

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

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English-Speaking Countries

Учебно - методическая разработка для развития иноязычной и
социокультурной компетенций (английский язык) для студентов 1-2 курса
всех специальностей и направлений подготовки

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Учебно-методическая разработка по страноведению “English-Speaking Countries” предназначена для студентов I - II курсов всех направлений и специальностей, а также желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать знания английского языка как иностранного и получить страноведческую информацию о странах изучаемого языка. Методическая разработка включает различные виды коммуникативных упражнений, стимулирующих познавательный интерес и творческую активность студентов

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
<i>UNIT I.....</i>	7
<i>Text I.</i>	8
<i>Text II.....</i>	10
<i>Text III.</i>	14
<i>Text IV.....</i>	17
<i>Text V.</i>	21
<i>Text VI.....</i>	22
<i>UNIT II.</i>	25
<i>Text I.</i>	25
<i>UNIT III.....</i>	29
<i>Text I.</i>	29
<i>UNIT IV.</i>	32
<i>Text I.</i>	32
<i>UNIT V.....</i>	35
<i>Text I.</i>	35
<i>Test yourself.....</i>	39
<i>Appendix I.....</i>	40
<i>Appendix II.....</i>	41
<i>Appendix III.....</i>	42
<i>Appendix IV.....</i>	43
<i>Appendix V.....</i>	44

ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Why to Learn English?

English is probably the most widespread language on the Earth. People all over the world speak English. Not everybody use it as their first language. In some countries such as Nigeria and India English is used as an “official” or “second” language for government, business and education.

Some “international” professions such as airline pilots and air-traffic controllers require knowledge of English. It is also the language of computers. If you know English you can communicate with people from all over the world online.

Did you know this about the English language?

- The English language started about 1500 years ago in England.
- There were only a few thousand words in Old English.
- It had a lot more endings than modern English.
- There are over a million words in English now.
- The Oxford Dictionary has over 650,000 different words in it.
- The average user knows between 30,000 and 60,000 words.
- The bulk of English words originally comes from Latin.
- You could write hundreds of pages of English using about 90% base Latin words.
- In the very near future 1 in 4 of the world’s population will be able to speak English. You will be one of them.

The English-Speaking World

Continent	Country	English is the Main Language	English is an Official Language	English is an Important Extra Language	Other Languages Spoken
Africa	Botswana	x			
	Gambia	x			
	Kenya	x			
	Lesotho	x			
	Liberia(American English)	x			
	Malawi	x			
Asia	Bangladesh			x	Bengali
	India		x		Hindu

	Malaysia			x	Malay, Chinese and Indian languages
	Sri Lanka			x	Sihala
Central America	Saint Lucia		x		Mixed English and French dialect
	Puerto Rico		x		Spanish
	Several small islands	x			
Europe	Eire	x			Irish Gaelic
	Gibraltar		x		
	Malta		x		Maltese
	UK	x			
Pacific	Australia	x			
	New Zealand	x			
South America	Several small islands	x			

Discuss the following with your partner.

1. How many people in the world do you think speak English?
2. Name some of the countries where the people use English as one of the official languages for government, business and education.
3. How long have you been learning English?
4. Do you like learning English? Why or why not?
5. How do you use your knowledge of English?
6. Do you know any other foreign languages?

Exercise 1. Why are you studying English? Put a cross (x) in the boxes that best describe your reasons.

I want to read books, magazines and newspapers in English.	
It is a subject in my curriculum.	
It will help me to find a good job.	
I want to travel abroad.	
I want to continue my education abroad.	
I often need to speak with foreigners.	
I would like to watch films and TV programmes in English.	

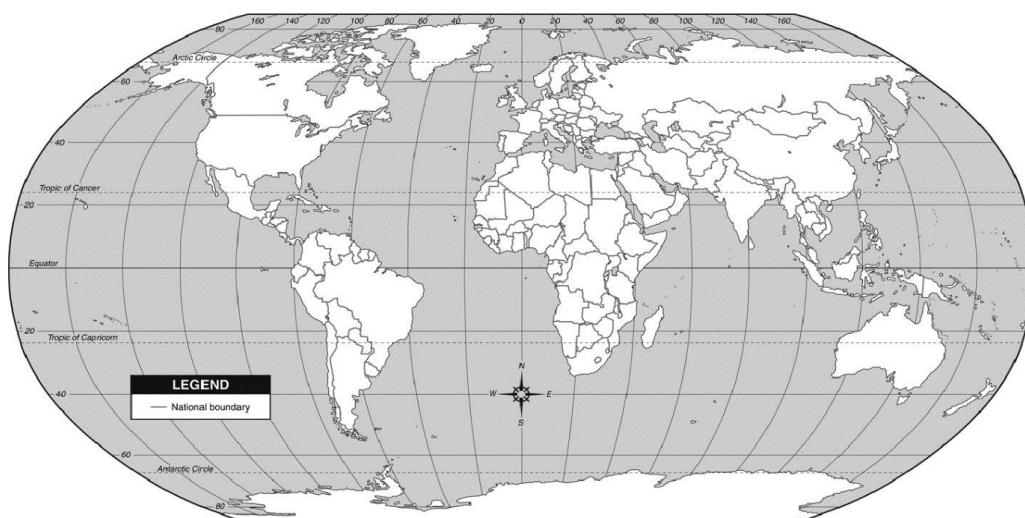
Some advice on how to learn English

1. There are some rules to memorize.
2. We acquire 10% of information when we read.
3. We acquire 20% of information when we listen.
4. We acquire 30% of information when we see.
5. We acquire 90% of information when we teach others.
6. It is necessary to revise the material you have learnt every three days. If you do fail to do it within three days most of the information vanishes as if you never learnt it.
7. It's better to memorize material before you go to bed. You'll memorize it more quickly.
8. It's very useful to listen to the material you are learning. There are a lot of words in English which are not pronounced according to the rules of reading.

Exercise 2. Guess the name of the country in the following sentences.

1. It has the oldest university in the world _____
2. It has the largest skating rink in the world _____
3. There is a 108 storey building there _____
4. It has the biggest observation wheel in the world _____
5. It has a kangaroo as a National symbol _____
6. It has the largest National Park in the world _____
7. There is the largest coral reef in the world there _____
8. One of the national symbols of this country is a polar bear _____

Exercise 3. Mark the English speaking countries on the world map.



UNIT I

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Capital: LONDON



The UK flag: The red Cross of St. George represents England. The diagonal white Cross of St. Andrew represents Scotland and the diagonal red Cross of St. Patrick represents Ireland. The flag was adopted in 1801.

Head of state: Queen Elizabeth II

Population: 59.6 million

Capital: London

Area: 242,514 sq km

Language: English

Largest cities: London, Birmingham

Currency: Pound sterling (£1=US\$ 1.5)

National holiday: The Sovereign's Birthday (on the second Saturday in June).



Palace of Westminster is the home of world's oldest parliamentary democracy.



Tower Bridge is one of the capital's iconic structures.

