324. Harlem** A residential district of upper Manhattan, New York City, USA. Many Negroes came to live in Harlem between 1910 and 1920, and it became one of the largest Negro communities in the USA. There is also a Puerto Rican quarter.

**325. Harrison, Benjamin (1833 - 1901)** 23rd President of the USA (1889 - 1893), a Republican, grandson of W.H. Harrison. He was able and moderate, but became unpopular when Congress passed a high protective tariff.

**326. Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841)** ninth President of the USA (1841), a Whig. He was a general in the War of 1812 ; he died only one month after being inaugurated as President.

-- 35 --

**327. Harvard** (US) The oldest university in the USA, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded in 1636 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and named after John Harvard (d. 1638), its chief founder and benefactor. Harvard was first intended as a college for the education of Puritan ministers, and became a general university in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**328. Harvey, William (1578-1657)** English Physician who discovered the circulation of the blood. His theory was published in 1628. He also did important work in the science of embryology.

**329. Hawaii** A state of the USA in the central Pacific. It is a chain of more than 20 volcanic islands and atolls. Its area is 6,424 square miles and its capital is Honolulu. The climate is tropical and the vegetation rich and varied; the main crops are sugar and pineapples, and the chief industry is tourism. The US naval base Pearl Harbor is on the island of Oahu. Captain James Cook discovered the island in 1778 ; they were a kingdom until 1893, were taken over by the USA in 1898, and became a territory in 1900 and a state of the Union in 1959.

**330. Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864)** American writer born at Salem, Massachusetts. His best known works are *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) and *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851). His writing strangely combines romance with Puritan morality. In *The Scarlet Letter*, Hester Prynne has been seen as a pioneer feminist in the line from Anne Hutchinson to Margaret Fuller, a classic nurturer, a sexually autonomous woman, and an American equivalent of Anna Karenina.

**331. Hayes, Rutherford B. (Birchard) (1822--1893)** 19th President of the USA, a Republican. He was born in Ohio, and was a major-general in the Civil War. In 1877 he withdrew federal troops from the southern states, ending the military occupation after the Civil War.

**332. H-bomb** Hydrogen bomb.

**333. H.C.** (abb.) House of Commons.

**334. Health Service** (GB) The first Public Health Act was introduced in 1848; it was an attempt to stop the spread of cholera in the North of England. There was no national health Service until the Labour Government of 1945-1951 passed its Health Service Acts of 1946-1948. The national health service was originally intended to provide UK citizens with free medical treatment; but since 1957, people who pay national insurance contributions have

also paid a separate weekly national health contribution. Foreign visitors to Britain are normally expected to pay for medical services. (US) There is no compulsory health insurance nor a national public health service in the USA. In 1965 a programme of Health Insurance of for the Aged was introduced. It provides hospital insurance for old people who are not entitled to social security. The scheme is not obligatory: people must enroll in it.

**335. Hemingway, Ernest (1899--1961)** American writer. He is noted for his vigorous,

-- 36 --

direct style; his main themes are courage and virility and death. His novels include *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940). His other books include *Death in the Afternoon* and *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). He was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1954.

**336. Henry, O (William Sydney Porter, 1862--1910)** American short story writer. His stories are written in a lively conversational style, and are marked by their surprise endings. Henry's first collection, *Cabbages And Kings* appeared in 1904. The second, *The Four Million*, was published two years later and included his well-known stories "The Gift of the Magi" and "The Furnished Room" *The Trimmed Lamp* (1907) included "The Last Leaf". Henry's best known work is perhaps the much anthologized "The-Ransom of Red Chief", included in the collection *Whirligigs* (1910). *The Heart Of The West* (1907) presented tales of the Texas range. O. Henry published 10 collections and over 600 short stories during his lifetime.

**337. Henry, Patrick (1736-1799)** American revolutionary leader. He is remembered for his speeches against the British, and especially for such phrases as 'give me liberty or give me death'.

**338. Herbert, George (1593-1633)** English metaphysical poet. He was a clergyman, and wrote religious verse. His poems, including *The collar*(1633) are personal, dramatic, and marked by an original use of metaphor, rich symbolism and inventive meter.

**339. HF** (abb.) High Frequency.

**340. High Church** See Church of England, Oxford Movement.

**341. High Court of Justice** (GB) Part of the Supreme Court of Judicaturw. The High Court of Justice is divided into three parts: the Chancery Division, the Queen's (King's) Bench Division and the Family Division.

**342. Higher Education** See Education, Universities.

**343. Highlands** A mountainous part of northern Scotland, with many lakes, peaks and wild scenery. The clan system and costume developed in the Highlands. The Traditional Highland Games are held every year; they include tossing the caber (a tree trunk), bagpipe music and dancing.

**344. High School** (US) A secondary school for all children, usually from 7th grade to 12th. The first public high school was founded in 1821, but the high school really came into existence in the second half of the 19th century. In 1967 there were 26, 500, with over 16.5 million pupils. About 75 percent of young Americans graduate from high school, and many of them then go on to higher education.

**345. Highwaymen** (GB) Robbers, usually on horseback, who attacked travelers in the 17th and 18th centuries. Many of them, such as Sheppard and Dick Turpin, became

folk-heroes.

--37--

**346. Hippies** Young people who drop out of the social order. The term came into use in the mid-1960s when hippie communities formed in the USA. The hippie attitude to society is anarchistic, rejecting the traditional family and believing in freedom of sexual expression and the exploration of consciousness with the help of psychedelic drugs such as LSD. Leaders of the hippie movement have been Timothy Leary and the poet Allen Ginsburg. Very young people who imitate the hippie style are called 'teenyboppers'.

**347. Hiroshima** City and Port of Japan. During the Second World War it was largely destroyed by an American Atomic Bomb. The bomb was the first to be used in the war and it was dropped by parachute and exploded 1,000 feet above the city. 137,000 people were killed, and others suffered later effects. After the war Hiroshima was rebuilt and became an active and prosperous port once more.

**348. Historical linguistics** The study of language change. A branch of linguistics which presupposes the findings of synchronic linguistics has diachronic relations among language systems as its main subject.

**349. Hitchcock, Alfred** (b. 1899) British-American film director who is famous for his films of suspense; they include *The Thirty-Nine Steps* (1935), *Strangers on a Train* (1951), *Psycho* (1960), *The Birds* (1963) and *Frenzy* (1972).

**350. H.M.** (abb.) His/Her Majesty.

**351. H.M.S.** (abb.) His/Her Majesty's Ship.

**352. Hockey** An outdoor game played between two teams of eleven players each, on a field 100 by 60 yards. The aim is to score goals by driving a hard white leather ball into the opponents' goal, using a curved stick. Hockey is an ancient game; in its modern form it dates from 1886. See also Ice Hockey.

**353. Hollywood** A suburb of Los Angeles, California, USA. Hollywood has been the centre of the USA film industry since 1911, and the name is often used as a synonym for American films. Many film stars live in Beverly Hills, near Hollywood.

**354. Home Office** (GB) The government department that deals with such internal matters as the administration of justice, the prisons, the police force, the fire service, the control of immigration and the care of homeless children. The head of Home Office is the Home Secretary. He is a cabinet minister. There are separate Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and since 1972, for Northern Ireland.

**355. Honours** Degree See Universities.

356. Hoover, Herbert Clark (1874-1964) 31st President of the USA (1929-1933), a Republican. During and after the First World War he organized food administration and international relief. As President during the Depression he became unpopular for refusing government aid to the unemployed, and for his firm support for private enterprise and high tariffs. From 1948 to 1955 he was chairman of the Hoover Commission, which studied the organization of the US government.

-- 38 --

**357. Hopkins, Sir Frederick Gowland (1861 - 1974)** British biochemist. He did important early work in the chemistry of vitamins, and was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1929.

**358. Horse** (GB) The horse has played an important part in British history and social life, as a means of transport, in war and in sport. The 'golden age' of the horse in England was the early 19th century, when the stagecoach was the fastest and most exciting form of transport, and horse-racing and fox-hunting are main national amusements. (US) In the USA the horse is closely associated with the heroic age of the Western frontier. Before the building of the railways the Pony Express was the postal service that linked the south-west with the rest of the country.

**359. Horse Racing** Horse racing was first given rules and organization in England, and is one of the main English national sports. Most important races in England were first held in the 18th century. Steeplechasing (racing with jumps) has its central at Aintree, Liverpool. Betting in horse-races is popular and is controlled by law. Horse-racing has spread to many other countries, particularly France, Australia and the USA, There are about 20, 000 races a year in the USA: among the most important are the Kentucky Derby and the Coaching Club Oaks.

**360. Hot Dog** A hot sausage, usually a frankfurter, sandwiched in a bread roll.

**361. House of Commons** (GB) See Parliament.

**362. House of Lords** (GB) See Parliament and Law Lords.

**363. House of Representatives** (US) See Congress.

**364. Howells, William Dean (1837-1920)** American novelist and critic. As editor of the Atlantic Monthly, 1871-1881, and as a critic, he published and encouraged writers such as Mark Twain and Henry James. His own works include the novel The Rise of Silas Lapham (1885) and books of literary criticism.

**365. H.Q.** (abb.) Headquarters.

**366. H.R.H.** (abb.) His/Her Royal Highness.

**367. Humboldt, Wilhelm Von (1767-1835).** Prussian statesman and scholar, who wrote The variety of human language structure, published posthumously in 1836, was described by Leonard Bloomfield, nearly a century later, as 'the first great book on general linguistics'. The book promotes the idea that language is the product of the creativity of the human mind, and so language shouldn't be evaluated according to antiquated ideas about grammatical structure. In this and other work that dates essentially from the 1820s, Humboldt stressed both the fundamental unity of language in general, and the diversity of the individual languages that were seen as shaping the intellectual life of different nations and societies.

**368. Hudson, Henry (c. 1550-1661)** English explorer, In 1607 and 1608 he tried to reach China by the Northeast Passage. On his third voyage (1609-1610), he sailed up the Hudson River for 150 miles. On his fourth voyage (1610 - 1611) he reached

-- 39 --

Greenland and discovered the Hudson Strait and Hudson's Bay. But the crew mutinied when the ship stuck in the ice, and left Hudson to die in an open boat.

**369. Hundred Years War** A struggle between France and England that lasted from 1337 to 1453. The war began when Edward III claimed the French crown. The English won much of France, but by 1453 Calais was the only part of France that was still in the

hands of the English.

**370. Hyde Park** A large open space in London, England (about 350 acres). It is connected with Kensington Gardens, containing an artificial lake the Serpentine, a famous riding track Rotten Row and the Albert Memorial. Marble Arch is at Hyde Park Corner, which is well known for its public speakers.

**371. Hymns** Songs in praise of God, sung at religious services. Most British Hymns were written in the 18th and 19th centuries. Anglican churches use Hymns Ancient and Modern (1861), "which includes translations of ancient hymns. The Charismatic Movement has inspired the writing of new hymns in the 1960s and, 70s, particularly in the USA.

**372. Hyponymy** The relationship of one lexical unit being included in the second unit. E. g. rose is included in flower. The upper term is called the superordinate and the lower term like rose is called the hyponym.

**373. ICBM** (abb.) InterContinental Ballistic Missile.

**374. Ice Hockey** A fast game played on ice between two teams of six players each. The game is a development of ordinary Hockey, and was first played in Canada in 1867. It is the national sport of Canada. The object of the game is to slide the puck (a rubber disc) across the ice into the opponent's goal, using angled sticks.

**375. I.D.** (abb.) Identification; ID card.

**376. Idaho** A state of the northwest USA. Its area is 83, 557 square miles, with a population of 1,293,953 (2000). Its capital is Boise. It is a Rocky Mountain state and much of it is still wild. The main agriculture products are wheat and potatoes. Lumbering and livestock raising are the other main activities. Minerals include lead, silver, zinc, gold and copper. Idaho became a state in 1890.

**377. Illinois** A state on the Middle West plains of the USA. Its area is 56,400 square miles, with a population of 12,419,293 (2000) and the capital is Springfield. Its largest city is Chicago. Illinois forms part of the great central prairie. It is a leading agricultural state and a centre of industry, mainly in Chicago, which is the second city of the USA. Illinois became part of the French province of Louisiana in 1712, was ceded to Britain in 1763, joined the USA in 1783 and was admitted as the 21<sup>st</sup> state in 1818.

**378. I.L.P.** (abb.) Independent Labour Party.

-- 40 --

**379. Income Tax** (GB) Income tax was first introduced by William Pitt, in 1799-1801, to finance the war with France. It was very unpopular, and was not reintroduced until 1842, The standard rate of income tax has varied; at its lowest, in 1874-1876, it was 2d (two pence) in the £, i.e. 1/120 ; at its highest, in 1941-1946, in the £, i.e. 1/2. Wage-earners pay by the p. a. y.e. (pay as you earn) system, by which it is deducted before wages are paid. (US) Income tax is calculated as a percentage of earnings, and the rate is fixed by Congress from year to year. Most states also levy a state income tax.

**380. Independence Agency** (US) All Federal executive offices not within any of the various Departments . The President has less influence on them than on the Departments. Some of the best known are the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

**381. Independence Schools** See Public Schools .

**382. India, Union of** A republic and member of the Commonwealth, the site of one of the oldest civilizations in the world; in southern Asia. India's area is 1,261,813 square miles, and its population (2003) 1,049,700,118. The capital is New Delhi and the largest cities Calcutta and Bombay. The country is in the form of a triangle with its base in the north on the Himalay as and its apex 2,000 miles south, at Cape Comorin. There are 4 main racial groups: the Dravidian, the Vedda, the Aryan and the Mongoloid. Most of India is agriculture. The crops are cereals and rice. In 1950 India became a republic. It faces great problems of poverty and social backwardness, largely because of the country's enormous population and rapidly rising birth rate.

**383. Indiana** A state of northern central USA. Its area is 36,291 square miles, with a population of 6,080,485 (2000) and the capital is Indianapolis. It consists mainly of prairie, and is an important agricultural state. The chief crops are cereals. Mineral products include coal, natural gas and oil. Indiana was settled by French fur traders in the 18th century; it was admitted as the 19th state in 1816.

**384. Indians, North American** The original inhabitants of American. The first settlers who arrive in America found hundreds of tribes of Indians, For nearly 300 years there was an unhappy history of broken treaties, wars and massacres--there were over 40 wars between whites and Indians between 1636 and 1889. By the late 19th century the whites were in possession of the whole country, and the remaining Indians were put in reservations, which were originally little better than prison camps. There are now only about a million Indians. Most of them are poor. During the late 1960s and early 1970s American Indians have made political demonstrations to demand that the US government keep the promises that were made in the past.

**385. Industrial Revolution** The development of machines and industry that took place in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and brought great social changes.

-- 41 --

Britain was the first country to feel the effects of the Industrial Revolution, with inventions such as the spinning jenny, the power loom and the steam engine. The Industrial Revolution led to social and political movements such as trade unionism and Chartism, and to the economic ideas of Adam Smith, Malthus and Marx. Since 1830 the Industrial Revolution has spread from European to the USA, Russia, Japan and other countries.

**386. Integration** (US) Although since the Civil War the races have in theory been equal in the USA, Negroes have continued to suffer from discrimination and segregation. The 2nd World War had a good effect on race relations: segregation in the Armed Forces was ended in 1948. Bus segregation in Alabama was ended in 1955 - 1956 by the boycott of buses in Montgomery, led by Dr Martin Luther King. Other protest campaigns, and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and later, have not yet achieved complete integration, but have brought it closer.

**387. International Style** Another name for the modern style in Functionalism in architecture.

**388. I.O.U.** (abb.) I owe you.

**389. Iowa** A state on the Middle West plains of the USA. Its area is 56,290 square miles, with a population of 2,926,324 (2000) and the capital is Des Moines. The state is largely agricultural, producing mainly maize and livestock. The chief mineral is coal. Iowa formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and was admitted as the 29<sup>th</sup> state in 1846.

**390. I.Q.** (abb.) Intelligence Quotient.

**391. Ireland** The second largest of the British Isles; it lies to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the Irish Sea. Ireland is divided into two states: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. There are 4 provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and these are divided into 32 counties.

**392. Ireland, Republic of** A state that consists of 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland. The head of the Republic is the President, who is elected by direct vote every 7 years, and the Government assemblies are the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Republic of Ireland came into existence in 1922, as the Irish Free State. A free trade area with the United Kingdom was established in 1966. In 1973 the Republic was admitted to the EEC.

**393. Irish** Irish Gaelic is a Celtic language. Its history has three periods: Old Irish, Middle Irish and Modern Irish. There are various dialects of modern Irish; the language has been taught in all government schools of the Republic of Ireland and is the first official language of the Republic, but there are few people who really speak Irish.

**394. Irving, Washington (1783-1859)** American writer. He won international fame with his delicately humorous Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. (1820), which

-- 42 --

includes the well-known story Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of sleepy Hollow.

**395. Isolationism** (US) From 1800 to 1917 and 1919 to 1941, US foreign policy was isolationist, i.e. there was no interference in European affairs. The policy was dropped in 1917 when the US felt threatened by German submarines, and entered the First World War; isolationism was finally abandoned during the Second World War, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in 1941.

**396. Ivy League** A group of colleges in the eastern USA; they are generally considered to have a high educational and social standing. They are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. The Ivy League originated in 1900 as an informal association for football matches.

## D

**397. Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845)** seventh President of the USA (1829-1837). He was born in Tennessee, became a lawyer and general, and a hero of the War of 1812. As President he strongly supported national expansion and unity, and fought for the rights of small businessmen and others, especially against the Bank of the US. During his presidency the Democratic party began to shape, and the Spoils System of patronage developed.

**398. Jacobean** (GB hist.) Belong to the reign of James I (1603-1625). The name is given to the English architecture, furniture and literature of that time.

**399. James, Henry (1843-1916)** American writer who was born in New York, lived in Europe from 1875 and became a British subject in 1915. Many of his novels and his novellas (long short stories) deal with the theme of the American in Europe. James explores human behavior, sets the reader delicate moral problems, and carefully distinguishes fine shades of meaning. His style became increasingly involved and difficult, especially in the late novels *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903) and *The Golden Bowl* (1904). Other novels by James include *Washington Square* (1880) and *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881) and *The Turn of the Screw* (1898). James had a great influence on

modern fiction in Britain and America.

**400. James, William (1842 - 1910)** American psychologist and philosopher, the brother of the novelist Henry James. His writings include *Principle of Psychology* (1890), *Varieties of Religious Experience* (1902), an important study of the psychology of religion, and *Pragmatism* (1907).

**401. Jamestown** The site, in Virginia, USA, of the first permanent British settlement in America, established by Captain John Smith in 1607.

**402. Jazz** A form of music that was developed by American Negroes in the Storyville district of New Orleans in about 1900. The main origins of jazz were older types of Negro music such as spirituals and ragtime. During the 1920s and 1930s jazz became internationally popular. The present jazz scene seems confused--it is now sometimes

-- 43--

difficult to distinguish between jazz and progressive pop' 'or rock' on the one hand, and serious music on the other. Jazz continues to take new shapes, as it has done all through its short and eventful history.

**403. Jefferson, Thomas (1743---1826)** Third President of the USA (1801---1809), a lawyer, and a man of wide learning and ability. He opposed British colonial policy. Before the War of Independence he was a member of the Continental Congress (1775---1776), and the main author of the Declaration of Independence. As a President, he supported states rights, and arranged the Louisiana Purchase. After retiring as President he founded the University of Virginia, and concerned himself with political philosophy and architecture.

**404. Jehovah's Witnesses** A religious organization founded in 1872 in Pennsylvania, USA, by Charles T. Russell (1852---1916). Jehovah's Witnesses believe literally what is written in the Bible and in Christ's second coming. They refuse to take part in military service or government or to accept blood transfusions. There are about 1 million Jehovah's Witnesses in the world.

**405. Jenner, Edward (1749-1823)** British physician. He discovered that if people are vaccinated they will not catch smallpox. He published his discovery in 1798.

**406. Jesus Freaks** The popular name for the followers of the Jesus movement in the USA since about 1970. The movement, which is followed mainly by young people, has several groups; one of the most extreme is the Children of God; another is the Campus Crusade for Christ.

**407. Jews** Jews are the Semitic people who claim to be descendent from Abraham. Their religion is Judaism. The main Jewish communities outside Israel are now those in GB (largest in Europe, about half a million) and the USA (about 5.5 million).

**408. John (1167-1216)** King of England; he was youngest son of Henry II, and tried to take the crown from his brother Richard I when Richard was a prisoner of the Emperor of Austria. John succeeded Richard I in 1199. He lost a war in France and most of his French lands, refused to accept Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury and was excommunicated. In 1213, he had to submit to the Pope. The barons forced John to agree to Magnacarta (1215); he tried to break the terms of the charter, which led to a civil war.

**409. Johnson, Andrew (1808---1875)** 17th President of the USA (1865---1869), a

Democrat. He was born in Tennessee and was the only southern senator who refused to follow when the southern states seceded in 1861. He was elected Vice-President and became President when Lincoln was killed. He was strongly attacked by the Republicans for his policy of Reconstruction in the South, was impeached by the House, and was acquitted by only one vote.

**410. Johnson, Lyndon Baines (1908-1973)** 36th President of the USA (1963---1968), a Democrat. He was born in Texas. He became President when J.F. Kennedy was

-- 44 --

killed. The main events of his presidency were the 'War on Poverty' and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and later, the great increase in American military involvement in Vietnam and the growing unpopularity of the war, both abroad and in the USA. In 1968, after saying he would not stand for re-election, he tried without success to bring the war to an end.

**411. Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784)** English poet, critic, essayist and dictionary-writer. His works included the poems London (1938), essays published in *The Rambler* and *The Idler*, the moral fable *Rasselas* and *Lives of the Poets* (1779 - 1781). His *Dictionary of the English Language* was published in 1755; it was the first systematic study of the English language. His distinguished prose style was a model for writers of his time and later, and his criticism greatly influenced literary taste. He was also famous for his conversation, much of which was recorded by James Boswell, whose famous biography presents Johnson in exhaustive and fascinating detail.

**412. Jones, Daniel (1881-1967).** English phonetician. Jones established the system of cardinal vowels, and his work on the phonetics of Southern British Received Pronunciation, embodied both in his *Outline of English Phonetics* and in a widely used pronouncing dictionary, is fundamental.

**413. Joyce, James (1882-1941)** Irish writer. All his writing is centred on Dublin. His main works are the book of realistic short stories *Dubliners* (1914). *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) and *Ulysses* (1922), which makes many experiments of style. Joyce's last book, *Finnegans Wake* (1939), explores a dream world and invents a new language that combines elements from the many languages Joyce knew.

**414. JP** (abb.) Justice of the Peace.

**415. Jr.** (abb.) Junior.

**416. Judges** (GB) the highest officers of the law, who try cases in court. They are appointed by the Crown from members of the Bar. (US) There are both federal and state (and local) judges. Federal judges, including judges of the Supreme Court, are appointed by the President, with the agreement of the Senate, while State judges may be elected. See also Law.

**417. Junior College** See College.

**418. Jury** A group of persons with no special professional qualifications, normally twelve in number, chosen to decide questions of fact in all serious criminal trials. Juries are also used for civil trials, often in the USA, rarely in GB.

**419. Justice of the Peace** (GB only: JP) (GB) A magistrate who sits with others in a Magistrate's Court. JPs are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have no legal training, are unpaid, and cannot judge the more serious or complicated criminal cases. (US) Justices of the Peace are elected, and judge cases in the lowest State

-- 45 --

courts.

**420. Jutland**, Battle of the main sea battle of the First World War. Fought between the British, under Admiral Jellicoe, and the Germans, on 31 May 1916, off the west coast of Jutland . After the battle the German fleet stayed in harbour for the rest of the war.

**421. Juvenile Court** A court concerned with cases involving people under a certain age.

## K

**422. Kansas** A state on the Middle West plains of the USA, the area is 82,276 square miles, with a population of 2,688,418 (2000) and its capital is Topeka and other chief towns are Kansas City and Wichita. Kansas is an important wheat producing area; cattle are raised; minerals include petroleum, natural gas and coal. Air craft are made at Wichita. Kansas was part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and part of the area explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803 - 1806. It was admitted as the 34th state in 1861.

**423. Keats, John (1795-- 1821)** English Romantic Poet. His works include Endymion (1818), Ode to a Nightingale, Ode to a Grecian Urn and Hyperion. Keat's great quality as a poet was his genius for expressing physical sensation through Language. He died in Rome, of tuberculosis.

**424. Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917--1963)** 35th President of the USA (1961--1963), a Democrat. He was born in Massachusetts. He was the first Roman Catholic president, and the youngest man ever elected to the presidency. As President, he faced the Civil Rights problem at home, and the Cuba Crisis of 1962. His assassination at Dallas; in November 1963 was a shock from which the USA has found it hard to recover.

**425. Kentucky** A state of south central USA. Its area is 40,395 square miles, with a population of 4, 041, 769 (2000) and the capital is Frankfort and the chief city Louisville. Kentucky is called the Blue Grass State because of the rich grass that grows in the 'blue grass' area in the north of the state. The main products are tobacco, maize, livestock, coal and petroleum. It is famous for its Whisky and horse breeding. Kentucky was admitted as the 15th state in 1792.

**426. Kenya** A member country of the Commonwealth in East Africa. Its area is 224,960 square miles and its population about 31,639,091 (2003). It consists of a coastal plain and a broad high plateau. Crops include coffee, tea, cereals and dairy products. It became a British protectorate in 1895 and a Crown colony in 1919. Kenya became independent in 1963 and 1964 a republic within the Commonwealth, with Jomo Kenyatta as its President.

**427. Kerouac, Jack (1922--1969)** American novelist, a leader of the Beat Generation. His books include On the Road (1957), The Dharma Bums (1959) and Desolation

-- 46 --

Angels (1965).

**428. Keynes, John Maynard (1883 - 1946)** British economist. His book The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936), in the depths of the Great Depression, suggested that crises could be prevented by the control of credit and currency. He led the British delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference (1944), at

which the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were formed. Keynes's ideas have greatly influenced modern economists.

**429. kg.** (abb.) Kilogram (S).

**430. King, Martin Luther (1929--1968)** American Negro Civil Rights leader, His non-violent resistance to segregation won him the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. He was shot dead by an escaped convict called James Earl Ray.

**431. King Philip's War** A war between the American colonists of New England and the Indians (1675 --1676). Several settlements were wiped out, but in the end the Indians were defeated.

**432. Kipling, Rudyard (1865--1936)** British writer. He was born in India and worked there as a journalist, and many of his short stories and novels describe India, especially Indian military life. (e. g. the stories in Plain Tales From the Hills (1889), and the novel Kim). He also wrote many books for children, such as The Jungle Book (1894), The Just So Stories. He was a great story-teller, with a vigorous, lively style, and although for some years after his death he was unfashionable for his "imperialist" views he is still very widely read. He won the 1907 Nobel Prize for literature.

**433. Kissinger, Henry (Alfred)** (b. 1923) American president adviser. He led the American delegation at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris. In 1973, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his effort to end the Vietnam War.

**434. KKK** (abb.) KuKluxKlan.

**435. Korean War** After the 2nd World War, Korea remained divided along the 38th parallel into two zones, which became North and South Korea, and established rival government in 1948. In 1950, the two fought and it continued until 1953. Fighting was mainly around the 38th parallel, which was re-established as the border by the armistice of 1953.

**436. kph** (abb.) Kilometers per hour.

**437. Krishna Consciousness** A Hindu religious movement that was founded in the USA in 1966. The movement has spread to GB and other parts of Europe.  
**438. Ko Klux Klan** The name of two secret societies in the USA. The first, founded in Tennessee in 1866, was an organization for maintaining white supremacy in the Southern states; it existed until about 1877. The second KKK was founded in 1915, as an anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-Negro society; it has wide political influence during the 1920s, but declined after about 1928, although it was associated with

-- 47 --

outbursts of racial violence in the 1950s and 1960s, and was investigated by the House Committee on un-American Activities, in 1965-1966.

**439. kwhr.** (abb.) Kilowatt-hour.

## L

**440. L.A.** (abb.) Los Angeles, a city in southern California, USA. Los Angeles has a population of 9,937,739 (2004, estimate) and is an important port and industrial center, its main industries being chemicals, aircraft, petroleum refining, food processing and motion pictures and TV (in Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles). Tourist attractions include race-tracks and Disneyland.

**441. La.** (abb.) Louisiana A state of the southern central USA. Its area is 48,523 square miles and its population (2004, estimate) 4,515,770. The capital is Baton Rouge and

the largest town New Orleans. Much of the state is formed by the Mississippi delta. The chief crops are cotton, rice, sugar and maize; mineral products include petroleum, sulphur and natural gas. It takes its name from the old French province of Louisiana, which was explored by La Salle, claimed for France and named in honor of Louis XIV in 1682. In 1803, by the Louisiana Purchase, Napoleon sold the entire province to the USA. It was admitted as the 18th state in 1812.

**442. Labour Party** One of the two main political parties of GB. It was formed in 1900 by a union between the trade union and socialist groups, including the Independent Labour Party and the Fabian Society. It had 42 members in the House of Commons by 1910, and by 1922 had become the main opposition party. The government was able to put through a large programme of social reform. Its main achievements in Foreign Affairs were to give independence to India in 1947. It is a party of moderate socialism (it has been anti-Communist), in favour of nationalization of key industries and of Comprehensive Schools.

**443. Labov, William (1927-).** A pioneer in sociolinguistics from the mid-1960s, whose early work on class-based variation in the speech of New York and elsewhere led the field, both as a model of research and as the subject of theoretical and other criticism, into the 1980s. He has consistently advocated the application both of the findings of sociolinguistics and of sociolinguistic models of a speech community to the study of change in languages. Most of his later research dealt with the same issues in increasingly sophisticated ways, culminating in his monumental *Principles of Linguistic Change* (1994).

**444. LAD.** Language acquisition device. A term originated by Chomsky in the 1960s which he believes is responsible for the internalization of rules in one's native language.

**445. Lake District** A part of Cumbria, in northwestern England. The region is well known for its wild and beautiful scenery and its 15 lakes, which include Windermere and

-- 48 --

Derwentwater. The Lake poets, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey, lived and wrote there. This group was part of the Romantic Movement of the late 1700's and early 1800's.

**446. Lallans** The Lowland Scots dialect. Modern Scots writers, e.g. Hugh Macdunnid, have written in Lallans.

**447. Lamb, Charles (1775-1834)** English essayist and critic who is now best known for the *Essays of Elia* (London magazine, 1820--1825, which were collected in 1823 and 1833). He collaborated with his sister Mary Ann Lamb (1764--1847) in adapting Shakespeare's plays into stories for children. (*Tales from Shakespeare* (1807))

**448. Las Vegas** A city in Nevada, USA; it is a resort known for its gambling casinos and nightclubs.

**449. Law (GB)** England and Wales have no criminal or civil code; the law consists of statutes (Acts of Parliament) and Common Law (based on judicial Precedent). Courts: most criminal offences are dealt with by a Magistrates Court, sometimes called petty sessions or police court. More serious cases go to local Crown Courts, or to the Central Criminal Court in London. From these courts people may appeal to the Court of Appeals. Civil actions go through County Courts, and more serious actions to the High Court of Justice, with appeal to the Court of Appeal. The highest court of appeal in criminal and civil matters is the House of Lords. (US) US law is derived from English law and is based common law, statute law and the Constitution. The

USA has two separate sets of courts, state and federal. So as well as the central federal system, each state has its own laws, courts, police and prisons. Cases involving federal laws are first heard before a federal district judge in a district court; appeals may be made to Courts of Appeal and possibly to the Supreme Court. The federal legal system has its own police force, the F. B. I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation). Ordinary criminal and civil matters are dealt with the state systems in local, district and county courts. Some states also have a state Supreme Court.

**450. Lawrence, David Herbert (1885-1930)** British novelist, poet, story writer, critic and painter, one of the greatest figures in 20th century English literature. His novels include *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *Women In Love* (1921) and *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928) (not published in GB until 1960, because it was for many years considered obscene). In 1912, he wrote: "what the blood feels, and believes, and says, is always true. " Lawrence held the view that modern society prevents people from being true to their own natures, which are expressed through the emotions and through sexual impulses. Many people consider him one of the greatest English writers of this century.