TEXT 1. General Information about the UK

Vocabulary

1. Hebrides ['hebrɪdiːz] Гебриды, Гебридские острова (архипелаг в Атлантическом океане, к западу от Шотландии; территория Великобритании)
2. Orkney Islands ['ɔːkni, aɪləndz] Оркнейские острова
3. Shetland Islands ['ʃetlənd, aɪləndz] Шетландские острова
4. Greenwich Royal Observatory ['grɪniːtʃ] Королевская обсерватория г. Гринвич
Greenwich Mean Time or GMT (среднее) время по Гринвичу, всемирное время
5. Pennine Chain ['penaɪn -] Пеннинские горы
6. Cumbria ['kʌmbriə] Камбрия (графство Англии; образовано в 1974 г.)
7. Dover ['dəʊvə] Дувр (город и порт в Англии, графство Кент)

The term “British Isles” is a geographical name of an archipelago situated to the northwest of continental Europe. The British Isles are separated from France by only 34 kilometers (21 miles) of water and made up of two large islands - Great Britain and Ireland and a number of smaller islands. In total it is estimated that the UK includes around 1,000 islands with about 800 in Scotland alone (the biggest of them are the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands). Other islands are the Isle of Man (it has its own parliament and laws), the Isle of White, the Scilly Island, the Channel Island and the Lundy Island.

The UK is one of the smallest countries in the world. In size, it is twice as small as Spain or France. Its total area is about 245,000 square kilometers but the population of the UK is over 60 million people.

Four countries that make up the UK are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England (its administrative status is a kingdom) is divided into 9 regions.

Scotland (its administrative status is a kingdom) is made up of 32 burghs that is a Scottish name for cities with self-government.

Wales (its administrative status is a principality) consists of 8 preserved counties of Wales.

Northern Ireland (its administrative status is a province) comprises 26 districts.

There is the Greenwich Royal Observatory in London, England, that is a truly unique place. The Meridian that passes through the principal Transit Instrument at the Observatory is the Prime Meridian or Longitude Zero degrees.

It became the official starting point for every time zone in the World since the conference was held in Washington DC, USA in October 1884. So it's a place

that sets time (Greenwich Mean Time or GMT) and sets place (Greenwich Meridian). Although GMT has been replaced by atomic time (Universal Coordinated Time or UTC) GMT is still traditionally widely regarded as the correct time for every international time zone.

The Greenwich Royal Observatory in England was founded by order of king Charles 2 in 1675 to study astronomy and to fix zero longitude. There is a time ball on the roof of one of the houses which was the first public time signal. Every day the ball rises at five minutes to one p.m. and drops down at one o'clock sharp.

The island of Great Britain is comparatively small but it has a surprisingly various landscape. The British landscape can be divided roughly into two kinds of terrain. We can say that there are two main regions - Lowland Britain and Highland Britain.

Lowland Britain covers southern and eastern England. Lowland Britain is a plain with chalk, sandstone and limestone hills, long valleys and plains, basins such as the Wash. The world famous white cliffs of Dover are also formed of chalk.

Highland Britain includes mountains of Cumbria, Scotland, the Lake District in the north-west England, the Pennine Chain, the counties of Devon and Cornwall in the south-western part of England and almost the whole of Wales and Northern Ireland.

The southern part of Great Britain is known for its valleys and the best soil. Kent is often called "The Garden of England" because it is the largest fruit producer.

Robin Redbreast is the national bird of the UK.

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

1. What is a geographical name of an archipelago which is situated to the northwest of continental Europe?
2. What are the largest islands of the UK?
3. The UK is one of the smallest countries in the world, isn't it?
4. How many administrative units are England, Scotland and Wales divided into?
5. What is the Prime Meridian?
6. What do the abbreviations GMT and UTC stand for?
7. When and where was the Greenwich Observatory founded?
8. What part of Great Britain is called "the Garden of England" and why?
9. What is the national bird of the UK?
10. How will you describe British landscape?

Exercise 2. Complete the chart.

1. An archipelago which is situated to the northwest of continental Europe is separated from France by... .
2. The UK includes around ..., with about ... in Scotland alone.
3. The Isle of Man has... .
4. The four nations were divided into
5. The Meridian passing through the principal Transit Instrument at the Observatory is called... .
6. The world famous white cliffs of Dover are
7. The British landscape can be divided into... .

Exercise 3. Read the dialogues and act out.

A

- Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to Trafalgar Square?
- Oh! It's very easy. Can you see that wide street over there?
- Yes, I can.
- Good. Go along that street and it will lead you to Trafalgar Square. It will be on your left. You can't miss it.
- Thank you very much.
- You are welcome. Have a nice day.

B

- Excuse me, I'm looking for Tower Bridge. Can you tell me where it is, please?
- It's just in front of you! Look!
- Excuse me, can you tell me where the station is?
- No, I am afraid not.
- Thanks for the information.

TEXT 2. England

Vocabulary

1. Greater London - территория Лондона с пригородами
2. Lancashire ['læŋkəʃɪə] Ланкашир (графство в Англии)
3. Albion ['ælbjən] Альбион (от лат. Белая Земля) поэтическое название Англии
4. Lake District [ˌleɪk'dɪstrɪkt] Озёрный край (*район озёр на северо-западе Англии*)
5. Stonehenge Стоунхендж (одно из самых больших и известных в мире древних строений из каменных глыб)
6. Coventry [ˈkɒv(ə)ntri] Ковентри
7. Leicester [ˈlestə] Лестер

8. Patron Saint святой покровитель

9. Red rose - алая роза (эмблема Англии, эмблема династии Ланкастеров)



England - St. George and the Rose

The national flower of England is a red rose. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses - civil wars (1455-1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose).

England is the largest part of the UK. Nearly 84 per cent of population of the UK lives in England mainly in the major cities and metropolitan areas.

England shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is closer to continental Europe than any other part of Britain. The Channel Tunnel directly links England to France.

England takes its name from the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes who settled in this territory during the 5th and 6th centuries. It used to be known as "Anglia land" meaning "the land of the Angles."

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The capital city of England is London. The Greater London is the biggest city in England, in the United Kingdom and one of the world's largest cities. London was the historical center of the British Empire.

Such cities as Manchester and Birmingham now rival for the second place in importance. Other big cities are concentrated mainly in central and northern England and they include Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham and Hull.

England is a country of lowland where no part of it is higher than 120 meters above the sea level.

The county of Lancashire is famous for its wide beaches where the tides are unusually high.

In England there is the most westerly point of Great Britain – Land's End.

The coastal scenery of southern England is famous for chalk hills and cliffs which stretch across the south and it is often called Albion.

It's interesting to know

The story runs that when the Romans first saw England they called those white chalk cliffs and the land behind them "Albion" meaning a "White Land". Since those times Albion is the poetic name of England.

Lake District (or Cumbria) in Northern England is very famous for its lakes, hills and valleys. The ruins of Hadrian's Wall are also here. It is a stone wall built across the north of England by the order of the Roman Emperor Hadrian to defend the northern border of Britain from the Scottish tribes.

When somebody mentions England, what famous things first come to your mind?

Of course, these might be *London, Big Ben, Stonehenge, William Shakespeare, red double-decker buses, black taxi cabs, red postboxes and telephone boxes, tea, fish and chips, the Beatles, legend of Robin Hood, Wimbledon and David Beckham.*

The territory of England attracts tourists with the oldest British settlements. Traces of those times can be found in the south of England in the form of ancient monuments like Stonehenge.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where does England share borders with Scotland and Wales?
2. What is the capital of England?
3. What are the main cities of England?
4. What is the coastal scenery of southern England famous for?
5. What is the poetic name of England and why?
6. What things first come to your mind when somebody mentions England?
7. What do you know about Stonehenge?

Exercise 2. Complete the chart.

1. England is the ... part of the UK.
2. Nearly ... per cent of population of the UK lives in England.
3. The ... Tunnel directly links England to
4. England takes its name from ... , one of the Germanic tribes.
5. Such cities as ... and ... now rival for the second place in importance.
6. The county of Lancashire is famous for... .
7. The ruins of ... are also here.

Exercise 3. Read and match the questions and the answers.

1. What is Stonehenge famous for?
2. Are the stones of Stonehenge really big?
3. When was Stonehenge built?
4. Who built Stonehenge?
5. What was Stonehenge built for?
6. What is Stonehenge now?

a) Nobody knows. Scientists think that the oldest part of Stonehenge is 5,000 years old.

b) They used it as a calendar. The sun and the huge stones helped them to know the start of months and seasons. But there is also another theory which says that people used Stonehenge for religious ceremonies.

c) Stonehenge is one of Europe's biggest stone circles.

d) It is a tourist attraction. Thousands of tourists come to every year, especially in summer.

e) The height of some stones is about 10 or 12 meters. The biggest stones are 45,000 kilograms.

f) It is difficult to say. There are many legends and suggestions. Some people think that the Druids built Stonehenge. The Druids were priests who lived in Britain many years ago. But we don't know how they managed to bring the huge blue stones from Wales, over 200 kilometers away.

Exercise 4. Find some information about similar huge stones in Russia. Use the Internet.

1. Where can we see the stones?
2. What do they look like?
3. Who built the stone monument?
4. How did people use it?

William Shakespeare was a great playwright and a literary master of poetry. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

Wimbledon is the oldest of all major tennis tournaments. It started in 1877 in a small club and had only 22 male participants. Since 1905 winning Wimbledon is the pinnacle of the career for a professional tennis player.

Exercise 3. Find some more accents of the UK (e.g. the Queen, Black Ravens, music, etc.).

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Double-decker buses are very famous. There are also open-top double-decker buses which are a very good for seeing London sights.



a Double-decker bus



a Black Taxi Cab

Black Taxi Cab — London's distinctive taxis are as much a feature of city life as the double-decker buses. All black cab drivers must pass a strict test known as the "Knowledge" before they are licensed to operate a taxi. This tests their knowledge of London's streets and the quickest traffic routes.

Both **the red postbox** and **the red telephone box** have a picture of a crown on them. The crown on the post box also has the monarch's initials underneath. There are postboxes with **VR** ("Victoria Regina" — Latin for Queen Victoria) and **GR** ("Georgus Rex" — Latin for King George).



a Postbox



a Telephone box

TEXT 3. Wales

Vocabulary

1. Cumbrian Mountains ['kʌmbriən -] Камберлендские горы (в Великобритании)
2. Cardiff ['kɑ:dɪf] Кардифф (столица Уэльса)

3. Swansea ['swɒnzɪ] Суонси (*город в Уэльсе*)
4. Celtic languages ['keltɪk], ['seltɪk] кельтские языки
5. Harp ['hɑ:p] арфа
6. Eisteddfod [ai'steðvɒd] ежегодный фестиваль бардов (*в Уэльсе*)
7. druid ['dru:ɪd] друид, жрец
8. daffodil ['dæfədɪl] жёлтый нарцисс (*национальная эмблема валлийцев*)
9. leek ['li:k] лук-порей (*одна из национальных эмблем Уэльса*)



Wales - St. David and the Daffodil

The national flower of Wales is the daffodil, which is traditionally worn on St. David's Day. The vegetable called leek is also considered to be a traditional emblem of Wales. There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St. David advised the Welsh on the eve of battle with the Saxons to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish a friend from a foe. Shakespeare records that the Welsh archers wore leeks at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

The Welsh people call their country Cymru. Wales is the land of rocks, mountains and valleys. There is a region in the high Cumbrian Mountains called Snowdonia. Its scenery is the pride of Wales. Snowdonia is named after the highest peak of these mountains — Snowdon at 1,085 meters above sea level.

The largest cities in the south of Wales are Cardiff, Swansea and Newport. The greatest concentration of people lives in these cities. Cardiff is the principality's capital and the main seaport and Swansea is its industrial centre. Cardiff has been the capital since 1955.

The largest town in the north of Wales is Wrexham.

The Welsh language is spoken widely especially in the north of the country. It is one of the Celtic languages. It is still the first language for many people.

Wales is often called "the land of song". The Welsh people especially in rural areas are fond of poetry singing folk songs and playing the harp. There are a lot of choirs in Wales.

The Welsh are great. You will hear tales of King Arthur and Merlin the Magician, of kingdoms lost beneath the sea and battles between dragons, of haunted castles and knightly deeds.

Each of the major periods of history has left its mark on Wales some more attractive than the others. Wales is "the land of castles". And the Normans were the first to build castles here.

Wales is famous for Eisteddfod. It is the largest and oldest festival of Welsh culture, which is held every year in different areas of Wales. "Eisteddfod" literally means "a sitting" ("eistedd" in Welsh is "to sit"); perhaps a reference to the hand-carved chair traditionally awarded to the best poet or musician in the ceremony "the Crowning of the Bard."

Eisteddfod is actually an association of poets, writers, musicians, artists and individuals who have made a significant and distinguished contribution to the Welsh language, literature, and culture. Competitions of bards and singers take place during Eisteddfod. Its members are known as druids who wear long robes. Their leader is always a poet. The colours of their costumes – white, blue, or green – are indicative of their various ranks.

St. David is the Patron Saint of Wales. March 1st is St. David's Day, the national day of Wales and has been celebrated as such since the 12th century.

The proud and ancient battle banner of the Welsh is called the Red Dragon and consists of a red dragon on a green and white background.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions. Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

1. What is the other name of Wales?
2. What is Snowdonia?
3. How long has Cardiff been the capital?
4. What languages do the Welsh speak?
5. What is Wales famous for and why?
6. When is the national day of Wales celebrated?
7. What are the Welsh national symbols?

Exercise 2. Circle the correct answer.

1. The Welsh people call their country
 - a) Kimru;
 - b) Cimru;
 - c) Timru.
2. The largest cities in the south of Wales are...
 - a) London, Swansea and Newport;
 - b) Swansea, Newport and Cardiff;
 - c) Newport, Cardiff and Bristol.
3. Wales is often called ...
 - a) "the land of poets";
 - b) "the land of song";
 - c) "the land of storytellers".