**451. Lawrence, Ernest O. (Orlando) (1901--1958)** American physicist. He invented the cyclotron, and was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1939. Most of his work was published in the *Physical Review* and the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

-- 49 --

*Book of Nonsense* (1846) and *Nonsense Songs*. Lear made popular the form of verse known as limericks. Lear The protagonist in Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear* based on a legendary king of Britain.

**454. Lee, Robert E. (Edward) (1807---1870)** American commander-in-chief of the Confederate army in the Civil War. In 1859 he put down John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. In 1860 he was offered the command of the Northern armies, but refused. He won battles at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, but after being defeated at Gettysburg had to take the defensive. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House in 1865. Lee is regarded as a military genius.

**455. Leeds** An industrial city in West Yorkshire, England. Its industries include engineering, cloth (since the 14th century), printing and machinery. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral and a university (1904). **456. Lewis, Sinclair (1885---1951)** American novelist, born in Minnesota. His many novels include *Main Street* (1920) and *Babbitt* (1922), which satirize American life outside the big cities and were nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. An entertaining writer, he was the first American to win a Nobel Prize for literature (1930).

**457. Lewis, Wyndham (1884---1957)** British painter, critic and novelist. He led the movement in painting known as Vorticism, before and during the First World War and edited the literary magazine *Blast*. His books include *Time and Western Man* (1927), and the novels *Tarr* (1918) and *The Childermass* (1928).

**458. Lexington and Concord,** Battles of The first battles (1775) of the War of American Independence. In 1774, British Parliament reacted to the Boston Tea Party by passing what have become known as the Intolerable Acts, unrest in the colonies increased. The British commander at Boston, Gen. Thomas, sought to avoid armed rebellion by sending a column of royal infantry from Boston to capture colonial military stores at Concord. News of his plan was dispatched to the countryside by Paul Revere, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott. As the advance column under

Major John reached Lexington, they came upon a group of militia (the minutemen). After a brief exchange of shots in which several Americans were killed, the colonials withdrew, and the British continued to Concord. Here they destroyed some military supplies, fought another engagement, and began a harried withdrawal to Boston, which cost them over 200 casualties. The Revolutionary War had begun.

-- 50 --

**459. Liberal Party** The third largest political party of GB, It developed from the Whig party in 1839 and became the party of reform. In the nineteenth century it fought for electoral and educational reform and Home Rule for Ireland under Gladstone. Early in the present century it introduced taxation reforms and reduced the power of the House of Lords. But in 1916 the party split into two halves, led by Herbert Asquith and Lloyd George and soon lost its place to the Labour Party.

**460. Liberty Bell** The bell rung at Philadelphia, USA in 1776 to proclaim the Declaration of Independence; it is now exhibited in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

**461. Liberty Party (US)** An anti-slavery party that was formed in 1840 by Abolitionists who were against W. L. Garrison's non-political attitude. In 1848 it united with other parties to form the Free Soil Party.

**462. Liberty, Statue of** A colossal statue on Liberty Island in New York Bay. It was designed by the French sculptor Bartholdi, and presented to the USA in 1884 by the Franco-American Union. The statue is made of copper sheets and is 152 feet high, on a 150 feet pedestal of concrete and granite.

**463. Library of Congress** The US national library at Washington, D. C. It was established in 1800. By an Act of 1870, all books copyrighted in the USA must be sent to the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress is the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and serves as the research arm of Congress. It is also the largest library in the world, with more than 130 million items on approximately 530 miles of bookshelves. The collections include more than 29 million books and other printed materials, 2.7 million recordings, 12 million photographs, 4.8 million maps, and 58 million manuscripts. The Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations.

**464. Lincoln, Abraham (1809 - 1865)** 16th president of the USA (1861 - 1865). A Republican. He was born in a log cabin in Kentucky, was largely self-educated, and became a lawyer. He practised as a lawyer at Springfield, Illinois. He went into politics as an opponent of slavery. When he was elected President, the southern states left the Union to form the Confederacy, and the Civil War began. In 1863 he proclaimed the freedom of slaves. At the end of the war the more radical republicans criticized him for his humane moderation toward the South; but he was shot by a southern fanatic, John Wilkes Booth.

**465. Lincoln Center** A group of performing and educational institutions in New York City . It includes theatres, a concert hall, an opera house and a library. It was completed in 1969.

**466. Lindbergh, Charles Augustus (1902-1974)** US aviator. In 1927 in his aeroplane, the Spirit of St Louis, he made the first solo flight across the Atlantic (New York-- Paris, 3,600 miles, in 33.5 hours).

-- 51 --

**467. Linguistic sign** In the account of Saussure, the sign is constituted by the combination of a concept that is 'signified' and 'an acoustic image' of the form that 'signifies' it.

**468. Lit.** (abb.) Literally.

**469. Literature** in Great Britain Periods, main writers and works: Old English Period (c. 7th century--c. 1100) Germanic folk epic: Beowulf. Elegiac lyrics: The Wanderer, The Seafarer. Fragments of heroic poetry: The Battle of Maldon. Finnsburgh. Christian poetry: The Dream of the Rood. Prose: The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Translations from Latin by King Alfred. Aelfric: Homilies and Lives of the Saints. After the Norman Conquest (1066) until about the 13th century the Norman-French language was dominant, and there was hardly any native English writing. Middle English Period (c. 1200---1450) Romances based on stories of King Arthur, the siege of Troy, etc. Chaucer: the first great English poet. He was followed by the far less talented poets Gower John, who wrote *vox clamantis* in Latin, French and English, and Lydgate John best known for his long narrative works. Anonymous poems written in Northern English dialect: Gawayne and the Green Knight, Pearl, Patience. Translation of the Bible: Wycliffe (1450---1550) Poets who followed Chaucer: The Scottish poets Dunbar William (c. 1460--1520) and Robert Henryson (c. 1430---1505) and the English John Skelton. Anonymous songs, carols and ballads. Malory: *Morte D'Arthur*. Wyatt and Surrey, both often titled 'father of the English sonnet': first English sonnets and blank verse. Elizabethan Period Poets: Edmund Spenser, Sidney, Daniel, Michael Drayton, Campion, Chapman and many others. Drama was developed by Kyd and Marlowe and reached its peak in the work of Shakespeare and Jonson. Elizabethan prose writers include Ascham (*The Scholemaster*, 1570), Hooker, Holinshed (*Chronicles*, 1578), Thomas Nash (*The Unfortunate Traveller*, 1594, one of the first English novels) and Lyly (*Euphues*). Among the many important translations produced during the period were North's Plutarch. Florio's Montaigne and Chapman's Homer. 17th century 'metaphysical' poets: Donne, Herbert, Marvell, Crashaw, Vaughan and others. Milton: *Paradise Lost*. Cavalier poets: Herrick, Suckling. Prose: the Authorized Version of the Bible, Taylor, Bacon, Browne, Pepys Hobbes and Bunyan. The Restoration Period (1660-c. 1770): Poetry and drama: Dryden, Otway. Verse satire: Butler: *Hudibras* (1663--1678). Other poets: Cowley, Rochester, Waller. Stage comedy: Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh. 18th century The 'Augustan Age' (first half of the century): Poets: Pope, James Thomson (*The Seasons*, 1726"-1730), Prose: Addison (essays), Swift (satire), Defoe (journalism and novels), c. 1740---c. 1880: Novelists: Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne. Novels of 'terror' and letters: H. Walpole. Prose and verse: Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith. Drama: the comedies of Sheridan and Goldsmith. 19th century Romantic movement: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats. Romantic novels: Scott. Social Comedy: the novels of Jane

-- 52 --

Austen. Criticism and other prose: Coleridge, Hazlitt; Thomas De Quincey, Lamb. Victorian period: Novelists: Dickens, Thackeray, the Brontes, G. Eliot, Trollope, Meredith, Hardy, Gissing. Poets: Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, the Rossettis, Swinburne, Fitzgerald (translation of *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, 1859 ), Hopkins. Bridges (1844---1930), Housman (1859---1936 ; *A Shropshire Lad*, 1896). Prose: Carlyle, Macaulay, Fuskine, Pater. Drama: Pinero, Wilde. 20<sup>th</sup> century Poets of the beginning of the century: Asefield,

Chesterton, Kipling, Yeats, De La Mare. Poets of the First World War: Brooke, Sassoon, Owen, Graves. Poets of the years after the war: T. S. Eliot, E. Sitwell; 1930s and later: Auden, Day Lewis, Macneice, Thomas, Betjeman. Novelists: James, Conrad, Kipling, Lawrence, Joyce, Wells, Bennett, Galsworthy, Maugham. Bloomsbury Group: E. M. Forster, V. Woolf, L. Strachey. Satirical novelists: A. Huxley, E. Waugh. Drama: Shaw, Galsworth, Rattigan, Priestley. Novelists of the 1960s and later: Isherwood, Greene, Ivy Compton-Burnett, Elizabeth Bowen. Since the Second World War: Poets: Philip Larkin, Thorn Gunn, Ted Hughes, Roy Fuller. Novelists: Golding, I. Murdoch, A. Powell, A. Wilson, M. Spark, K. Amis, John Wain, V. S. Naipaul, Patrick White. Some 20th century. Historical writers are: A. Toynbee, G. M. Trevelyan and Winston Churchill. Other prose writers: George Orwell, Bertrand Russell. Critics: F.R. Leavis, Lord David Cecil, Frank Kermode, Cyril Connolly.

**470. Little Rock** The capital city of Arkansas USA. Little Rock was the scene of a struggle between state and federal authorities in 1957, over school integration.

**471. Liverpool City** and port in Merseyside, England, the second largest port in England, pop. (2002) 439,476. It is on the river Mersey, and three miles from the Irish Sea. During the 18th century it was the main center of the slave trade, and in the 19th century became the exporting center for cloth made in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Its industries now include food processing, engineering, sugar refining. Liverpool has an Anglican cathedral (1667) and a university (1803).

**472. Lloyd's** A corporation of insurance underwriters, especially those concerned with marine insurance, in London, England. Lloyd's is the world center of shipping information, which is collected by 1,500 Lloyd's Agents all over the world. It grew from a coffee-house founded by Edward Lloyd in 1686; the present building, in Lime Street, was opened in 1957. Since 1734 Lloyd's has published Lloyd's list, a shipping newspaper.

**473. Lobby** (Literally: a corridor or waiting room) A group of people who try to, or are able to, influence members of Parliament, Congress etc. Some powerful lobbies in the USA are the petroleum industry, religious organizations, and the newspapers. In GB lobbying is a more recent development, but there are powerful bodies (sometimes called pressure groups) able to influence government directly, e.g. the Trades

-- 53 --

Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

**474. Locke, John (1632-1704)** English philosopher. His Two Treatises on Government (1690) defend the English Revolution of 1688, and defend 'natural rights' against the power government. In his Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690), he argues that knowledge is based on the senses. Locke's ideas had a great influence on eighteenth century thought, and on the revolutionary movements in France and America.

**475. London** The capital of England, on the river Thames. London is divided into the City of London and Greater London, which has 32 boroughs. London's industries include printing, publishing, clothing, food processing, chemicals, electrical and mechanical engineering. There are also broadcasting, television and film studios. London is Britain's political and cultural center. It has many theatres (e. g. Covent Garden Opera House), art galleries, museums (e. g. the Royal Festival Hall). London University (1826) is the largest in Britain. Brunel University at Aeton (1966) and the City University (1966) are also in London.

**476. London, Jack (1876-1916)** American writer of stories of adventure in the far north-

west, whose works deal with the overwhelming power of nature and the struggle for survival, e.g. *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *White Fang* (1906). He also wrote novels expressing socialist ideas, e.g. *The Iron Heel* (1907) and *Martin Eden* (1909).

**477. London, University of** The third oldest, and largest, university in England. University College London (UCL), was founded in 1826, and the university was granted its charter in 1836. It was the British university to offer science degree (1859), and to give degrees to women (1878). Its colleges include the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the London School of Economics. It also includes twenty medical schools, and has many external students. There are about 34,500 internal students and about 32,000 external ones.

**478. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807-1882)** American poet, born in Maine. He is still known for his Red Indian epic *Hiawatha* (1855). There are two reasons for the popularity and significance of Longfellow's poetry. First, he had the gift of easy rhyme. He wrote poetry as a bird sings, with natural grace and melody. Second, Longfellow wrote on obvious themes, which appeal to all kinds of people. His poems are easily understood; they sing their way into the consciousness of those who read them. Above all, there is joyousness in them, a spirit of optimism and faith in the goodness of life which evokes immediate response in the emotions of his readers.

**479. Long Parliament** (GB hist.) The Parliament (1640-1660) that carried through the English Revolution. It brought about the execution of the King's ministers Laud and Strafford and, when the Royalist left the parliament in 1642, the Civil War began.

**480. Lowell, Robert (1917--1977)** American poet, born in Boston and noted for his

-- 54 --

complex, oratorical poetry and turbulent life. He was called the father of the confessional poets. His books of poems include *Lord Weary's Castle* (1946) and *Notebook* (1970). His verse is questioning and confessional in mood.

**481. Lusitania** A British passenger ship sunk by a German submarine (7 May 1917); 1,198 lives were lost. The sinking and German submarine activity in general, helped to bring the USA into the First World War.

## M

**482. M.A.** Master of Arts.

**483. Madison, James (1751-1836)** Fourth President of the USA (1809-1817). He was born in Virginia; he was a member of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783, played an important part in drawing up the Constitution and Bill of Rights (the first ten amendments), and was Secretary of State under Jefferson (1801--1809). During his presidency the USA became involved in the war of 1812---1815 with Britain.

**484. Madison Avenue** A Street in Manhattan, New York, USA, known as the center of the advertising industry.

**485. Magna Carta** The charter which the English barons and a group of churchmen led by Langton forced King John to accept in 1215. Magna Carta protected the rights of the barons and the Church. It was given new importance in the 17th century, when the parliamentarians made it the basis for many civil liberties.486. Mailer, Norman (b. 1923) American writer, innovator of the nonfiction novel born in New Jersey. His first novel was *The Naked and the Dead* (1948), about the Second World War. He established New Journalism with his

accounts of political events in the 1960's. His later works include the novel *An American Dream*, and dramatic reportage of the 1968 US Party Conventions, the Apollo 11 moon-shot and other public events. Mailer's works have aroused controversy--because of both their stylish nonconformity and his controversial views of American life.

**487. Maine** A state of the extreme north-east USA. Maine is the largest New England state: its area is 33,215 square miles, and its population (2004) 1,317,253. The capital is Augusta. Maine has many lakes, mountains and islands. Fishing dairy farming, paper manufacture and minerals are important. Maine was first colonized by the French in 1604, and became part of Massachuseits in 1697. It was admitted as the 23rd state through the Missouri Compromise (1820).

**488. Manchester** A city in Greater Manchester, England. Manchester is a center of industry and commerce. It is connected to the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal (35.5 miles long). During the 19th century Manchester became the world center for the manufacture of cotton. Manchester's industries now include aircraft, machinery and chemicals. It is also an important cultural center: the 'Guardian' newspaper (originally the 'Manhattan G.') was founded in 1821; Manchester has its own

-- 55 --

symphony orchestra, the Halle Orchestra, and a university (1903).

**489. Manhattan** An island about 12 miles long and 2 miles wide lying between the Hudson, East and Harlem rivers, and forming a borough of New York City, USA. The cultural and business center of the city is in Manhattan, with museums, art galleries and theatres (along Broadway) ; famous parts of Manhattan are Greenwich, Harlem, the Bowery, Wall Street and Fifth Avenue. Manhattan also contains Central Park, the Empire State Building, the Rockefeller Center, Times Square and the United Nations Headquarters. Manhattan Island was bought by the Dutch East India Company from the Manhattan Indians for about 8 worth of goods, in 1626, and a town called New Amsterdam was built there. The colony was seized by the English in 1664 and renamed New York.