4. Eisteddfod is actually an association of ...

- a) poets, writers and musicians;
- b) musicians, artists and individuals who have made a significant and distinguished contribution to the Welsh language;
- c) musicians, poets, writers, artists and individuals who have made a significant and distinguished contribution to the Welsh language, literature, and culture.

5. Wales has two national symbols...

- a) the rose and the leek;
- b) the daffodil and the leek;
- c) the daffodil and the thistle.

TEXT 4. Scotland

Vocabulary

- 1. the Cheviot Hills Чевиот-Хилс (*горы в Великобритании*)
- 2. the Lowland ['ləʊləndz] Шотландская низменность (*центральная и восточная часть Шотландии, включающая долины рек Форт и Клайд*);
- 3. the Highlands ['haɪləndz] Северошотландское нагорье, Северная (горная) Шотландия
- 4. Glasgow ['glɑsgəʊ] Глазго (крупный город в Шотландии)
- 5. Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə] Эдинбург (столица Шотландии)
- 6. clan клан (родовая община у шотландцев; в настоящее время: лица, носящие общую родовую фамилию)
- 7. tartan тартан (традиционный шотландский рисунок из узких и широких полос)
- 8. kilt килт, национальный шотландский костюм (юбка шотландского горца из клетчатой шерстяной ткани)
- 9. bagpipe волынка (музыкальный инструмент, популярный в Шотландии)
- 10. Walter Scott ['wɒltə 'skɒt] Вальтер Скотт, шотландский писатель (1771–1832)
- 11. Robert Louis Stevenson ['rɒbət 'luɪ 'sti:vənsən] Роберт Луис Стивенсон, шотландский писатель (1850-1894);
- 12. Robert Burns ['rɒbət 'bɜ:nz] Роберт Бёрнс, шотландский поэт (1759–1796)
- 13. thistle - чертополох (эмблема Шотландии)
- 14. Gaelic ['geɪlɪk] гэльский, гаэльский язык (*язык шотландских кельтов*)
- 15. Saltire ['sɒltɪə], ['sɔ:l-] геральд. Андреевский крест (*диагональный крест в виде буквы X*)



Scotland - St. Andrew - the Thistle and Scottish Bluebell

The national flower of Scotland is the thistle, a prickly-leaved purple flower which was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The Scottish Bluebell is also seen as the flower of Scotland.

Scotland is a beautiful country with dramatic mountains, lochs and many offshore islands. The Cheviot Hills is a natural boundary between England and Scotland. This part of the UK is divided into three regions: Lowlands, Highlands and Southern Upland.

Scotland is not densely populated. Most part of the Scottish population lives in Lowlands.

Scotland's biggest city, Glasgow, is situated on the bank of the river Clyde. Though this city is the biggest port and the most industrially developed still it is not the capital.

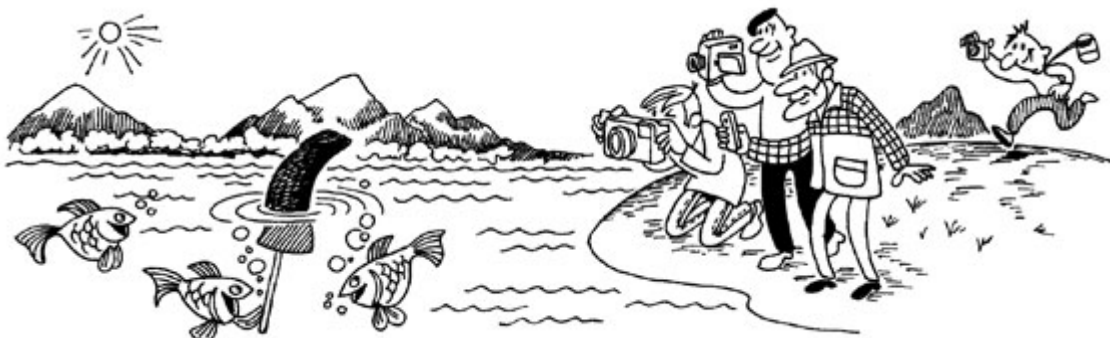
Edinburgh has been the capital of Scotland since the 15th century. It is known as "the Athens of the North" and is one of the United Kingdom's nicest cities. There is the Palace of Holyrood House in Edinburgh, the Queen's official residence in Scotland.

In the Highlands the Scots speak English with their own accent. Besides English they also speak Gaelic, the ancient Scottish language. Many Scottish surnames start with Mac or Mc (e. g. MacDonald, Mc Calister). "Mac" means "a son of". MacDonald and Campbell were once two main clans.

Highland region is famous for the clan system, which was the basis of the Highland life in the early days. The word "clan" comes from the Gaelic and means "children" and clan's members were united by kinship from the common ancestor. Each clan had its own tartan.

Even though the clan system has lost its power people still wear the tartan of their clan either a tie or a kilt to proclaim their origin.

The Great Glen in the Scottish Highlands is a valley containing three famous lochs: Lochy, Oich, and Ness. The most famous is Loch Ness.



It is deeper than the North Sea and is never known to freeze. A large monster is believed to live in it. There are many stories about this water monster Nessie.

Scotland is known for its so-called Highland Games.

There is an interesting custom in Scotland. It is the world's biggest New Year's Eve party which takes place for several days. At the end of each year at midnight people sing together. An old belief says that if the first person who enters the Scottish house after the beginning of a new year is a dark-haired man with a piece of coal all the members of this family will have good luck.

St. Andrew is the Saint Patron of Scotland. St. Andrew's cross is a "saltire" or X-shaped cross. St. Andrew's Day is on November 30th.

Scotland is associated with the names of such writers and poets as Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson and Robert Burns.

Scotland is also traditionally regarded as the home of golf.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. How many regions are there in Scotland? What are they?
2. Who lives in Lowlands?
3. What is known as "the Athens of the North"?
4. Where do the Scots speak English with their own accent?
5. What do you know about Loch Ness?
6. What is Highland region famous for?
7. What does an old belief say?
8. What names is Scotland associated with?

Exercise 2.

A. Read the text about the Loch Ness Monster.



The Loch Ness monster, also called "Nessie", is a creature that is supposed to live in Loch Ness, the largest lake in northern Scotland. Since Roman times the legend of a mysterious sea creature has been alive through numerous sightings of the animal. In the following decades most scientists declared the sightings a fake and claimed that it was impossible for a

dinosaur-like creature to have survived for millions of years. However, most of the people who went to Loch Ness were serious and honest and were not interested in producing a scam.

Many books were written about the monster of Loch Ness. Several photographs made it to the front pages of the newspapers. The most famous photograph came from a British surgeon in 1934. Robert Wilson, a London doctor, took a photo of a creature with a long neck that stood out of the water. In 1975 the Sunday Telegraph proved that this photo was fake.

As time went on investigation became more serious. Scientists from all over the world started coming to Loch Ness to investigate the phenomenon. The BBC and four universities led expeditions to the Scottish lake to find out more about the monster. They were equipped with scientific instruments and machines that could be used in the deep water of the lake. Although the expeditions came up with no real results they did find out that something was moving in the lake, which they could not explain.

In the last three decades more sonar observations were made with even more advanced equipment. And still, they produced objects that could not be identified. Whether a fact or a fiction, Loch Ness has become a tourist attraction in northern Scotland, and even if there is no monster, the legend lives on

B. Match the words with similar meanings

attraction	very complicated
beast	to say that something is true
fiction	to have with you
claim	while
creature	carefully organized trip to find out about something in a dangerous or unusual place
decade	something that is not true or made up
scam	to live on , especially after a dangerous situation
although	ten years
declare	to recognize something and name it
advanced	place where you go to see something special
surgeon	a time when something is seen
survive	doctor who does operations in a hospital
equip	a large and mostly dangerous animal
expedition	to say that something is true
supposed	something that you cannot explain
identify	something living
investigate	strange, unusual
sighting	other people think that something is true
mysterious	to look at closely

TEXT 5. Northern Ireland

Vocabulary

1. Ulster[*'ʌlstə*] разг. Ольстер, Северная Ирландия
2. Belfast [*'belfɑːst*] Белфаст (*столица Северной Ирландии*)
3. Shamrock[*'ʃæmrɒk*] трилистник (*символ Ирландии*)
4. Eire [*'eərə*]Эйре (*официальное название Ирландской республики с 1937 по 1949*)
5. St. Patrick Святой Патрик, покровитель Ирландии.



The national flower of Northern Ireland is the shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to the clover. An Irish tale tells that Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Trinity. In his sermons he showed how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a shamrock on his feast day.

Northern Ireland is the smallest part of the UK. "Ulster" is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland because it contains six counties of the historic province of Ulster. Eire is a poetic name for the whole Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland).

It is interesting to know

Ireland is often called "the Emerald Isle". Its lush greenery is reflected in this name. Thanks to the winds from the Atlantic Ocean the soil and the air are warm and damp. That is why fresh green grass covers the ground in Ireland making the scenery majestic.

Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. It is a great industrial centre and a large port.

For seven centuries Ireland was a colony of Britain. Northern Ireland is known for its long-lasting political conflict between Catholics and Protestants.

Nationalists, who are mainly Catholic, want Northern Ireland to be unified with the Republic of Ireland and Unionists, who are mainly Protestants, want it to remain the part of the United Kingdom.

The Irish flag dates back to the 1800s. The colours have a symbolic meaning. Green represents the Roman Catholics of Ireland, orange the Protestants of Ulster and white represents peace.

The shamrock and the red hand are the national symbols of Northern Ireland. They are associated with St. Patrick, Ireland's Patron Saint. Irish people wear

this symbol on the National Day on March 17th. This celebration is called St. Patrick's Day.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is used as an equivalent to Northern Ireland?
2. What is a poetic name for the whole Ireland?
3. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
4. Who wants Northern Ireland to be unified with the Republic of Ireland and Unionists?
5. What do Irish flag's colours represent?
6. What are the national symbols of Northern Ireland?
7. What symbol do Irish people wear on the National Day?
8. How many centuries was Ireland a colony of Britain?
9. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland, isn't it?

Exercise 2. Agree or disagree with the statements. Use the following phrases:

That's wrong. – Это неверно.

That's (quite) right. – (Совершенно) верно.

That's not quite true to the fact. – Это не совсем соответствует факту.

According to the text... – Согласно тексту....

1. Northern Ireland is the biggest part of the United Kingdom.
2. Ulster is a poetic name for the whole Ireland.
3. Ireland is often called "the Emerald Isle".
4. The Irish flag dates from the 1700s.
5. The thistle is the national symbol of Northern Ireland.
6. Irish people wear the red rose on the National Day.
7. The capital of Northern Ireland is Glasgow.
8. Some of these legends say that Peter raised people from the dead.
9. The soil and the air are warm and damp thanks to the winds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean.
10. The national symbols of Northern Ireland are the shamrock and the red hand.

Exercise 3. Make up a short summary of the text. (5-6 sentences)

TEXT 6. The Traditional View of the English

Almost every nation has some kind of a reputation. As for the English, foreigners often picture a typical Englishman wearing a bowler hat and clothes made of tweed or cheviot, smoking a pipe, drinking tea or striding across the open countryside with his dog. But this is a picture of an aristocratic Englishman in the past and it is not so any longer.

English people like reading a lot, especially newspapers, talking about the weather, going to a pub, discussing news and drinking beer there. They also like

to spend time in a club. The membership itself is attractive for them, because it provides the so-called sense of belonging.

English people are considered to be cold, reserved and rather haughty people. They rarely shake hands. They also seldom embrace one another.

Their reserved character is usually described by the idiom "**to keep a stiff upper lip**".

The expression "to keep a stiff upper lip" dates back to the 1800s and is apparently American in origin. The idea behind it is that when someone gets upset, his lips usually tremble. The men of those times had moustaches and an upper lip was more visible if it was quivering.



So it was pretty hard to hide their emotions or "to keep an upper lip stiff". However, this is not so much true about English people of the 21st century.

The traditional love of the English for their homes is known all over the world.

Old sayings like "Home is a castle" and "There is no place like a home" reflect the inner nature of a real Englishman who cannot imagine his life without a lawn in front of his house or a small garden behind it and a fireplace inside the house.



Sunday is a very quiet day. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. Some shops are also closed.

People prefer to get out of town on their week-ends.

The remarkable politeness is one of the most striking features of the English. They are never tired of saying "Thank you" and "Sorry".

The English take everything with exquisite sense of humor. They can be easily offended if you say they do not have it.

Many of the world's famous sports began in England, including cricket, football, lawn tennis and rugby. Cricket is England's national sport. Football (or soccer) is popular and some of the English teams are known all over the world —

Manchester United, Arsenal and Liverpool. Rugby is originated from Rugby school in Warwickshire. It is similar to football but is played with an oval ball and players can carry the ball and tackle each other. Netball is the largest female team sport in England. Table tennis (ping-pong) was invented in England in 1880.

Exercise 1. Find some idioms describing a typical Englishman. The Internet will help you.

Exercise 2. Project.

Prepare a travel route for your vacation in Britain. Use this outline map (контурная карта) of the UK.

Mark on the map only the cities and places that you found very interesting and really want to visit. Present the trip to your friends. The following plan will help you.

- The place is situated in.....
- The city / town is ...
- It is famous for
- I would like to visit it because ...



UNIT II

The United States of America

Capital: WASHINGTON



13 alternating red and white stripes represent 13 original states. 50 stars represent 50 present states. Adopted in 1912.

Name: The United States of America

Continent: North America

Capital: Washington DC

Area: 9,826,675 sq. km.

Population: 313.9 million (2012)

Form of Government: Federal Constitutional Republic

National Day: July 4, 1776 (Independence Day)

President: Barack Obama

Currency: US Dollar

Major Language: English

Major Religion: Christians

TEXT 1. THE USA

The United States is situated in North America, between Canada and Mexico. The United States borders the Pacific Ocean along its western coast, and the Atlantic Ocean along its eastern coast. Southeastern United States sits along the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska is located next to the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea.