**490. Mansfield, Katherine (1888--1923)** New Zealand's most famous writer, who was closely associated with D.H. Lawrence and something of a rival of Virginia Woolf. Mansfield's creative years were burdened with loneliness, illness, jealousy, alienation--all this reflected in her work with the bitter depiction of marital and family relationships of her middle-class characters. Her short stories are also notable for their use of stream of consciousness. Like the Russian writer Anton Chekhov, Mansfield depicted trivial events and subtle changes in human behavior. Her books include *Bliss* (1920) and *The Garden Party* (1922).

**491. Marlowe, Christopher (1564---1593)** English poet and dramatist He wrote *Tamburlaine*, *Dr Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta* and *Edward*, and greatly influenced the early works of Shakespeare. Marlowe was involved in political intrigue, and also got into trouble for his atheism. He was killed in fight in a tavern.

**492. Marquis or Marquess** A British title of nobility. A marquis is below a duke and above an earl in rank. The wife or widow of a marquis is a marchioness.

**493. Marx, Karl (1818---1883)** Economist. He moved to England in 1849 after he was

banished from Prussia. One of the founders of communism, he devoted his life to it. He believed that revolution was an inevitable result of the economic struggle between the proletariat (workers) and bourgeoisie. His books include *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Das Kapital* (1867). He is buried in Highgate Cemetery, London.

**494. Maryland** A state of the east USA. Its area is 10,577 square miles and its population (2004) 5,558,058. The capital is Annapolis and the largest town Baltimore, Coal mining. Tobacco, fruit and fishing are important. Maryland was made a royal province in 1691. It was one of the Thirteen Colonies.

**495. Massachusetts** One of the New England states of the USA, in the north-east USA. Its area is 8,257 square miles, and its population (2004) 6,416,505. The capital is Boston. Massachusetts is on the Atlantic coast and includes a number of islands; it has many lakes and rivers. The state is mainly industrial, but agriculture and cod

-- 56 --

fishing are also important. Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are at Cambridge. Massachusetts was one of the Thirteen Colonies.

**496. Mass Media** All systems of communication and information aimed at reaching the largest possible number of people (e.g. Newspapers, Broadcasting).

**497. Massinger, Philip (1583 - 1640)** English playwright known for his satirical comedies. His works include the romantic drama *The Duke of Milan* (1623) and the comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (c. 1625). A sober, meticulous writer, Massinger was a harsh moralist and frequently employed humor characters to illustrate the evils of a frivolous and avaricious society.

**498, Maugham, William Somerset (1874--1965)** English writer of novels, plays and short stories. His novels include the semi autobiographical *Human Bondage* (1915) and *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919). His plays were fashionable and successful, and many of his short stories have been dramatized.

**499. Mayflower Compact** (US hist.) The plan of government signed on the Mayflower by 41 English settlers off Cape Cod, on 11 November, 1620, before landing and founding their settlement at Plymouth. The Mayflower Compact was a plan for a democratic society on Calvinist lines, and was a model for later colonies; its ideas lie behind the US Constitution of 1789.

**500. M.B.** (abb.) Bachelor of Medicine.

**501. McKinley, Mount** The highest peak in North America, in Alaska, USA. It is 20,300 feet high. The mountain is named after President McKinley.

**502. McKinley, William (1843---1901)** 25th President of the USA, (1897---1901), a Republican. He was born in Ohio. He brought in high tariffs, took the USA into the Spanish-American War of 1898, annexed the Philippines and Hawaii. He was assassinated by an anarchist.

**503. Md.** (abb.) Maryland.

**504. M.D.** (abb.) Doctor of Medicine.

**505. Medals and Decorations** (GB) The highest medals are the Victoria Cross (military) and George Cross (civilian). (US) Important medals include The American Medal of

Honour (for the navy and army), Medal for Merit (civilian) and the Order of the Purple Heart.

**506. Melbourne** The capital of Victoria, Australia, and second city of Australia. Its population (1996) is 3,283,000. It is a port and a center of trade and industry. Industries include engineering, clothing, food processing. The town grew from a settlement founded in 1835.

**507. Melting pot** (Literally: a pot in which objects, e.g. of metal, are melted) A country, particularly the USA, where peoples of many different races are united to form one nation. The term was popular early in this century; it is now clear that the process of

-- 57 --

Americanization is much slower than it was then thought to be: there are still many separate racial and religious communities in the USA.

**508. Melville, Herman (1819--1891)** American writer, born in New York best-known for his novels of the sea, *Moby Dick* is his masterpiece and most famous work is the novel *Moby Dick* (1851), the story of the long hunt for a great whale. His other books include *Typee* (1846), *Bartleby the scrivener* (1856), and the short novel *Billy Budd* (published in 1924).

**509. Mentalism** Applied by Bloomfield to the traditional view that the mind is a non-physical entity controlling but distinct from the body, opposed to mechanism. Later applied to the view that the mind is a legitimate object of study .

**510. Merchant Bank** (GB) A bank which acts as an acceptance house and as an investment bank. Merchant banks provide credit for business. Most of them are privately controlled by certain families (e. g. Rothschild, Baring). They are smaller than other banks, but important.

**511. Metaphysical Poets** A school seventeenth century English poets, including Donne, Herbert, Vaughan, Marvell and Crashaw, who combined strong feeling with wit and ingenuity. Their poetry is marked by a use of unexpected metaphor (called conceits). The name 'metaphysical' was given to these writers in the eighteenth century by Samuel Johnson. Metaphysical concerns are the common subject of their poetry, which investigates the world by rational discussion of its phenomena rather than by intuition or mysticism.

**512. Methodism** The evangelical movement that was begun by John and Charles Wesley in 1738. (GB) Methodism began as a revival within the Church of England, but became separate from the Church in 1791. Wesley based his ideas on Luther's teachings, and the church organization he developed was Presbyterian. In the 19th century Methodism played an important part in the development of the British Labour movement, and affected the form of the Trade Unions Methodism split into many smaller sects. The Salvation Army was one important offshoot. (US) J. Wesley visited America, and an Independent American Methodist Church was established in 1784; its organization is episcopal. American Methodism has played an important part in founding universities and colleges, and in foreign missionary work. During the 20th century, in both GB and the US, there has been a tendency to unite the various Methodist groups and to bring the various Christian churches closer together. The Methodist Church is now the largest in the USA.

**513. Metropolitan Museum of Art** A museum in Central Park, New York, USA. The first galleries were opened in 1880, and many more have been added since then. The museum contains collections of art representing all the great cultures of the world, and includes painting, sculpture,

decorative arts, musical instruments, arms and costumes.

-- 58 --

**514. Miami** A city in south-east Florida, USA, on Biscayne Bay; at the mouth of the Miami River. It is one of the leading resorts of the USA, and is famous for its beaches.

**515. Michigan** A state of the north central USA, in the Great Lakes region. Its area is 58, 216 square miles and its population (2004) 10,112,620. The state is in two halves, separated by Lake Michigan. Its capital is Lansing, and the largest city is Detroit. The state is largely industrial; it produces motorcars, machinery and aircraft. It is rich in minerals, being one of the main US producers of iron ore and copper. Fishing and lumbering are also important. Michigan was explored by the French from 1618 onwards, and became British in 1763. It was admitted as the 26th state in 1837.

**516. Michigan Lake** The third largest of the Great Lakes, and the only one entirely in the USA. It is over 300 miles long and 118 miles wide.

**517. Middle English** English language is an Indo-European language belonging to the West Germanic branch; the official language of Britain and the US and most of the Commonwealth countries. It is convenient to divide English into periods—Old English (or Anglo-Saxon), Middle English, and Modern English. Old English (also called Anglo-Saxon) is an early form of the English language that was spoken in parts of what is now England and southern Scotland between the mid-fifth century and the mid-twelfth century. It is a West Germanic language and therefore is similar to Old Frisian and Old Saxon. It is also related to Old Norse (and by extension, to modern Icelandic). Old English was not static, and its usage covered a period of approximately 700 years—from the Anglo-Saxon migrations which created England in the fifth century to some time after the Norman invasion of 1066, after which the language underwent a major and dramatic transition. During this early period it assimilated some aspects of the languages with which it came in contact, such as the Celtic languages and the two dialects of Old Norse from the invading Norsemen, who were occupying and controlling the Dane law in northern and eastern England. Middle English is the English language from about 1150 to about 1500. During this time, following the Norman Conquest of England, the native language of England—Old English--borrowed great numbers of words from the Norman French of the conquerors. Middle English eventually developed into modern English. Many of the writings in Middle English that have survived have word forms very different from those in modern English; today's readers of English cannot understand the language of these works without training. Some dialects of Middle English, however, resemble modern English, and a good reader of today can catch the drift of something written in them. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in one of these dialects. Modern English is the term used for the contemporary use of the English language. In terms of historical linguistics, it covers the English language after the Middle English period; that is, roughly, after the Great Vowel Shift, which was

-- 59 --

largely concluded after 1550. Despite some differences in vocabulary, material from the early 17th century, such as the works of William Shakespeare and the King James Bible, is considered to be in Modern English, or more specifically, they are referred to as Early Modern English, and most people who are fluent in the English

of the early 21st century believe they can read these books with little difficulty. Modern English has a large number of idioms, spoken in diverse countries throughout the world. Most of these, however, are mutually comprehensible. This includes American English, Australian English, British English, Canadian English, Caribbean English, Ebonics, Hiberno-English, Indian English, New Zealand English and Pakistani English. These idioms may be met in different contexts, for example the stereotypical villain in some American movies has a British accent, and many British pop singers (and some Australian pop singers) sing in an American accent.

**518. Miller, Arthur (1915--2005)** American playwright who combined in his works social awareness with deep insights into personal weaknesses of his characters. Miller is best known for the play *Death of a Salesman* (1949) and the film *The Misfits* (late 1950s). With Tennessee Williams, Miller was one of the best-known American playwrights after WW II. Several of his works were filmed by such directors as John Huston, Sidney Lumet and Karel Reiz.

**519. Milton, John (1608---1674)** One of the greatest poets of the English language, best-known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667). Milton's powerful, rhetoric prose and the eloquence of his poetry had an immense influence especially on the 18th-Century verse. Besides poems, Milton published pamphlets defending civil and religious rights.

**520. Minnesota** A state of the north USA. Its area is 84, 068 square miles and its population (2004) 5,100,958. The state has many lakes and rivers, in the north are mountains with pine forests, in the south prairies. Its capital is St Paul and its largest city Minneapolis. Minnesota was formerly a mainly agricultural state, with wheat the main produce, but industry is now more important. Iron Ore is mined. Part of Minnesota joined the USA in 1783; the rest came with Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It was admitted as the 32nd state in 1858.

**521. Mint, The Royal (GB)** Mint, Bureau of the (US) The place where money is made. The British Royal Mint was in the Tower of London for hundreds of years. In 1968 the new Royal Mint was opened at Llantrisant, Midglamorgan, Wales.

**522. Miss.** (abb.) Mississippi.

**523. Mississippi** A state of the southern central USA. Its area is 47,716 square miles and its population (2004) 2,902,966. The capital is Jackson. Mississippi is in the Cotton Belt, and is still mainly agricultural, with cotton the main product, although industry has been helped in recent years by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and by

-- 60 --

the presence of petroleum. Mississippi was settled by the French in 1699, was English, 1763---1779, Spanish 1779---1798, then passed to the USA and was admitted as the 20th state in 1817.

**524. Mississippi River** The main river of the huge system that drains all the central area of the USA. It is about 2,350 miles long, "rises in the lake region of Minnesota and flows south to the Gulf of Mexico. It has a wide delta, and many tributaries, including the Missouri, Ohio, Kansas and Red rivers. The Mississippi and the Missouri flow together at St Louis, the largest river city.

**525. Missouri** A state of the central USA. Its area is 69, 686 square miles and its population (2004) 5,754,618. The capital is Jefferson and other important cities are St Louis and

Kansas City, in the south are the Ozark, in the north prairie land. As well as agriculture, minerals are important, particularly lead and barite: industries include food processing and the aerospace industry. Missouri became part of the USA with Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and was admitted as the 24th state in 1821. In the mid-nineteenth century the state was the gateway to the west for pioneers.

**526 . Missouri River** The longest river in the USA, about 2,460 miles long, and the main tributary of the Mississippi. The Missouri river rises in south-west Montana among the Rock Mountains, and joins the Mississippi near St Louis. The largest city on the river is Kansas City, Missouri. The river has dams that regulate irrigation, electric power and flood control.

**527. Mitchell Margaret (1900--1949)** US novelist, famous for her best selling novel *Gone with the Wind* (1936), which sold over 8 million copies, was later filmed.

**528. Monroe, James (1758-1831)** Fifth president of the USA (1817-1825). Born in Virginia, he fought in the War of Independence, and then was minister to France (1794--1796) and Secretary of State (1811-1817). During his presidency Congress worked out the Missouri Compromise and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, was mainly responsible for the Monroe Doctrine.

**529. Monroe, Maria (1928-1962)** American film actress. Her many films include *Bus Stop*, *Some Like it Hot*, and *The Misfits*. She was married to Joe DiMaggio, the baseball star, and later to Arthur Miller. She committed suicide.

**530. Monroe Doctrine (US)** The declaration, made by President James Monroe in 1823, that the American continents were no longer a field of European colonization, that the USA would not accept any European interference in American politics, and that the USA would not interfere in European politics. The declaration led to isolationism, and concentrated the attention of the US on South America.

**531. Montana** A state of the northwest USA, on the Canadian border. Its area is 147,138 square miles, its population (2004) 926,865. The capital is Helena. The eastern part of the state is in the Great Plains region, the west among the Rockies. The state is mainly agricultural: wheat is the crop, and cattle are raised. "There is also mining of

-- 61--

copper and other minerals, lumbering, and tourism. The area was explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805; settlers came after gold was discovered in 1862. It was admitted as the 41st state in 1889. Indian wars took place in the 1860s and 70s.

**532. Montreal** The largest city of and chief port of Canada, in Quebec province, on Montreal island, in the St Lawrence River. Its population (2001) is 1,040,000. Industries include aircraft, chemicals, food processing, and the city is an important transport center. Montreal was founded by the French in 1642, and was the last city in Canada to be surrendered by the French to the British in 1760. In 1961, 40 percent of the population spoke French only, 18 percent English only, and 39 percent were bilingual. There is an English speaking university and a French-speaking one. There are both Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops.

**533. Moore, Henry (1898--1986)** English sculptor, who was worked in stone, wood, bronze and concrete, but is perhaps best known for his stone-carving. Many of his

works are semi-abstract figures that suggest both the human form and landscape. He is generally regarded as one of the world's leading sculptors.

**534. Morgan, John Pierpont (1837---1913)** American financier. He built up a great international banking house. His son, John Pierpont Morgan (1867---1943) helped to finance the First World War, and presented his father's art collection and library to the American nation.

**535. Morpheme** The smallest unit of meaning in the study of morphology. Morphemes that change the grammatical class of words are called derivational morphemes, e.g. semi-final. The grammatical markers are called inflectional morphemes, e.g. walked.

**536. Morphology** The study of the grammatical structure of words and the rules governing the formation of words:

**537. Motor-Racing** Well-known centers of motor-racing are Brands Hatch and Silverstone in GB, Indianapolis in the USA. In Grand Prix motor-racing the world championship is based on competitions in ten countries. World champions include Jack Brabham (Australia), Jim Clark (GB) and Graham Hill (GB).

**538. Mountaineering** Modern mountaineering was started in the Alps by English sportsmen in about 1850. A leading early climber was Edward Whymper, the first person to climb the Matterhorn (1865) and other peaks. When most of the peaks in the Alps had been climbed, climbers began taking expeditions to the Himalayas and elsewhere. In the USA mountaineering developed during the early years of the twentieth century; US climbers concentrated on the peaks of Alberta, British Columbia and Alaska, while British made attempts to climb Mt Everest (29,028 feet) and the other peaks of the Himalayas. Leading climbers included George Leigh Mallory and Andrew Irvine.

-- 62 --

**539. Muhammad, Elijah (1897--1975)** American leader of the Black Muslims. He was born Elijah Poole in Georgia, and was the son of a poor Baptist minister. In the 1930s, he met Wallace D. Fard, the founder of the Black Muslims. Fard disappeared mysteriously and Muhammad took over the movement.

**540. Munich Agreement** The agreement made at Munich in September 1938 between Britain, France, Germany and Italy, signed by Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler and Mussolini, giving up the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia to Germany. The Munich agreement encouraged Hitler to invade Czechoslovakia in March, 1939.

**541. Museum of Modern Art** A museum in New York City, USA, founded in 1929. It contains large collections of painting and sculpture, and also a film museum.

**542. Museums and Art Galleries** (GB) in GB, as in other countries, public museums developed from the great private collections of the Renaissance and later; the first public museum in GB, and in the world, was the Ashmolen Museum at Oxford (1683). The British Museum was first opened to the public in 1759. The National Gallery was founded in 1824. Beside it is the National Portrait Gallery. Later in the nineteenth century other cities besides London, such as Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, formed art galleries. (US) The first public museum in the USA was founded at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1773. The Smithsonian Institute of Washington, DC, was begun in 1847; it has grown to the largest complex of museums in the USA. Other important museums are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Guggenheim Museum, all in New York City.

**543. Music-Hall** (GB) A theatre where singers, dancers, comedians, etc. perform, giving population light entertainment. The music-hall developed during the nineteenth century, and its great age was the late nineteenth century and early twenties. Leading music hall stars includes Marie Lloyd, the male impersonator Vesta Tilley (1864---1952), the Cockney singer Alert Chevalier (1861---1923), the Scots comedian Sir Harry Laude (1870 --- 1950), Sir George Robey (1869--. 1954), called 'the Prime Minister of Mirth', the singer Gracie Fields (b. 1898) and the comedians Max Miller, the Crazy Gang, Ted Ray. The cinema, radio and TV have taken the place of the music-hall as the main forms of popular entertainment; only the largest music-halls such as the London .Palladium, and theatres at seaside holiday towns survive. But variety programmes on radio and TV still show music-hall's in influence. (US) In the USA the word vaudeville was used, rather than 'music hall'. An early form of vaudeville was the nineteenth century minstrel-show performed by white men in 'black face'. This and other forms of vaudeville began by being low-class and vulgar, and gradually became more refined by the end of the nineteenth century. Famous performers of vaudeville included W.C. Fields, Will Rogers, the Marx Brothers and the comedian Danny Kaye.

-- 63 --

## N

**544. NAAFI (abb.)** (Navy, Army and Air Force Institute) (GB) The official co-operative trading organization of the British armed forces, which provides for all the practical and social needs of members of the services (e. g. canteens, social activities and cigarettes and drinks at, special prices).

**545. National Anthem** (GB) The song 'God Sabe The King Queen' has been accepted as the British national anthem since 1745. (US) the US national anthem is the Star Spangled Banner. Composed in 1814, it was officially made national anthem in 1931.

**546. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) (US) An organization formed in 1910 to win legal and political rights for Negroes. Since the Second World War the Association has aimed at getting Civil Rights and Integration. The NAACP is moderate and non-violent.

**547. National Educational Association** (NEA) (US) The largest and most important national organization of teachers and other workers in education. It publishes the NEA journal and other publications; its main aims are to improve the professional position of teachers in the US, and to encourage teaching, research and new methods.

**548. National Gallery** An art gallery in Trafalgar Square, London . It was founded in 1824, and holds the British national collection of paintings, except for modern and most British paintings, which are housed in the Tate Gallery. The National Gallery has distinguished collections of Italian, Dutch and French paintings. The present building was opened in 1838.

**549. National Guard** A voluntary national militia in the USA, set up in 1903. It is under state control except in national emergencies. It came under severe criticism in 1970 after National Guardsmen shot and killed four students at demonstration at Kent State University.

**550. Nationalized industries** (GB) Industries or services owned and controlled by public corporations under the general direction of ministers: coals, gas, electricity, the Bank of England,

railways, the main airlines, most broadcasting, the Post Office. (US) Only the Post Office is nationalized, under a federal Department.

**551. National Parks** Areas of historical importance of natural beauty which are set aside for public enjoyment. (US) National parks include the Grand Canyon, Arizona; Sequoia and Yosemite in California Zion Canyon, Utah; Yellowstone in the Rocky Mountains, Mount Rainier (Washington), Bryce Canyon National Park (Utah) and Shenandoah National Park (Virginia) (GB) The Peak District; the Lake District; Snowdonia; Dartmoor; the Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor National Park, Brecon Beacons National Park, Northumberland National Park, and the Dyfed Coast National Park.

**552. Nativism** The theory that specific properties of the mind are inherited, not acquired.

-- 64 --

Hence especially, in linguistics, of Chomsky's theory of the development of language in children from genetically inherited principles of universal grammar.

**553. NATO** (abb.) North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**554. NBC** (abb.) (US) National Broadcasting Company.

**555. Neb. Or Nebt.** (abb.) Nebraska A state in the Middle West of the USA . Its area is 77,237 square miles and its population (2000) is 1,711,263. The capital is Lincoln and the chief city Omaha, Nebraska is in the Great Plains, except for the western part of the state, which is in the Rockies. The state is mainly agricultural: maize and wheat are the chief crops, and livestock is raised. Nebraska became part of the USA with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, was explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was opened to settlers by steamboat traffic on the Missouri, and by the railways. It was admitted as the 37th state in 1867. The headquarters of Strategic Air Command is at Omaha, Nebraska.

**556. Neogrammarians** School of linguists originating in Leipzig in the 1870s . The tenet for which they are most often cited is the 'Regularity Principle', according to which changes in sounds, to the extent that they operate mechanically, develop according to laws that admit no exception. Such mechanical changes, whose causes were seen as physical, were contrasted with other forms of change, including borrowing and change explained by analogy, whose causes were psychological.

**557. Nev.** (abb.) NEVADA A state in the west USA. Its area is 110,540 square miles, and its population (2004) is 2,334,771. The capital is Carson City and the chief cities Las Vegas and Reno. Nevada lies mainly in the Great Basin, between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada. The climate is dry and the land mainly mountain and desert. With irrigation, some agriculture is possible, but mining is more important, especially of copper, mercury, silver and gold. Tourists come to the state, especially to Las Vegas. Nevada became part of the USA after the Mexican War of 1848 and was admitted as the 36th state in 1864.

**558. New Deal** (US hist.) The programme of social and economic reforms introduced by President F.D. Roosevelt between 1933 and 1941, to fight against the effects of the Depression . It relieved unemployment through public works projects (e. g. the Tennessee Valley scheme), brought in old age and unemployment insurance, offered relief to farmers and small business, made labor, banking and income tax reforms and gave money to local authorities for slum clearance. The New Deal reduced unemployment in the US from 17 million to 8 million.

**559. New England** The name of a region in north-east USA, consisting of six states, where

the original settlers were mainly English puritans. New England was the chief center of the American War of Independence (American Revolution) : it has always been the main literary and educational center of the USA, and is also a highly industrialized area. New Englanders are considered to be shrewd and independent; they are known

-- 65 --

as Yankees, a name first used in the 18th century.

**560. Newfoundland** A province of Canada, formed by the island of Newfoundland at the mouth of the St Lawrence river, and the mainland region of Labrador. Its area is 156,185 square miles, and its population (2001) about 512,930..The capital is St John's. The country has many lakes and forest; its main products are fish, timber and wood pulp, iron ore, zinc and lead. There is a university (St John's, 1925). Newfoundland was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, and was the first English colony; it was claimed for Elizabeth I by Henry Gilbert in 1583; but the French did not recognize British rule until 1713. In 1949 Newfoundland was federated with Canada, and became its tenth province.

**561. New Hampshire** A state of the north-east USA. Its area is 9. 304 square miles and its population(2004)1,299,500. The capital is Concord. It is a mountainous region. The main agricultural products are fruit and dairy products. Industries include leather goods, paper and wood products, textiles, electrical machinery. Granite is quarried. New Hampshire was settled by the English in the seventeenth century. It was one of the Thirteen Colonies, and the first one to declare its Independence of Britain in 1776.

**562. New Jersey** A state of the east USA, on the Atlantic coast. Its area is 8,204 square miles and its population (2004) 8,698,879. The capital is Trenton, and the largest city Newark. The southern half is a coastal plain, and the state rises towards the mountains in the north-west. Agricultural produce is important, and includes asparagus, fruit and poultry. Industrial products include chemicals, paint and clothing. The first settlers were Dutch, and New Jersey became British in 1664. It was one of the Thirteen Colonies.

**563. New Mexico** A state of the southwest USA. Its area is 121,666 square miles and its population (2004) 1, 903, 289. The capital is Santa Fe and the largest city Albuquerque. New Mexico is between Colorado and the Mexican border, on an arid, rocky plateau. There is farming in the valleys (livestock, wheat maize and cotton), but the mountains are mainly desert. Minerals include petroleum, natural gas, copper and uranium. New Mexico. was first colonized by the Spanish in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, became Mexican, and was handed over to the USA after the Mexican War of 1846---1848. It was admitted as the 47th state in 1912. It was the scene of many wars with the Indians, up to the surrender of Geronimo in 1886. New Mexico's mild climate and historic and natural interest make it a popular holiday place. It also contains the Los Alamos atomic research centre.

**564. New Orleans** The chief city of Louisiana, USA, an important port and commercial centre on the Mississippi River. Jazz originated in New Orleans in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The city's picturesque French quarter and annual Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday) celebration attract many visitors.

**565. Newton, Sir Isaac (1642---1727)** English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and alchemist. He developed the universal law of gravitation, and applied it to the motions of the planets in his greatest work, *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Latin, *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, 1687). He discovered the binomial theorem and the differential calculus. He studied light and invented the reflecting telescope. He described his theory of light in *Optics* (1704). Newton's discoveries have been of vast importance to modern science.

**566. New University** British universities formed in the 1960s in agreement with the ideas of the Robbins Report of 1963. A characteristic feature is that they are divided into 'schools of study', e.g. English Studies, Eastern Studies.

**567. New York** The most populous and the richest state of the north-east USA. The capital is Albany, and the largest cities include New York, the largest city in the USA.

**568. New York** The largest city and chief port of the USA, in New York state, on the Atlantic. It is one of the largest cities and ports in the world. It comprises Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island boroughs. Manhattan is the city's business center: famous streets include Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Wall Street. Greenwich Village, on lower Manhattan, is the artists' and writers' quarter.

**569. N.H.S.** National Health Service .

**570. New Zealand** A member country of the Commonwealth in the South Pacific. Its capital is Wellington and its largest town Auckland.

**571. Niagara Falls** Waterfall in the Niagara River, on the Canadian-US border. It is divided by Goat Island into American Falls (167 feet high, 2,600 feet wide) and Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls (160 feet high, 2,600 feet wide).

**572. Nigeria, Federation of** Country in West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea, south of Niger. It became an independent member of the British Commonwealth in 1960.

**573. Nightingale, Florence (1820 --- 1910)** British nurse and hospital reformer. She did much to advance modern nursing methods, to make nursing a respected profession, and to improve the social position of women.

**574. Nixon, Richard Milhous (1913-1994)** 37th President of the USA (1968-1974), a Republican. His first term was notable for successful moves to improve relations with China and Russia, and to end US involvement in Vietnam. The second term of his presidency ran into serious difficulties arising from the Watergate scandal, which resulted in his resigning (1974).

**575. Norfolk** A county on the east coast of England. It contains the Broads, a series of lakes well-known for their wild life. The main town is Norwich.

**576. Northamptonshire** A midland county of England. The main town is Northampton, a center of the boat and shoe industry.

**577. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** An international organization for defence collaboration established in 1949, in support of the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, D.C., on 1949.

**578. Northcliffe, Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount (1865-1922)** British

newspaper owner. He built up the largest newspaper group in the world, and brought great changes in popular journalism.

**579. North Dakota** A state in the north central USA. It covers an area of 183,123 sq km (70,704 sq mi). Its population was (2004) 634,366. North Dakota belongs to the vast plains section of the United States, and like other, plains states it is predominantly agricultural. Bismarck is the capital of North Dakota. Fargo is the largest city.

**580. Northern Ireland** A country in the northern part of Ireland; the capital is Belfast. In 1920 Northern Ireland became part of the United Kingdom.

**581. Northumberland** A county in the north of England, on the Scottish border. The main town is Berwick-upon-Tweed.

**582. Northwest Territory (US)** The area about the Great Lakes, now forming the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

**583. Nottinghamshire** A county in northern central England. The main town is Nottingham.

**584. N. S. P. C. C. (GB)** National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

**585. N. T.** The New Testament, sometimes called the Greek Testament or Greek Scriptures is the name given to the part of the Christian Bible that was written after the birth of Jesus. It was originally used by early Christians to describe their relationship with God and later to designate a particular collection of 27 books.

**586. Nursery rhymes** A traditional song or poem taught to young children, originally in the nursery. The best known examples are English and originated in or since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Arguably the most famous collection is that of Mother Goose. Some well known nursery rhymes originated in the United States, such as "Mary had a little lamb".

**587. Nursery Schools** Prekindergarten schools for children between the ages of three and five, staffed wholly or partly by qualified teachers who encourage and supervise educational play rather than simply providing childcare. Stages of formal education

Preschool Kindergarten Primary Secondary

Higher education: Post-secondary Tertiary Quaternary Continuing

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**588. O.B.E.** Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

-- 68 --

**589. Observer's Paradox** A problem first described by William Labov in the late 1960s. When investigators interview people to collect data about their habits of speech, their presence tend to influence the forms that are used.

**590. O' Casey, Sean (1880---1964)** A major Irish dramatist. He was the first Irish playwright of note to write about the Dublin working classes. His *Juno and the Pycock* (1925) gives a realistic picture of Dublin life.

**591. OED** Oxford English Dictionary.

**592. Offa's Dyke** A wall between the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia and Wales, built by King Offa (d. 796).

**593. Ohio** A state of the north-east central USA, on lake Erie, in the Great Lakes region. The capital is Columbus, and it is important farming state. It was admitted as the 17th state in

1863.

**594. O.H.M.S.** On His/Her Majesty's Service .

**595. Okinawa** Largest of the Ryukyu Islands in southwestern Japan, between the East China Sea and the North Pacific Ocean. US forces captured the island from Japan in a hard campaign (April-June 1945) ; since 1951 it has been administered by the USA, with the other RyGByu Islands, as a Territory.

**596. Old Bailey** The Central Criminal Court in London.

**597. Old English** 1. An early form of the English language that was spoken in England and southern Scotland from the 7th century until about 1100 . 2. The Old English people in, who settled in the wake of the Norman invasion and became more Irish than the Irish themselves, in contrast to the New English .

**598. Old Lady of Threadneedle Street** A nickname for the Bank of England.

**599. Ombudsman** An official whose job is to protect the rights of citizens against the government or employers.

**600. O'Neill, Eugene Gladstone (1888-1953)** An American playwright. More than any other dramatist, O' Neill introduced the dramatic realism into American drama. Generally, his plays involve characters who inhabit the fringes of society, where they struggle to maintain their hopes and aspirations but ultimately slide into dillusionment and despair. His plays include , The Iceman Cometh, the autobiographical Long Day's Journey into Night and Desire under the Elms.

**601. Open University** An independent self-governing educational institution which teaches by means of correspondence, summer schools and radio and TV broadcasts.

**602. Opinion polls** Surveys of public opinion. The best known are the Gallup Poll (US) and National Opinion Poll (N. O. P. ) (GB).

**603. Opium War** A war between Britain and China (1839-1842). Britain wanted China to open ports to foreign trade. At the end of the war China ceded Hung Kong to Britain.

**604. Opposition** The political party or parties opposed to the party in power. (GB) The

-- 69 --

Opposition is an official part of the parliament system, and is called Her Majesty's Opposition; the Leader of the Opposition sits on the Front Bench, and are called the Shadow Cabinet. (US) Although the US has a two-party system there is no official opposition. The President's party may be in a minority in either House of Congress, or both, and he may have difficulty with Congress even when his own party has a majority in both Houses.

**605. Optical Art** (op art) A term used to described certain paintings made primarily in the 1960s which exploit the fallibility of the eye through the use of optical illusions.

**606. Oregon** A state of the north-west USA, on the north Pacific coast. It covers an area of 251,571 sq km (97,132 sq mi). Its population was (2004) 3,594,586. Oregon contains some of the most beautiful scenery in the United States as well as some of the nation's most fertile soils and richest timberlands. However, it was the beaver that first gave rise to the development of Oregon. Salem is its capital. Portland is its largest city.