The United States of America is the world's leading economy. The country is also a very significant political and cultural influencer and dominates international relations. The country is now a federal union of 50 states and the federal district, Washington DC. The capital city of the country is Washington DC. Some of the major cities in the United States of America are New York

City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Washington DC, Philadelphia, Houston, Miami, Las Vegas, Boston, and Atlanta (see more details in Appendix II). Major rivers in the United States include the Mississippi River that traverses the country and combined with the Missouri River, form a the fourth longest river system in the world.

Native Americans probably migrated to the region from Asia about 40,000 years ago. These indigenous people of the Americas lived in tribes and were typically nomadic throughout most of their history. European explorers came in the late 1400s; the most famous Christopher Columbus reached the Caribbean islands in 1492.

Thirteen British colonies were established along the Atlantic Coast by the early eighteenth century.

The government system of the United States is a federation that is a union of



states united by a centralized government. At the federal level the government is divided into three branches: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. A bicameral Congress is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives is made up of representatives from each of the states: each state has two senators and the number

of representatives in the House from each state is proportionate to the state's population.

The United States is further divided into fifty states and one federal district, Washington DC (District of Colombia). The United States is a diverse and multicultural nation, with endless options for travelers.

It's interesting toknow

Alaska's coastline is longer than the coastlines of all other states combined.

The United States has no official language.

The state of Kentucky has the largest cave system in the world.

One of the mottoes of the United States is E pluribus Unum, meaning “Out of many, one.”

The United States acquired Alaska from Russia in 1867.



seal



flag



Top left: Healy Hall at Georgetown University;
top right: U.S. Capitol; middle: Washington Monument;
bottom left: Frederick Douglass National Historic Site;
bottom right: African American Civil War Memorial.

Exercise1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the United States situated?
2. What major cities in the United States of America do you know?
3. What do you know about Christopher Columbus?
4. What is the government system of the United States?
5. What interesting facts about the USA do you know?

Exercise2. Read the text about the US capital and complete the sentences. Use: located, in honor of, referred to, Constitution, the Potomac River, all three branches, home to, embassies, exclusive jurisdiction .

Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonlyas Washington, "the District", or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States. The signing of the Residence Act on July 16, 1790, approved the creation of a capital district ... along ... on the country's East Coast. As permitted by the U.S. ..., the District is under the ... of the Congress and is therefore not a part of any U.S. state. Named ... George Washington, the City of Washington was founded in 1791 to serve as a new national capital. Washington, D.C., had an estimated population of 632,323 in 2012. Commuters from the surrounding Maryland and Virginia suburbs raise the city's population to more than one million during the workweek. The centers of ... of the federal government of the United States are in the District, including the Congress, President, and Supreme Court. Washington is ... many national monuments and museums, which are primarily situated on or around the National Mall. The city hosts 176 foreign ... as well as the headquarters of many international organizations, trade unions, non-profit organizations, lobbying groups, and professional associations.

Exercise 3. Read and match the questions and the answers.

1. Where is the Statue of Liberty situated?
 2. Whose gift was it?
 3. What does the sculpture look like?
 4. Is it a welcoming signal to immigrants?
- a) The statue designed by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and dedicated on October 28, 1886, was a gift to the United States from the people of France.
 - b) The statue is an icon of freedom and of the United States: a welcoming signal to immigrants arriving from abroad.
 - c) The Statue of Liberty (*Liberty Enlightening the World*; French: *La Liberté éclairant le monde*) is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in the middle of New York Harbor, in Manhattan, New York City.
 - d) The statue is of a robed female figure representing Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom, who bears a torch and a *tabula an sata* (a tablet evoking the law) upon which is inscribed the date of the American Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. A broken chain lies at her feet.

Exercise 4. Project.

Find some information about some great monument in Russia.

Use the Internet. The following questions will help you.

1. Where can we see it?
2. What does it look like?
3. Who built it and when?

UNIT III

Canada

Capital: OTTAWA



The Canadian flag: the maple leaf is a national symbol of Canada, it has 11 points for 11 provinces, the red stripes on each side of the flag commemorate the blood of Canadians shed in the World Wars. The white represents

snow (The Canadians call their country “Our Lady of the snows”). The national flag was adopted in 1965.

Canada is a leading agricultural country, wheat and other crops account for one-third of the country’s annual production.

Capital: Ottawa

Continent: North America

Area: 9.985 Million km²

Population: 34.88 Million (2012)

National Day: July 1 (Canada Day)

Monarch: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: David Johnston

Prime Minister: Stephen Harper

Currency: Canadian Dollar

Demonym: Canadian

Internet: TLD.ca

CallingCode+1

TEXT 1. Canada

Vocabulary

1. Niagara Falls [ˌnaɪ.æɡ(ə)rɪˈfɔːlz] Ниагарский водопад на реке Ниагара в Северной Америке
2. Ottawa [ˈɒtəwə] Оттава (столица Канады)
3. Montreal [ˌmɒntʁɪˈɔːl] Монреаль (город в Канаде, провинция Квебек)

4. Great Bear Lake [,greɪtbeə'leɪk] Большое Медвежье озеро на северо-западе Канады
5. Great Slave Lake [,greɪt,slɛv'leɪk] Большое Невольничье озеро на северо-западе Канады
6. Athabasca [,æθə'bæskə] (Lake Athabasca) озеро/ река Атабаска
7. Nipigon ['nɪpɪɡən] озеро Нипигон
8. Quebec [k(w)'iːbɛk], [k(w)ə-] а) Квебек (провинция Канады)
б) Quebec City Квебек (город и порт в Канаде, адм. центр провинции Квебек)
9. Coast Mountains Береговой хребет
10. Rocky Mountains Скалистые горы

Covering an area of 3.8 million square miles Canada is the world's second largest country after Russia. The population is 34,880,000.

The map of Canada shows international boundaries, the national capital, important cities and airports, major roads, rivers, sea ports and major points of interest. Some of the major attractions in Canada include Niagara Falls, CN Towers, Royal Tyrrel Museum and Vancouver Aquarium. Major cities in Canada include Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Victoria and Quebec city. Some of Canada's lakes are Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Athabasca, Lake Reindeer, Southern Indian Lake, and Lake Nipigon. (**Appendix III**).

In 1840 Canada was united becoming the Province of Canada. Both English and French are spoken in Canada though French is primarily spoken in the province of Quebec.

Canada's territories extend up into the Arctic Circle though most of this land is covered in a thick layer of ice.

Canada shares the world's longest land border with the United States in the south as well as the world's longest coastline.

Canada's surface is mountainous with the Coast Mountains and Rocky Mountains and heavily wooded. With its 31,700 lakes, Canada has more fresh water than any other country in the world.

Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy.

Canada is divided into ten provinces and three additional territories. Canadian provinces are grouped into the following regions: Western Canada, Central Canada, Atlantic Canada, and Northern Canada.

It's interesting to know

The longest highway in the world is the Trans-Canada Highway which is over 7,604 kilometers in length.