**607. Osborne, John (1929---1994)** British dramatist, the first of the Angry Young Men of

the 1950s. His work is emotional and subjective and deals with modern or historical questions from a personal point of view. His plays include Look Back in Anger, The Entertainer, Luther and West of Suez.

**608. Oscar** A trademark for the golden statuette awarded annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to people in the film industry for achievement in the making of movies since 1927. They have been called 'Oscar' since 1931.

**609. O.T.** The Old Testament or the Hebrew Scriptures constitutes the first major part of the Bible according to Christianity. It is usually divided into the categories of law, history, poetry (or wisdom books) and prophecy. All of these books were written before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth who is the subject of the subsequent Christian New Testament.

**610. Ottawa** Capital city of Canada, located in southeastern Ontario, on the Ontario-Quebec border.

**611. Owen, Robert (1771--1858)** British socialist and social reformer. He set up a model cooperative community at New Lanark, in Scotland. His idea was later important to the trade union and co-operative movements.

**612. Owens, Jesse (James Cleveland) (1913-1980)** Black American athlete who won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics. His world record for the long jump was unbeaten for 25 years.

**613. Oxbridge** A term used to refer to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, often in contrast with 'Red Brick' universities.

**614. Oxfordshire** A county in the south midlands of England, mainly in the Thames basin . The main occupations are farming and motor-car manufacture.

**615. Oxon** Oxford.

-- 70 --

## P

**616. P. A. A.** Pan Am (abb.) Pan American Airways.

**617. Paine, Thomas (1737-1809)** Intellectual, scholar, and idealist, is widely recognized as one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Paine anticipated and helped foment the American Revolution through his powerful writings, most notably Common Sense, an incendiary tract advocating independence from Great Britain. He defended the French Revolution in The Rights of Man. Paine was also noteworthy for his defence of deism in The Age of Reason (1793).

**618. Painting in Great Britain** The first really original English artist was William Hogarth in the 18th century. British landscape painting was at its most important during the time of the Romantic Movement, with the work of Constable and Turner. In the 20th century, Post-Impressionism, Cubism and Surrealism, Futurism, etc, were introduced and developed, by Wyndham Lewis, David Bomberg, Bridget Riley, and so on.

**619. Painting in the USA** American landscape painting developed in the 19th century particularly in the work of the Hudson River school. The first truly American style was the factual realism of the Ash Can school in the 20th century. Grant Wood and Thomas Benton led the Regionalist Group in the depression of the 1930s. During the war, leading European artists arrived in the U. S. A.. Abstract Expressionism, Pop Art, Op Art, etc, are introduced and developed, by Hans Hofmann, Robert Rauschenberg, and so on.

**620. Pakistan** Country on the Arabian Sea in the northwestern part of South Asia. It rejoined the British Commonwealth in 1989 after withdrawing in 1972. The capital is Islamabad.

**621. Pall Mall** A street in London, England, which is well known for its exclusive Clubs e.g. the Athenaeum, the Reform.

**622. Palmer, Arnold** (b. 1929) US golfer who is considered, with Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player, one of the three most important people of modern golf.

**623. Panama Canal** A canal 50 miles long across the Isthmus of Panama in Central America, built by the USA (1904--1914) on land leased permanently from the Republic of Panama by a treaty of 1903.

**624. Pan-American Highway** Major American road system running from Alaska to Chile. It is 25,744 km (16,000 mi) long, and links western hemisphere nations.

**625. Paolozzi, Eduardo (1924-2005)** English artist who was one of the founders of Pop Art. He is best known for his brightly-coloured metal constructions.

**626. Park, Charlie(1920--1955)** Known as 'Bird' or 'Yardbird', American saxophonist. He is often considered the greatest improviser in Jazz.

**627. Parliament** (GB) The body that makes the laws of the country. Parliament has two

-- 71 --

houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Its official head is the queen, but in fact most of the power in Parliament is in the House of Commons, and particularly in the Cabinet.

**628. Patton, George Smith (1885-1945)** A leading U.S. Army general in World War II. He was an early advocate of armored warfare and commanded major units in North Africa, Sicily, and the European Theater of Operations.

**629. Pearl Harbour** A US naval base on Oahu, the largest island of the Hawaii group On December 7, 1941, Japanese Navy made its surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, did severe damage to the US fleet, and brought the US into the World War II. **630 Peninsular War (1808-1814)** A major conflict during the Napoleonic Wars, fought in the Iberian Peninsula with Spanish, Portuguese, and the British forces fighting against the French.

**631. Pennsylvania** One of four states of the United States of America that is called a commonwealth. It is one of the U. S.'s most historic states and called the Keystone State. Today, two major cities dominate the state Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

**632. Pentecostal Movement** A religious movement within protestant Christianity places special emphasis on the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

**633. Performance.** Defined by Chomsky in the 1960s as 'the actual use of language in concrete situations'

**634. Philip** (b. 1921) Prince of the United Kingdom, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II (married 1947).

**635. Philadelphia** Largest city in Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River in the southeastern part of the state. It is known as the "Birthplace of the Nation" because both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were drawn up there.

**636. Phoneme** The smallest distinct sound unit in a language. E.g. in [sit] the three phonemes are represented by the letters s, i and t.

**637. Phonetics** The study of articulation and classification of sounds. It is divided into

three branches--acoustic phonetics, articulatory phonetics and auditory phonetics.

**638. Phonology** The study of the sound system of language and the functioning of the speech sounds. In most accounts before 1960, the central unit of phonology is the phoneme, which is the smallest distinct unit in a language: in [sit] the three phonemes are represented by the letters s, i, and t.

**639. Piaget, Jean (1896---1980).** Swiss psychologists, whose studies of the cognitive development of children have had wide influence. These distinguish successively higher levels of intelligence, from the 'sensorimotor' to the 'formal operational', and successive stages in which a child passes from one to another, building on and in part reorganizing what has been learned earlier.

**640. Piccadilly** A Street in the West End of London, often considered the center

-- 72 --

of London.

**641. Pilgrim Fathers** The name given to the immigrants who left England in the Mayflower (1620) and founded New Plymouth colony, Massachusetts.

**642. Pinter, Harold** (b. 1930) British dramatist, actor and stage director. His plays explore people's failure to communicate with one another; and the animal instincts behind civilized appearances. His major plays include *The Caretaker* (1960), *The Lover*, *The Homecoming* and *Old Times* (1971).

**643. Plantagenet** Relating or belonging to the English royal family that ruled between 1154 and 1458, or to this period of English history.

**644. Plato (429-347BC).** Ancient Greek philosopher, one of whose shorter dialogues, the *Cratylus*, is the earliest discussion in the Western tradition of the relations between words and things. A central idea in Plato's philosophy is the doctrine of ideal forms that underlie the world as we perceive it. Thus an ideal 'horse' underlies the varying forms of individual horses.

**645. Plymouth** District and port in Devon, England. The Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Plymouth.

**646. Poe, Edgar Allan (1809---1849)** An American poet, short story writer, editor and critic and one of the leaders of the American Romantics. He is best known for his tales of the macabre and his poems, as well as being one of the early practitioners of the short story and a progenitor of Gothic fiction in the United States. His major works include *The Raven and Other Poems*, *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* and so on.

**647. Poets' Corner** A part of Westminster Abbey where there are monuments to many English writers.

**648. Poet Laureate** The title given in Britain to a poet appointed by the Royal Household; he is expected to celebrate national occasions in verse. Poets-Laureate have included Dryden, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and in the present century Bridges, Massfield, Daylewis and Sir John Betjeman.

**649. Political parties** Both GB and the US have two-party system. In GB the two main parties are the Conservative and the Labour parties, in the US the Democratic and Republican parties.

**650. Polk, James Knox (1795-1849)** 11th President of the USA (1845-1849), a Democrat.

**651. Poll tax (US)** A flat-rate tax levied on all members of a population, often as a

prerequisite to voting.

**652. Pop music** The name for various forms of popular, commercial music, which originated in the US and spread through the whole world during the 1950s and 60s.

**653. Pop art** An artistic movement that emerged in the late 1950s in England and the United States characterized by themes and techniques drawn from mass culture, such as advertising and comic books. Pop Art is widely interpreted as a reaction to the

-- 73 --

then-dominant ideas of abstract expressionism. Notable Pop artists include Peter Blake, Derek Boshier, and so on.

**654. Pope, Alexander (1688-1744)** English poet. Pope is outstanding for his polish and wit and his control of the heroic couplet; he is the greatest verse satirist in English. His major works include *Essay in Criticism* (1711), *The Rape of the Lock* (1714), *The Dunciad* (1728), *Essay on Man* and *Moral Essays*.

**655. Portsmouth** A city and a port of entry with a good harbor and a state-owned port terminal at the mouth of the Piscataqua River in England.

**656. Pound, Ezra Loomis (1885--1972)** American poet, critic, and translator. In England he came to dominate the avant-garde movements of the "time--first leading the imagists and later championing vorticism. Both these movements sought to free post-Victorian verse from its staleness and conventionality. Pound's major works are *Homage to Sextus Propertius* (1918), *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley* (1920), and the *Cantos* (1925-1960), a brilliant, though sometimes obscure, epic work.

**657. POW** A prisoner of war. Laws exist to ensure prisoners of war are treated humanely and diplomatically.

**658. Prague School** School of linguistics centered on the Prague Linguistic Circle, United among structural linguists by an emphasis on the function of units: e.g. in phonology, on the role of phonemes in distinguishing words; in syntax, on the role of sentence structure in context.

**659. Preparatory School** 1. U. S. private secondary school that prepares students for college, often with academic requirements for entry; 2. GB. a private, usually single-sex, school that prepares students between the ages of 6 and 13 for entrance into a private boarding school.

**660. Pre-Raphaelites Brotherhood** A group of English painters formed in 1848 in protest against the low standards of British art. The principal founders were D. G. Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, and John Millais. Pre-Raphaelite paintings are intensely detailed, brightly coloured, and often portray biblical or medieval subjects.

**661. Pres** President.

**662. Presbyterians** 1 : A system of church government that is based on elders, as opposed to the Episcopal system, based on bishop. 2: A member of one of these churches.

**663. President**

(1) Head of state or republic: the head of state, or head of state and chief political executive, of a republic

(2) Highest-ranking member of association: the highest-ranking member of an organization or institution

(3) Head of company: the highest-ranking executive, officer of a business or

corporation

(4) Head of educational or governmental establishment: the highest-ranking executive

-- 74 --

officer of some universities, colleges, government departments, legal divisions, and other public offices

(5) Somebody in charge of meeting: somebody who is appointed or elected to oversee a meeting

(6) Latter-Day Saints leader: in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a man who is a member of the church's governing board. Together with counselors and the Council of the Twelve Apostles, he makes major church policy and decisions

**664. Priestley, John Boynton** the Bradford-born dramatist, novelist and essayist had made his name by the early 1930s with *The Good Companions* (1929) and *Angel Pavement* (1930). His first West End Play, *Dangerous Corner* was staged in 1932 and followed by numerous successes including *Time and the Conways* (1937), *The Linden Tree* (1948) and *An Inspector Calls* (1947), this last still proving hugely popular today in Stephen Daldry's production. During the Second World War Priestley's radio 'Postscripts' on Sunday evenings made him an international figure.

**665. Primary school** (GB) A school for children aged between 5 and 11.

**666. Prime Minister** 1. The chief or leading member of the cabinet of the top-level government in a country having a parliamentary system of government ; 2. The official, in countries with a semi-presidential system of government, appointed to manage the civil service and execute the directives of the President .

**667. Prince of Wales** (GB) A title given to the eldest son of the reigning king or queen.

**668. Principles and Parameters Theory** The theory of universal grammar developed by Chomsky from the early 1980s. The current version is known as Government and Binding Theory.

**669. P.R.O.** Public relations officer .

**670. Prof.** Professor, a senior teacher, lecturer and researcher, usually in a college or university.

**671. Prohibition** Any of several periods during which the manufacture, transportation, import, export, and sale of alcoholic beverages were restricted or illegal.

**672. Protestant Episcopal Church of America** (ECUSA) The American national church of the Anglican Communion.

**673. P.T.A.** Parent Teacher Association .

**674. Public House** Usually known as a pub, is a drinking establishment found mainly in the United Kingdom and other countries influenced by British culture.

**675. Public School** 1. state-funded school: a state-funded elementary Or secondary school providing education free for children in kindergarten through the twelfth grade 2. independent fee-charging secondary school: in England and Wales, an independent fee-charging secondary school, typically a single-sex boarding school.

**676. Pueblo Indians** The Pueblo People are a group of Native Americans who live in New

-- 75 --

Mexico and in Arizona. About 25 pueblos exist today, Taos, Acoma, Zuni and Hopi the most well known.

**677. Pulitzer, Joseph (1847---1911)** American newspaper owner. He established the school of journalism at Columbia University, and left money for the Pulitzer prizes for American writing, which are awarded each year by the trustees of Columbia University.

## O

**678. Q.E.D.** Which was to be proved .

**679. Quakers** The Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, or Friends, is a religious community founded in England in the 17th century.

## R

**680. R.A.** (GB) Royal Academy.

**681. Race Relations Acts** British acts of Parliament which make it illegal to treat people unfairly because of their race in employment, housing, shops etc.

**682. R.A.F.** Royal Air Force.

**683. Railways** A railroad system, especially one that uses lighter-weight equipment and operates in a limited area.

**684. Rationalism.** The philosophical doctrine that knowledge is based on reason rather than on the experience of the senses .

**685. Rauschenberg, Robert** (b. 1925) A painter, sculptor, and graphic artist known for helping to redefine American art in the 1950s and 60s, providing an alternative to the then-dominant aesthetic of Abstract Expressionism.

**686. Reagan, Ronald (1911 ---2004)** The 40th President of the United States (1981-1989) and the 33rd Governor of California (1967---1975). Reagan was also a broadcaster, film actor, and head of the Screen Actors Guild before entering politics.

**687. Received Pronunciation (RP)** 1. An accent of English identified by Daniel Jones as characteristic of educated speakers in the south of Britain . 2. A type of pronunciation which is usually accepted as standard spoken English. It has no regional indications, and is therefore often called 'accentless' or 'pure' English.

**688. Reconstruction** The period after the American Civil War when the southern states of the breakaway Confederacy were reintegrated into the United States of America.

**689. Red-Brick University** (GB) The name given to English universities founded during the later 19th and early 20th centuries, as colleges; they later became Universities.

**690. Reformation** The 16<sup>th</sup>-century religious movement in Europe that set out to reform some of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the development of Protestantism.

**691. Rep Republic.** Republican

--76--

**692. Republican Party** A U.S. political party at state and national level, founded in 1854-1856.

**693. Restoration** The reestablishment of monarchy in Great Britain under Charles II in 1660, or the period of his reign.

- 694. Revere, Paul (1735-1818)** American revolutionary hero.
- 695. Revolutionary War** The American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). also known as the American War of Independence, was a war fought primarily between Great Britain and revolutionaries within thirteen North American colonies. The war, which eventually widened far beyond British North America, resulted in the overthrow of British rule in the thirteen colonies and the establishment of the United States of America.
- 696. Richard I (1157-1199)** King of England from 1189 to 1199. He was often referred to as Richard the Lionheart, Coeur de Lion. He was considered a hero in his day by his countrymen and has often been portrayed as one in works of literature.
- 697. Richard II (1367--1400)** The son of Edward the Black Prince, Prince of Wales, and Joan "The Fair Maid of Kent".
- 698. Richard III (1452-1485)** King of England. After the death of King Edward IV, Richard briefly governed as a regent for Edward's son King Edward V, but he imprisoned Edward and his brother Richard in the Tower and acquired the throne for himself (crowned on 6 July 1483). A rebellion rose against Richard and he fell in the Battle of Bosworth Field as the last English king to die in battle, when he faced Henry Tudor, 2nd Earl of Richmond (later King Henry VII). William Shakespeare's play Richard III has made his name particularly famous.
- 699. Richardson, Samuel (1684---1761)** English novelist. His first novel, Pamela (1741), was written in the form of a series of letters. Richardson's novels are sentimental but contain much psychological understanding; they greatly influenced the later development of the English novel.
- 700. Richmond** The capital of Virginia, USA. The city's oldest building is now a museum commemorating Edgar Allan Poe.
- 701. RN** Royal Navy .
- 702. Rockefeller, John Davison (1839--1937)** American millionaire industrialist. He was the president of Standard Oil, and founded the University of Chicago in 1892.
- 703. Rock Music** Rock and roll, a form of popular music characterized by a heavy beat. The name is to describe the white, version of the black's Rhythm and Blues'.
- 704. Rocky Mountains** Often called the Rockies, are a broad mountain range in western North America. Its highest point is Mount Elbert, at 4,399m.
- 705. Roman Catholic Church (GB)** Henry VIII held Catholic views, and was given the title Defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X in 1521 ; but in the 1530s he made himself head of the English church.

-- 77 --

- 706. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (1882-1945)** 32nd President of the USA (1933---1945), the longest-serving holder of the office and the only man to be elected President more than twice, was one of the central figures of 20th Century history.
- 707. Roosevelt, Theodore (1858--1919)** 26th President of the USA (1904--1909) a Republican.
- 708. Roses, Wars of the (GB)** The civil wars between the houses of Lancaster and York from 1455 to 1485.
- 709. Roosevelt, Dante Gabriel (1828--1882)** British Pre-Raphaelite painter and poet. He was one of the three founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848. His poems

are distinguished by fantasy, leading the reader to times past, to medieval colour, Arthurian legend, and Dantesque mysticism.

**710. Rowing** The sport of amateur rowing developed early in 19th century in England. The main annual rowing events are, in GB, the Oxford and Cambridge boat race; in the USA, the Harvard-Yale race.

**711. Royal Academy of Arts** The Royal Academy is an art institution based in London. The Royal Academy was formed to rival the Society of Artists. Royal Air Force The air force branch of the GB Armed Forces, formed on April 1, 1918 from the amalgamation of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.

**712. Royal Society** A scientific society founded in 1660 in Britain.

**713. R.P.** Received Pronunciation.

**714. Russel, Bertrand (Arthur William)**, 3rd Earl (1874---1970) British philosopher. His many works include Principles of Mathematics (1903), Principle Mathematics (1910, with A.N. Whitehead) and History of Western Philosophy (1946).

## S

**715. Salinger, Jerome David** (b. 1919) An American author best known for The Catcher in the Rye (1951). A major theme in Salinger's work is the agile and powerful mind of disturbed young men, and the redemptive capacity of children in the lives of such men.

**716. Salt Lake City** The state capital and most populous city in the U.S. state of Utah, The city has developed a strong tourism industry and was host to the 2002 Winter Olympics.

**717. Salvation Army** A Protestant Christian evangelical denomination, as well as a charity and social services organization, with international headquarters at 101 Queen Victoria Street London, England.

**718. Sandburg, Carl August (1878---1967)** American poet, historian, novelist, and folklorist. He made his reputation as a 'poet of the people' with such volumes as Smoke and Steel (1920) and Chicago.

-- 78 --

**710. San Francisco** City in western California, the largest West Coast U.S. port, located on San Francisco Bay. The famous Golden Gate Bridge, a suspension bridge that connects Marin County with San Francisco, was opened there in 1937.

**720. Sapir, Edward (1884---1939).** American linguist and anthropologist . Language (1921) develops many ideas that are central to structural linguistics, and was remarkable, in particular, both for its emphasis on the diversity of languages, for which Sapir drew extensively on his own studies in North America, and for a new and penetrating scheme of typological classification. In later work he made important contributions to the theory of the phoneme and, though disregarded by his immediate successors, to the descriptive account of word meaning.

**721. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis** The notion connected with work by the American scholar B. L. Whorf and programmatic statements by Sapir, that the semantic structure of the language which a person speaks either determines or limits the ways in which they are able to form conceptions of the world in which they live.

**722. Saussure, Ferdinand de (1857--1913).** Swiss linguist whose general linguistics was published in 1916 after his death on the basis of notes taken by students at successive courses of lectures . The most important contribution is the distinction between the synchronic study of a particular state of a language and the diachronic study of changes from one state to another. Another idea is an analysis of the phenomenon of language in general(French 'langue' )into an 'executive' side( 'parole' ) concerned with the production, transmission, and reception of speech, and an underlying language system( 'langue' ), seen as having objective reality in a specific society.' Another basic doctrine is that the language system is no more than a network of values, in which individual units are constituted by the relations that they bear to other units. A third idea is Saussure's concept of the linguistic sign, formed by a link between an acoustic image (signifier) and a concept (signified).

**723. Scone, Stone of** The 'stone of destiny' that forms part of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, London. It was formerly the coronation stone of the ancient Scottish kings.

**724. Scotland** Country forming the northernmost part of Great Britain. It became united with England by the Act of Union in 1707. Following a referendum in 1997, a separate Scottish Parliament was established in 1999 giving the country a limited degree of self-government. Its Capital is Edinburgh.

**725. Scotland Yard** The headquarters of the Metropolitan Police and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in London, England.

**726. Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832)** Scottish poet and novelist. His verse romances were very popular, and so were his historical novels including Rob Roy, Waverley, and so on.

**727. Second language acquisition** The study of the way in which people learn a language other than their mother tongue, inside and outside of a classroom.

-- 79--

**728. Secretary of State** The secretary of state is in charge of The Department of State, who is appointed by the president with the approval of the Senate. The secretary is the chief presidential adviser on foreign affairs and, as the highest ranking member of the cabinet, is fourth in the line of succession to the presidency. The secretary is also a member of the National Security Council.

**729. Semantics** The study of meaning. For Bloomfield in the 1930s, it was a field covering both grammar, as one account of meaningful forms, and the lexicon. At the end of the 20th century, semantics will include both word meaning and the meaning of utterances as studied in pragmatics.

**730. Semantic triangle** Introduced by C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards in the 1920s, it is a model of meaning in which a symbol and the referent are related via a thought.

Thought  
Symbol     Referent

**731. Semiotics** A science of signs. As words and morphemes are signs, or more specifically linguistic signs, linguistics is part of that science. The notion is also called semiology by Saussure.

**732. Seven Years' War** Worldwide series of conflicts fought from 1756 to 1763 for the control of Germany and for supremacy in colonial North America and India. It involved most of the major powers of Europe, in particular Prussia, Great Britain, and Hannover on one side and Austria, Saxony (Sachsen), France, Russia, Sweden, and Spain on the other. Britain won Canada from the French and destroyed French power in India, and so became the

world's leading colonial power.

**733. Shakespeare, William (1564---1616)**, English playwright and poet, recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. His contemporary Ben Jonson declared him "not of an age, but for all time. "

**734. Shakespeare's Plays**

Henry VI Part I

Henry VI Part III

The Comedy of Errors

The Taming of the Shrew

-- 80 --

Titus Andronicus

The Two Gentlemen of Verona

Love's Labour's Lost

Romeo and Juliet

Richard III

Richard II

King John

Henry IV Part I

Henry IV Part II

Henry V

A Midsummer Night's Dream

The Merchant of Venice

Much Ado About Nothing

As You Like It

The Merry Wives of Windsor

Twelfth Night

Hamlet

Othello

King Lear

Macbeth

Timon of Athens

Pericles, Prince of Tyre

Cymbeline

The Winter's Tale

The Tempest

Henry VIII

(from: Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 2004) He had a remarkable knowledge of human behavior, which he was able to communicate through his portrayal of a wide

-- 81 --

variety of characters. He was able to enter fully into the point of view of each of his characters and to create vivid dramatic situations in which to explore human motivations and behavior. His mastery of poetic language and of the techniques of

drama enabled him to combine these multiple viewpoints, human motives, and actions to produce a uniquely compelling theatrical experience. Shakespeare's comedies celebrate human social life even as they expose human folly. By means that are sometimes humiliating, even painful, characters learn greater Wisdom and emerge with a clearer view of reality. The overall theme of the history plays is the importance of a stable political order, but also the heavy moral and emotional price that often must be paid for it. Shakespeare's tragedies are among the most powerful studies of human nature in all literature and appropriately stand as the greatest achievements of his dramatic artistry.

**735. Shaw, George Bernard (1856--1950)**, Irish-born writer, considered the most significant British dramatist since Shakespeare. In addition to being a prolific playwright (50 stage plays), he was also the most trenchant pamphleteer since the Irish-born satirist Jonathan Swift and the most readable music critic and best theater critic of his generation. He was also one of literature's great letter writers. For *Saint Joan* (1923), Shaw received the 1925 Nobel Prize in literature.

**736. Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792--1822)**, English poet, considered by many to be among the greatest, and one of the most influential leaders of the romantic movement. His beliefs concerning love, marriage, revolution, and politics caused him to be considered a dangerous immoralist by some. His works include the lyrical poems *Ode to the West Wind* and *The Skylark*, the revolutionary poem *Queen Mab* (1813) etc.

**737. Sheriff** An officer in charge of courts, elections etc. in a county. In GB he is appointed by the crown, in the US he is usually elected. In Scotland the Sheriff is also the chief local judge of a county, and is in charge of a Sheriff Court.

**738. Singapore** An island in South-East Asia and member country of the Commonwealth. It has an area of 224 square miles and an estimated population of four million (2003). Three fourths are Chinese with 14 percent Malays and 8 percent Indians. In 1824 the British established control of this island. In 1826 Singapore, together with Penang and Malacca, formed the Straits Settlements. In 1867 they became a crown colony. During the Second World War, Singapore was occupied by the Japanese. In 1946 it became a separate colony. It became self-governing in 1959, joined Malaysia in 1963 and became an independent sovereign state and member country of the Commonwealth in 1965. Its capital, Singapore city, is a very important port and an international airport.

**739. Skinner, B.F.** Skinner became the foremost exponent in the U.S. of the behaviorist school of psychology, in which human behavior is explained in terms of physiological responses to external stimuli. He also originated programmed instruction, a teaching

-- 82 --

technique in which the student is presented a series of ordered, discrete bits of information, each of which he or she must understand before proceeding to the next stage in the series.

**740. Slavery In North America** the first African slaves landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. With the development of the plantation system in the southern colonies in the latter half of the 17th century, the number of Africans imported as agricultural slave laborers increased greatly, and several northern coastal cities became centers of the slave traffic. Eminent statesmen from the earliest period of the national existence, such as George

Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, regarded slavery as evil and inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The Quakers uniformly opposed slavery and fought consistently against it. The quarrel about slavery was one of the main causes of the Civil War between northern states and southern states. Slavery was made unconstitutional by the 13th Amendment in 1865. In Great Britain the slave trade was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1807, and slavery itself in 1833.

**741. Smith Adam (1723--1790)** British philosopher and economist. In his best known work *The Wealth of Nations*, he advocates free trade against mercantilism.

**742. Smog** Heavy fog that is harmful to health (smog=smoke+fog).

**743. Social Security** Public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. In the United States, the term social security refers specifically to the programs established in 1935 under the Social Security Act. In particular, it refers to the social insurance portion of that act, which uses contributions made by workers and employers to provide income to people and their families during retirement or in the case of involuntary unemployment, disability, or death.

**744. Sociolinguistics** The study of language related to society. It originated from studies of variation in language by William Labov in the late 1960s. From that time on, it might be defined as the study of correlations between linguistic variables and non-linguistic variables such as the social class of speakers etc. From the end of the 1970s, it is more concerned with the relations between language and power, sociology etc.

**745. Solicitor (GB)** A lawyer whose job is to advise and instruct clients in legal matters. He prepares cases for barristers. He is allowed to appear and speak only in lower courts.

**746. SOS** International Distress Signal.

**747. South Africa** Republic of southernmost country in Africa, bordered on the north by Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland; on the east and south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the interior is

-- 83 --

covered by high plateaus, which are separated from the country's long coastline by chains of tall mountains. South Africa is rich in minerals such as gold and diamonds, and its industrial base grew up around the mining industry. Black Africans comprise three quarters of South Africa's population, and whites, people of mixed race and Asians (mainly Indians) make up the remainder.

**748. South Bank** It is a cultural center situated on the South Bank of the Thames at Waterloo. The most important building in the center is the Royal Festival Hall, a concert hall that was built for the festival. The Royal National Theatre and the National Film Theatre are also part of the South Bank Centre.

**749. Space Research** Explorer I was the first US satellite to go into orbit round the earth in January, 1958. The first American to make a space flight was Alan Shepherd, in May, 1961. The first space-walk was made on the Gemini IV flight in June, 1965. The first experimental communications satellite, Telstar, was launched in July, 1962. On July 1969, Neil A. Armstrong climbed from the Apollo 11 lunar module and became the first human being ever to set foot on the moon.

**750. Speaker** The chairmen or the presiding officers of the House of Commons (GB) and the House of Representatives (US).

**751. Speakers' Corner** An area at the Marble Arch corner of Hyde Park, London, where speakers address the public, especially on Sundays. Anyone may speak, on any subject, and interchanges between speaker and audience are frequently very noisy.

**752. Speech act** An utterance by which the speaker does something. A theory of speech acts was developed by J. R. Searle at the end of the 1960s based on the work of Austin. Searle specifies five general types of illocutionary speech acts: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations.

**753. Sq.** (abb.) square.

**754. St.** (abb.) Saint, street.

**755. Stars and Stripes** The national flag of the USA since 1777. It shows 13 horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, representing the original 13 states, and in the upper left hand corner a blue field with 50 white stars representing the present 50 states.

**756. Star-Spangled Banner** The US national anthem. It was written by Francis Scott Key, a lawyer, in 1814. It was made the official national anthem by a presidential order of 1916, which was confirmed by Congress in 1931.

**757. State Department** Department of the executive branch of the United States federal government, whose principal responsibility is to handle foreign affairs under the direction of the president. Its head is the Secretary of State.

**758. States' Rights** The question of how to divide power between the federal government and the individual states. The doctrine of states' rights has been the cause of bitter controversy at several periods in U.S. history and was one of the main reasons for

-- 84 --

the Civil War.

**759. Statute** A law passed by Parliament (GB) or Congress (US), and kept on record.

**760. Stein, Gertrude (1874--1946)** American writer, born in Pennsylvania. Through her writings and representative personal collection of innovative contemporary works, she was instrumental in bringing modern art to the attention of a wide international circle. One of her best known books is *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*.

**761. Steinbeck, John (1902-1968)** American writer and Nobel laureate, who described in his work the unremitting struggle of people who depend on the soil for their livelihood. His works include *Of Mice and Men* (1937) and *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939).

**762. Stephenson, George** British inventor and engineer, who built the first practical railroad locomotive. He played a very important role in the development of rail transport.

**763. Sterling** Monetary unit of the United Kingdom represented by the symbol. On the basis of gold content, the pound as represented by a gold coin, the sovereign, contains 113. 001 grains, or 7. 32238 grams, of fine gold. Because of the position that Britain holds in world trade and as a major international banking center, the pound has been a major currency of foreign exchange.

**764. Stimulus-response model** Introduced into linguistics by Bloomfield in the 1920s and based on theories of behaviorism, it is a model of communication: S-->r s-->R. Stimulus (S) acting on a speaker gives rise to speech as a response(r), which in turn acts as a stimulus(s) and

gives rise to a response(R).

**765. Stock Exchange** Organized market for buying and selling securities, which include stocks, bonds, options, and futures. For the stock of a company to be traded at these exchanges, it must be listed, and to be listed, the company must satisfy certain requirements. Major stock exchanges in the United States include the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the American Stock Exchange (AMEX), both in New York City. The major over-the-counter market in the United States is the NASDAQ Stock Market (formerly, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation [NASDAQ] system). Stock exchange transactions involve the activities of brokers and dealers. These individuals facilitate the buying and selling of financial assets. Brokers execute trades on behalf of clients and receive commissions and fees in exchange for matching buyers and sellers. Dealers, on the other hand, buy and sell from their own portfolios (inventories of securities). Dealers earn income by selling a financial instrument at a price that is greater than the price the dealer paid for the instrument.

**766. Stonehenge** A circular arrangement of large stones located near Salisbury, England, was a ritual monument for prehistoric peoples. It was built between 3000 and 1000 BC. Little is known about Stonehenge's function, but many scholars believe that its

-- 85 --

structure allowed its builders to predict eclipses and other events of the solar calendar.