The first person to make paper from wood fibers was a Canadian, Charles

Fenerty.

In 1883, the baseball glove was invented here.

Many inventions including basketball, the electric light bulb, the electric range, the electric wheelchair, standard time, the cardiac pacemaker, the foghorn and the first snowmobile were made in this country. Also the first practical electron microscope was constructed at the University of Toronto.

It has two national sports; Lacrosse as the country's national summer sport and Ice Hockey as the national winter sport.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the national symbol of Canada?
2. Where is the smallest jail located?
3. What is the largest city of Canada?
4. What unusual about Canada fact have you learned?
5. What country owns the North Pole?
6. Where is the longest highway in the world?
7. Where is the Niagara Falls located?
8. What are national Canadian sports?
9. What was invented in Canada?

Exercise 2. Complete the text. Write down three questions about the Noisy Wonder.

Use: height, wonders, exciting, powerful, native, create.

One of the most famous ... of nature is Niagara Falls. The waterfalls are situated on the border between Canada and the USA. The ... people called it Niagara which means "Great Thunderer of Waters". The noise from the fall can be heard from far away. It is hard to believe that water can ... such a wonder. Niagara Falls are the most ... waterfalls in North America and the second most powerful in the world. It is not the ... that makes Niagara Falls wonderful and ..., but the great quantity of water.

Exercise 3. Work in pairs. Make up a dialog. Your groupmate has just returned from a trip to Niagara Falls (the White Cliffs of Dover, the Great Barrier Reef).

Ask him/ her:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • what the wonder of nature was like | Use: Nice to see you. |
| • what impressed him/her most | Where have you been? |
| • if he/ she has got any photos | That sounds great. |
| | Is it worth visiting? |
| | It sounds fantastic / I think ... |

Exercise 4. Project. Chose the most interesting fact about Canada and make a presentation. Use the Internet.

UNIT IV

The Commonwealth of Australia

Capital: Sydney



The Australian flag: the British flag in the upper left corner represents the UK, five little stars symbolize the Southern Cross and the big white star represents Australia.

Official Name: Commonwealth of Australia

Capital: Canberra

Largest City: Sydney

Area: 7,741,220 sq km

Population: 22,262,501 (July 2013 est.) | 21,507,717 (2011 Census)

Form of Government: Federal Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy

Head of State Monarch: Queen Elizabeth II

Governor General: Quentin Alice Louise Bryce

Head of Government Prime Minister: Tony Abbot

National Day Australia Day: January 26 (1788)

Currency: Australian dollar (AUD)

Nationality: Australian

National Language: English

National Holiday: Australia Day, 26 January, ANZAC Day, 25 April

National Symbol: Southern Cross constellation, kangaroo, emu

Demonym: Australian, Aussie

Internet TLD: .au

Calling code: +61

TEXT 1. Australia

Vocabulary

1. Hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪə] полушарие

2. Tasmania [tæz'meɪniə]

a) Тасмания (остров у юго-восточного побережья Австралии)

b) Тасмания (штат Австралии)

3. outback внутренние малонаселённые р-ны австралийского континента;

4. tropical rainforest – влажный тропический лес

5. koala - [kəu'ɑ:lə] коала
6. wattle ['wɒtl] австралийская акация или мимоза
7. wombat ['wɒmbæt] вомбат
8. kookaburra ['kʊkə,bʌrə] кукабурра, большой австралийский зимородок
9. de facto [ˌdeɪ'fæktəu] фактический, реальный

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans (**Appendix IV**). The capital is Canberra. The population is about 22 mln people, with over 80 percent being of European origin.



Australia is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world.

Legends of *Terra Australis Incognita*—an "unknown land of the South"—date back to Roman times and were commonplace in medieval geography.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a federal division of powers. The Head of State is the Queen Elizabeth II.

The government consists of the bicameral Parliament, the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

Australia's size shows a wide variety of landscapes with tropical rainforests in the northeast and dry desert in the centre. It is the flattest continent with the oldest and least fertile soils; desert or semi-arid land commonly known as the outback. The koala and the eucalyptus form an iconic Australian pair

Australian forests are mostly made up of evergreen species; particularly eucalyptus trees in the less arid regions, wattles replace them in drier regions and deserts as the most dominant species. Among well-known Australian animals are the kangaroo, koala, and wombat, and birds such as the emu and the kookaburra. Australia is home to many dangerous animals including some of the most venomous snakes in the world



The Great Barrier Reef is one of the seven wonders of the natural world. It is larger than the Great Wall of China and the only living thing on earth visible from space. Although Australia has no official language, English is the *de facto* national language. Australian English is the

language with a distinctive accent and lexis and differs slightly from other varieties of English in grammar and spelling.

It's interesting to know

Australia was originally called New South Wales.

The most popular sports in Australia are Australian Rules Football, rugby league and soccer.

Australia is the only nation to occupy the entire continent.

Australia's 85.7 million sheep (mostly merinos) produce most of the world's wool.

With 25.4 million head of cattle, Australia is also the world's largest exporter of beef.

Exercise 1. A) Complete the text. Use: *dunes, high, explore, sand, desert, insects, sometimes*. B) Write down three questions about the Simpson Desert.

The Simpson Desert is situated in the center of Australia. There are orange-red *dunes* everywhere: some dunes are very and some are 200 km long. It's hard to get up one of the ... dunes and go down the other side. There is almost no water in the Simpson Desert. ..., there is no rain in the desert for years. It is very hot in summer and cold in winter. But many animals, birds ... and plants live there. The ... is severe, but it is beautiful. Today, people like to visit the desert and ... its unique nature.

Exercise 2. Read and act out the dialogue.

Sydney Ferries

- Have you done much sightseeing in Sydney?
- Yes, we have.
- Have you taken a tour on a passenger ferry?
- No, not yet.
- You should take a ferry ride while you are here in Sydney. Then you will be able to see the sights of Sydney.
- Yes, I heard that every visitor must see the Sydney Opera House from the water.
- Do we have to pay for riding a ferry?
- Yes. Everyone has to buy a ticket to go on a ferry ride.
- Where can we buy a ticket?
- At the harbor.
- We'd also like to take a bus tour through Sydney. It is worth seeing.

Exercise 3. Project. Find some more interesting facts about Australia. Use the Internet.

UNIT V

New Zealand

Capital: WELLINGTON



The flag of New Zealand resembles the UK flag. It has four red stars with a white border. The stars represent the configuration of Crux referred to as the Southern Cross in New Zealand. The flag was adopted before New

Zealand became British Colony.

The country's official name is the Realm of New Zealand(used in formal documents).

Capital: Wellington

Largest City: Auckland

Area:268,021sq km (103,483sq mi)

Population:4,509,461

Form of Government: Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy

The Head of State: Elizabeth II

Currency: New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Major languages: English, Māori, NZ Sign Language

National Symbol: the Kiwi

Calling code: + 64

TEXT 1. New Zealand

Vocabulary

1. Auckland[^{ˈɔːklənd}] Оклэнд (город в Новой Зеландии)

2. Maori[^{ˈmaʊi}] Māori маори

a) (the Maori(s)) употр. сгл. Во мн. (полинезийский народ, живущий в Новой Зеландии)

б) (представитель этого народа)

- с) язык маори, маорийский язык (относится к полинезийской ветви австронезийской семьи языков)
3. demonym название жителя некоторой местности, образованные от названия этой местности
4. waka ama racing соревнование на лодках каное
5. New Zealand Sign Language новозеландский язык жестов

New Zealand is an island country in the southwest of the Pacific Ocean. New Zealand is made up of two main islands and a number of smaller islands located near the centre of the water hemisphere (**Appendix V**). The two main islands, the North Island and the South Island are separated by the Cook Strait, 22 km wide at its narrowest point.

The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Tasman and his crew in 1642. Europeans did not revisit New Zealand until 1769 when British explorer James Cook mapped almost the entire coastline.

It was one of the last lands to be settled by humans. During its long isolation, New Zealand developed a distinctive biodiversity of animal, fungal and plant life; most notable are the large number of unique bird species like the kiwi and kakapo. The kiwi is a national symbol of New Zealand. While the demonym for a New Zealand citizen is a New Zealander, the informal "Kiwi" is commonly used both internationally and by locals.

Other indigenous animals are represented by reptiles, frogs, spiders, insects and snails. Some of them are so unique that they have been called living fossils. More penguin species are found in New Zealand than in any other country.



New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Elizabeth II is the Queen of New Zealand and the head of state. The Queen is represented by the Governor-General. The New Zealand Parliament holds legislative power and consists of the Queen and the House of Representatives. The population of New Zealand is approximately 4.5 million people. New Zealand is a predominantly urban country, with 72 percent of the population living in 16 main urban areas and 53 percent living in the four largest cities of Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, and Hamilton. The majority of New Zealand's population is of European descent; the indigenous Māori are the largest minority followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders. English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language are the official languages, with English predominant. The currency is the New Zealand dollar, informally known as the "Kiwi dollar".

New Zealand is known for its extreme sports, adventure tourism and strong mountaineering tradition. Other outdoor pursuits such as cycling, fishing, swimming, running, tramping, canoeing, hunting and surfing are also popular. The Polynesian sport of waka ama racing has increased in popularity and is now an international sport involving teams from all over the Pacific.

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What islands is New Zealand made up of?
3. Is the area of New Zealand 500,000 square km?
4. When did the first Europeans reach New Zealand?
5. What does the term “kiwi” stand for?
6. Who was the first European to visit New Zealand?
7. How many official languages does the country have?
8. Is Christchurch the largest city in the country?
9. Who is the head of the State?
10. What national sports are popular in New Zealand?

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are true, false or there is no information in the text.

1. New Zealand is situated in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The area of the country is about 270,000 sq km.
3. The two main islands are separated by Tasman Strait.
4. Most of New Zealanders live in the South Island.
5. Europeans first visited New Zealand in 1642.
6. James Cook claimed the land for the British crown.
7. Maori are 80% of the population of the country.
8. Wellington is the largest city of New Zealand.
9. Auckland is the capital of the country.
10. New Zealand is an independent state.
11. The head of state is the governor-general.

It's interesting to know

1. “Lord of the Rings” was entirely screened in New Zealand.
2. Auckland City Sky Tower is the tallest freestanding structure in the Southern Hemisphere at 328 meters.
3. New Zealand is a part of the Pacific Rim of Fire. Mount Ruapehu is the most active volcano on mainland.
4. Bungee jumping originated in New Zealand.
5. New Zealand is one of the top five dairy exporters in the world.
6. It is one of the first countries in the world to see the sunrise.
7. Ninety-Mile Beach is only 55 miles long.
8. Sir Edmund Hilary was the first man to reach the peak of Mt. Everest- his face now adorns New Zealand’s \$5 bill.

9. The New Zealand Christmas falls into the summer season when the Pohutukawa tree(unofficial Christmas tree) is full of crimson red blossoms.

10. Another native bird of New Zealand , the Moa was one of the largest birds in history – standing up to 3.6m (12 foot) tall and weighing 300kg. Unfortunately they were hunted to extinction by the Maoris by the end of the 1500s.

11. Hawke’s Bay is the home to the town with the “Longest Place Name” in the World, according to the Guinness Book of World Records:

Taumata-whakatangihanga-koauau-o-tamatea-turi-pukakapiki-maunga-horo-nuku-pokai-whenua-kitanatahu

The Maori name translates into English as “The hilltop where Tamatea with big knees, conqueror of mountains, eater of land, traveler over land and sea, played his flute to his beloved.”

Exercise 3. Complete the text. Write down three questions about the Great Barrier Reef.

Use: coral, amazing, underwater, explore, warm, bright.

Have you ever been to an ... garden? Then welcome to the Great Barrier Reef, the largest collection of ... reefs of the world. There are corals of different shapes and sizes, and bright colors. They grow on the ocean floor in... , clean and clear water. ... fish swim everywhere. Reef fish have ... colors and patterns which help to protect them from enemies. The Great Barrier Reef is also full of unique plants and animals. Thousands of tourists come to Australia to dive down and ... the fantastic underwater garden.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Make up a dialog. Your groupmate has just returned from a trip to the Great Barrier Reef (the White Cliffs of Dover, Niagara Falls).

Ask him/ her:

- what the wonder of nature was like
- what impressed him/her most
- if he/ she has got any photos

Use: Nice to see you.
Where have you been?
That sounds great.
Is it worth visiting?
It sounds fantastic.
I think (believe)...

Exercise 5. Project work. Make a presentation on the sights of the capital of New Zealand.

TEST YOURSELF

What do you know about English-speaking countries?

1. The largest city in Wales is:

- a) London b) Oxford c) Cardiff d) Edinburgh

2. *Washington is named after*

- a) the first state in America
- b) the river
- c) the first president of America
- d) the writer

3. *The head of the English government is*

- a) The King
b) The Queen
c) The Prime Minister
d) The speaker of the house of Commons

4. The official languages of Canada are:

- a) English and Spanish
b) English and French
c) German and Italian
d) English and Italian

5. Name the holiday which belongs only to American people:

- a) Christmas
b) Halloween
c) Independence Day
d) Mother's day

6. The US President's term is

- a) 2 years c) 6 years
b) 4 years d) 3 years

7. The capital of Australia is:

- a) Sydney
b) Melbourne
c) Canberra
d) Cardiff

8. The national symbol of the small insular state of New Zealand is:

- a) kangaroo c) koala
b) kiwi d) kakapo

9. The capital of the United States is:

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

10. The official national symbol of the USA is

- a) the Statue of Liberty c) the turkey
b) the eagle d) the “May Flower”

11. What is the nickname of a New Zealander?

- a) Nessie c) Aussie
b) Kiwi d) Mango

12. What is the official name of Australia?

- a) the United States of Australia c) the Republic of Australia
b) the Commonwealth of Australia d) the Australian Federation

APPENDIX 1.



APPENDIX 2.



APPENDIX 3.





APPENDIX 5.