**767. St Paul's Cathedral** London, built by British architect Sir Christopher Wren and a universally known landmark of the city.

**768. Stratford-Upon-Avon** Famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

**769. Structural linguistics** Any school or theory in which language is conceived as a self-regulating system, whose elements are defined by their relationship to other elements. Structuralism originated in the posthumous work of Saussure, and by the mid-20th century was not only dominant in linguistics but also was having an increasing influence on other disciplines including anthropology.

**770. Stuart Family** The royal family which ruled Scotland from 1371 to 1714 and Britain from 1603 to 1714.

**771. Students' Union** At Oxford and Cambridge the Union refers to the students' debating society. At other universities, it is the social life center for students.

**772. Suez Canal** An artificial canal running north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in northeastern Egypt; it connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez.

**773. Supreme Court** Highest court in the United States and the chief authority in the judicial branch, one of three branches of the United States federal government. The Supreme Court hears appeals from decisions of lower federal courts and state supreme courts, and it resolves issues of constitutional and federal law. Nine judges sit on the Court,; the chief justice of the United States and eight associate justices.

**774. Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745)** Irish writer, famous as a great satirist. His best known work is *Gulliver's Travel* (1726). Written in four parts, it describes the travels of Lemuel Gulliver to Lilliput, a land inhabited by tiny people whose diminutive size renders all their pompous activities absurd; to Brobdingnag, a land populated by giants who are amused when Gulliver tells them about the glories of England; to Laputa and its neighbor Lagado, peopled by quack philosophers and scientists; and to the land of the Houyhnhnms, where horses behave with

reason and men, called Yahoos, behave as beasts. Ironically, this ruthless satire of human follies subsequently was turned into an expurgated story for children.

**775. Sydney** First permanent European settlement in Australia and today the country's largest metropolitan area, with about 4 million residents. Sydney, capital of New South Wales (NSW), is Australia's most populous and economically important state.

**776. Synchronic linguistics** An account of linguistic structure at a specific moment either in the past or at present.

**777. Synonymy** The relationship of two words with shared meanings. According to the British linguist F. Palmer, no two words have exactly the same meaning. But there are at least five types of words that can possibly be considered synonyms: dialectal synonyms, words differing in styles, words differing in emotive or evaluative meanings; collocationally-restricted synonyms and near synonyms.

-- 86 --

**778. Syntagmatic relations** Relations of elements that form part of the same form, sequence, construction, etc : between s, t, r in a form such as structure.

**779. Syntax** The study of grammatical relations between words and other units within the sentence.

## T

**780. Taft, William Howard (1857-1930)** 27th president of the United States (1909~1913) and tenth chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (1921-1930). Taft was the only person in U.S. history to hold those two offices.

**781. Taylor, Elizabeth (1932-)** American actor, an internationally celebrated and award-winning performer. Her films include National Velvet, Father of the Bride, A place in the Sun, Giant and Cleopatra (1963).

**782. TB** (abb.) Tuberculosis.

**783. 3-D** Three-dimensional.

**784. Temp.** (abb.) Temperature .

**785. Tennyson, Alfred, 1st Baron (1820--1892)** English poet, known for many different poetic genres . One of the great representative figures of the Victorian Age. His works include In Memoriam, Maude (1855), Idylls of the King (1859).

**786. Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811---1863)** English novelist. His best known works include Vanity Fair (1847---1848), Pendennis and The Virginians. His writing style is satirical . He was once seen as the equal of his contemporary Dicken, or even as his superior.

**787. Thames** A river in southern England, the most important river in England. It rises in the Cotswolds and flows into the North Sea.

**788. Thanksgiving Day** A national holiday on the fourth Thursday in November in the US. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrimfathers after their first good harvest.

**789. Thatcher, Margaret (1925-)** British conservative politician, the first woman to be the prime minister of the United Kingdom (1979-1990).

**790. Thirteen Colonies** The colonies of British America in North America that took part in the American Revolution. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhodeisland, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsy-Lvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

**791. Thomson, Sir J.J. (1856-1940)** British physicist and Nobel laureate. He discovered the electron in 1897 and his work on positive rays led to Aston's discovery of isotopes. He is considered to be the founder of modern physics.

**792. Thoreau, Henry David (1817-1862)** American writer, philosopher, and naturalist. Thoreau's best-known work is *Walden or Life in the Woods* (1854). He is best known for his description of an experiment in natural living.

**793. Times Square** Center of entertainment in the USA, with theaters, cinemas, bars,

-- 87 --

restaurants etc. It is located in New York city, on Broadway.

**794. TNT** (abb.) Trinitrotoluene, a widely used explosive.

**795. Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel (1892--1973)** South African-born British university professor and writer of fantasies. Tolkien is best known for his fantasy novels *The Hobbit* (1937) and *The Lord of the Rings* (1954-1955).

**796. Tory** A member or supporter of the Conservative party.

**797. Tower of London** Historic fortress of the City of London, on the north bank of the Thames River. The original tower, known as the White Tower or Keep, was built in about 1078. The tower was used as England's main state prison. The Tower is now a museum: it contains the Crownjewels.

**798. Trade Union** (US Labor Union) A group of workers united to ensure that the members get good wages and working conditions.

**799. Traditional grammar** Generally speaking, it refers to grammar before structural linguistics.

**800. Trafalgar**, Battle of A sea battle fought on October 21, 1805, by a British fleet and a combined French and Spanish fleet. The British fleet defeated the French and Spanish. The battle gave Britain control of the seas in the Napoleonic Wars and forced Napoleon to give up his plan of invading Britain.

**801. Transcendentalists** Mystical thinkers from New England, USA, in about 1840--1860. They promoted and developed German idealism. The best known figures in this group are Thoreau and Emerson.

**802. Transformational grammar** In a transformational grammar as Chomsky first proposed it, the main role of transformations was to relate the sentences of a language as a whole to a small set of kernel sentences. Its classic form dates from a reformulation by Chomsky in the mid-1960s. In this, a base component of a grammar generated a deep structure for each sentence. These structures were the input to a transformational component, which was an ordered series of transformational rules. Its output in turn was a set of surface structures. The deep and surface structures of a sentence formed its syntactic description, which was interpreted by further rules that supplied its semantic representation and phonetic representation.

**803. Truman, Harry S. (Shippe) (1884--1972)** 33rd president of the United States (1945-1953). Truman initiated the foreign policy of containing Communism, a hallmark of the Cold War. Truman initiated the Truman Doctrine and later the Marshall Plan to contain the spread of communism by giving aid to friendly countries. In 1950 he sent US forces to fight in South Korea.

**804. Tudor** The royal family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603. The Tudor kings and

queens were Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

**805. Twain, Mark (Samuel Langhorne Clemens 1835---1910)** American writer and humorist, whose writing style is both humorous and satirical. His best known works

-- 88 --

include *The adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884).

## U

**806. UFO** (abb.) Unidentified Flying Objects.

**807. Uganda** A republic in central Africa. Its area is 91, 076 square miles and its population (2000) 23,317,560. The country contains a varied landscape of savanna, dense forests, and tall mountains, as well as almost half of Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa, and the primary source of the Nile River. Uganda is an ethnically diverse nation. Poor but developing, Uganda's -economy is predominantly agricultural. Uganda became a British protectorate in 1894, and its present borders were established in 1926. It gained independence from British rule in 1962. In the 1970s and early 1980s the nation suffered two bloody dictatorial regimes, under Idi Amin and Milton Obote, and two wars. In 1986 Uganda came under the control of pragmatic leader Yoweri Museveni, who has introduced democratic and economic reforms. Kampala is Uganda's capital and largest city.

**808. UN** (abb.) United Nations.

**809. Uncle Sam** Nickname and cartoon image to describe the American government. The first figure of Uncle Sam appeared in political cartoons in 1832. The Congress of the United States adopted Uncle Sam as the national symbol in 1961. Samuel Wilson, a businessman from New York also known as Uncle Sam, stamped his shipments during the War of 1812 with the initials of the United States, US.

**810. UNESCO**(abb. ) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization .

**811. Union Jack** The popular name for the British national flag (the Union Flag). It combines the crosses of St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland and St.Patrick of Ireland.

**812. United Kingdom** The name refers to England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. Ireland was included in 1801. Since 1927 the official title has been United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**813. United States of America** A federal republic on the continent of North America, consisting of 50 states. The capital is Washington and the largest city is New York. The US is about 2700 miles long from east to west and about 1,600 miles across at the widest point from north to south. Its area is 3,615,211 square miles and the population (2006) 298,336,720. All four of the world's most productive agricultural climates are found in the United States. These climatic regions display a favorable mix of rain and sun as well as a long growing season, and together, they cover more than a third of the country. A wide array of valuable mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, iron ore, coal, lead, zinc, phosphate, silver, and copper, benefits mining and industry. The main geographical areas of the USA are the central plains

-- 89 --

between the Rocky Mountains in the west and the Appalachian Mountains in the east. There are over 300 universities and colleges in the US. It has the world's highest standard of living, with 47 percent of the world's passenger cars. Each state has its own government, and the central federal

government is at Washington. The chief of state is the president, elected every four years, and allowed to stand for only two four-year terms. Members are elected to the two houses of Congress. The original settlers in New England were mainly English; the Great Lakes region was settled by the French, and New York was founded by the Dutch. People of many other nationalities have immigrated since 1800. About 89 percent of the population is white, about 10 percent Afro-American. There are 523,000 Red Indians.

**814. Universal grammar** A set of principles and parameters of grammar which, according to Chomsky, is inherited genetically by all human beings. In Chomsky's account, universal grammar is represented as an idealized initial stage in language acquisition, at which a child is conceived as having no knowledge of a particular knowledge. Such knowledge is then conceived as developing from universal grammar.

**815. Updike, John** (b. 1932) American writer. His novels include *Rabbit Run* (1961) and *Couples* (1968). He has also written short stories and poems.

**816. U.S.S.R** (abb.) Union of Soviet Social Republics.

## V

**817. Victoria (1819-1901)** Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1837--1901) and Empress of India (1876--1901). Her reign was the longest of any monarch in British history and came to be known as the Victorian era. Victoria's long reign saw the growth of British wealth and industry and marked the height of the British Empire.

**818. Vietnam War** also known as the Second Indochina War, military struggle fought in Vietnam from 1959 to 1975, involving the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front (NLF) in conflict with United States forces and the South Vietnamese army. At the end of the First Indochina War against France, the country was temporarily divided into North and South Vietnam. The United States became involved in Vietnam because American policymakers believed that if the entire country fell under a Communist government, Communism would spread throughout Southeast Asia, known as the "domino theory." The U.S. government, therefore, helped to create the anti-Communist South Vietnamese government. This led to rebellion in the South, and in 1960 the NLF was formed with the aim of overthrowing the government of South Vietnam and reunifying the country. In 1965 the United States sent in troops to prevent the South Vietnamese government from collapsing. Ultimately, however, the United States failed to achieve its goal, and in 1975 Vietnam was reunified under Communist control; in 1976 it officially became

-- 90 --

## W

**819. Wales** Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Wales has an irregular coastline with many bays, the largest of which is Cardigan Bay. Wales is almost entirely mountainous. The principal range is the Cambrian Mountains, which extend north and south through central Wales. Coal is the most valuable mineral resource of Wales; deposits are located mainly in the south. The people of Wales, like those of Britain in general, are descendants of various stocks, including Celts, Scandinavians, and Romans. The major cities of Wales are Cardiff (2005), 2,952,500, the capital, principal seaport, and shipbuilding center; Swansea, a seaport and center of the tin-plate industry; and Newport. Both English and Welsh are official languages. The chief economic activities of Wales include agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism and other service industries. The economy is largely

integrated into that of the United Kingdom.

**820. Wall Street** Center of major United States stock exchanges and financial institutions, located in the lower Manhattan area of New York City. The term Wall Street is often used to mean the stock exchange or the United States finance.

**821. Wall Street Crash** The collapse of the New York Stock Exchange on October 24, 1929. The Depression of the 1930s followed.

**822. Washington** The capital city of the USA, in the District of Columbia, named after the first president George Washington. Other important buildings include the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and the Pentagon.

**823. Washington, George (1732---1799)** First president of the United States (1789---1797) and regarded as the 'father of his country'. When the American Independence War broke out, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental army and led the army to victory from the British control. He led the committee to draw up the American Constitution and was later unanimously elected President. He refused to serve a third term, a precedent that has been broken only by F. D. Roosevelt in 1940 and 1944.

**824. Waterloo,** Battle of Final battle of the Napoleonic Wars that effectively ended French domination of the European continent. Fought on June 18, 1815, near Waterloo, in what is now Belgium, the battle is regarded as a great turning point in modern history.

**825. Watt, James (1736-1819)** Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, known for his improvements of the steam engine.

-- 91 --

**826. Webster, Noah (1758-1843)** American lexicographer, best known for his pioneering work *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828), a standard dictionary of the American language even in revised modern editions.

**827. Welfare State** The state takes responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and provides housing and education to its citizens.

**828. Westminster Abbey** The most famous church in Great Britain. Located in London and officially known as the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter in Westminster, it was built between the 11th and 19th centuries and comprises the main church plus chapels, cloister, chapter house, and towers. Almost all English kings and queens have been crowned there. It also has many memorials to famous men, particularly in Poets' Corner.

**829. West Point** A famous military academy in New York State, USA, founded in 1802.

**830. White House** The official residence of the president of the U. S., built in its original form between 1792 and 1800, and situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D.C.

**831. Whitman, Walt (1819-1892)** American poet. His best known work *Leaves of Grass* (1855) at first shocked lots of people for lack of form. His break with traditional poetic style has exerted great influence on American literature.

**832. WHO** (abb.) World Health Organization.

**833. Wilde, Oscar (1854---1900)** Irish-born writer, chief proponent of the aesthetic movement. His works include *Lady Windermere's Fan* (1892), *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), and *De Profundis* (1905).

**834. William I** Known as William the Conqueror (1027-1087), first Norman king of England (1066---1087), generally regarded as one of the outstanding figures in western European

history. He invaded England in 1066, defeated and killed Harold at Hastings and conquered England. He reorganized feudalism and ordered the Domesday Book to be compiled.

**835. Woolf, Virginia (1882-1941)** British novelist, essayist, and critic. Her writing often explores the concepts of time, memory, and people's inner consciousness. She is known for her pioneering use of stream of consciousness. Her novels include *To the Lighthouse* (1927) and *The Waves* (1931).

**836. Wordsworth, William (1770-1850)** English poet, one of the most accomplished and influential of England's romantic poets, whose theories and style created a new tradition in poetry. *Lyrical Ballads*, first published in 1798 is generally taken to mark the beginning of the Romantic Movement in English poetry. Wordsworth's works are permeated by the sense of human relationships to external nature.

**837. World Bank** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or World Bank, specialized United Nations agency established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. Its capital is used for loans to member states.

-- 92 --

## Y

**838. Yalta Conference** World War II meeting at Yalta (February 4-11, 1945), of United States President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, and Premier Joseph Stalin of the USSR. A communique, known as the Yalta Declaration, was issued by the conference on February 11. The meeting marked the coming of the defeat of Nazi Germany. The leaders decided to divide Germany into three zones of occupation and to set up the United Nations. Russia agreed to fight against Japan on certain conditions.

**839. Yankee Doodle** The best known American national march, which was originally brought from England in about 1750.

**840. Yeats, William Butler (1865--1939)** Irish poet and dramatist, leader of the Irish Renaissance, winner of the 1923 Nobel Prize for literature, composed some of the greatest poetry of the 20th century. A founder of the Irish National Theatre Company at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin; he wrote many short plays, including *The Countess Cathleen* (1892). His poetry, published in collections such as *The Winding Stair* (1929), ranges from early love lyrics to the complex symbolist works of his later years. The themes of art, Irish nationalism, and mysticism all serve as central ideas in Yeats' works.

**841. Yellowstone National Park** The first national park in the world established in 1872. Located in northwestern Wyoming and extending into Montana and Idaho, the park is known for its spectacular geysers, hot springs, canyons, and fossil forests. It has an area of 3,358 square miles.

-- 93 --