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# **ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**



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**ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

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Основной целью данного пособия является обучение студентов чтению, пониманию, говорению и письму по страноведческим темам. Упражнения пособия направлены как на формирование навыков самостоятельной работы студентов, так и на выполнение заданий в аудитории под руководством преподавателя.

Данное пособие может представлять интерес для студентов, преподавателей вузов и учителей школ, а также всех интересующихся историей, культурой и традициями англоговорящих стран.

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## Введение

Учебно-методическое пособие «English-speaking countries» по английскому языку предназначено для бакалавров 1 и 2 года обучения по направлению подготовки 100400 «Туризм», 031600 «Реклама и связи с общественностью», 03500 «Издательское дело и редактирование», 033000 «Культурология», 040700 «Организация работы с молодежью», для студентов Колледжа социальных технологий и сервиса, а также для всех лиц, изучающих и совершенствующих английский язык.

Пособие знакомит студентов с материалами страноведческого характера. В пособии представлены тексты по истории и культуре, а также государственному устройству и современной жизни англо-говорящих стран: Великобритании, США, Канады, Австралии и Новой Зеландии. Каждый раздел данного пособия состоит из текстов и упражнений на знание грамматических правил и лексических единиц.

Тексты и упражнения в конце каждого раздела позволяют:

- узнать и запомнить основные факты страноведческого материала текста;
- закрепить лексический материал;
- проверить уровень грамматики;
- развить навыки устной и письменной речи.

Материалом для учебно-методического пособия послужили тексты с английских образовательных интернет-сайтов и из книг англоговорящих авторов. На основе материала пособия студенты смогут делать устные сообщения, проводить викторины по истории и культуре англо-говорящих стран, а также научатся вести дискуссии.

Материалы пособия ориентированы на формирование лингво-культурологической, коммуникативной компетенций студентов. Материал пособия может быть с успехом использован как на аудиторных занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

## **UNIT 1. LIFE IN GREAT BRITAIN**

### **Text 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It is an island country, spanning an archipelago including Great Britain, the northeastern part of Ireland, and many small islands. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK with a land border, sharing it with the Republic of Ireland. Apart from this land border, the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and unitary state consisting of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is governed by a parliamentary system with its seat of government in London, the capital, but with three devolved national administrations in Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh, the capitals of Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland respectively.

The UK has fourteen overseas territories, all remnants of the British Empire, which at its height in 1922 encompassed almost a quarter of the world's land surface, the largest empire in history. British influence can continue to be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies.

The UK is a developed country, with the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and the seventh largest by purchasing power parity. It was the world's first industrialized country and the world's foremost power during the 19th and early 20th centuries, but the economic cost of two world wars and the decline of its empire in the latter half of the 20th century diminished its leading role in global affairs. The UK nevertheless remains a major power with strong economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence. It is a recognized nuclear weapons state and has the third highest defence spending in the world. It is a Member State of the European Union, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, G8, G20, NATO, OECD, and the World Trade Organization.

## **Government and politics**

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy: Queen Elizabeth II is head of state of the UK as well as of fifteen other Commonwealth countries, putting the UK in a personal union with those other states. The Crown has sovereignty over the Crown Dependencies of the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, which are not part of the United Kingdom though the UK government manages their foreign affairs and defence and the UK Parliament has the authority to legislate on their behalf. The United Kingdom has an uncoded constitution, as do only two other countries in the world. The Constitution of the United Kingdom thus consists mostly of a collection of disparate written sources, including statutes, judge-made case law, and international treaties. As there is no technical difference between ordinary statutes and "constitutional law," the UK Parliament can perform "constitutional reform" simply by passing Acts of Parliament and thus has the power to change or abolish almost any written or unwritten element of the constitution. However, no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change.

The UK has a parliamentary government based on the Westminster system that has been emulated around the world – a legacy of the British Empire. The Parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster has two houses: an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords, and any Bill passed requires Royal Assent to become law. It is the ultimate legislative authority in the United Kingdom since the devolved parliament in Scotland and devolved assemblies in Northern Ireland, and Wales are not sovereign bodies and could be abolished by the UK parliament despite being established following public approval as expressed in referenda.

The position of Prime Minister, the UK's head of government, belongs to the Member of Parliament who can obtain the confidence of a majority in the House of Commons, usually the current leader of the largest political party in that chamber. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are formally appointed by the Monarch to form Her Majesty's Government, though the Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet, and by convention HM The Queen respects the Prime Minister's choices.

The Cabinet is traditionally drawn from members of the Prime Minister's party in both legislative houses, and mostly from the House of Commons, to which they are responsible. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, all of whom are sworn into Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and become Ministers of the Crown. Gordon



Brown, leader of the Labour Party, has been Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service since 27 June 2007.

For elections to the House of Commons, the UK is currently divided into 646 constituencies, with 529 in England, 18 in Northern Ireland, 59 in Scotland and 40 in Wales, though this number will rise to 650 at the next General Election. Each constituency elects one Member of Parliament by simple plurality. General Elections are called by the Monarch when the Prime Minister so advises. Though there is no minimum term for a Parliament, the Parliament Act (1911) requires that a new election must be called within five years of the previous general election.

The UK's three major political parties are the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, and the Liberal Democrats, who won between them 616 out of the 646 seats available in the House of Commons at the 2005 general election. Most of the remaining seats were won by parties that only contest elections in one part of the UK such as the Scottish National Party (Scotland only), Plaid Cymru (Wales only), and the Democratic Unionist Party, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Ulster Unionist Party.

## **Name**

Occasionally, the Kingdom of Great Britain is given the alternative name of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain*, which is often shortened to *United Kingdom*. There is substantial debate over whether the latter name is acceptable. The Treaty of Union refers to the *United Kingdom of Great Britain* in several places: it is argued that the word "United" is only an adjective, and not part of the style, citing the subsequent Acts of Union themselves, which explicitly state the name of the new state: that England and Scotland were "united into One Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain".

The name "United Kingdom" is sometimes preferred for purposes of continuity, particularly in the military and colonial spheres. At the time of the Act of Union 1800, which unambiguously styled the new state as the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland", the British were embroiled in the Great French War and the British Empire possessed many colonies in North America, India, and Australia. Some who would otherwise prefer the term "Kingdom of Great Britain" thus use "United Kingdom" to avoid using two different names for a single military and colonial power, which may confuse the discussion.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What are the other names of the country?
3. What are the capitals of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland?
4. What are the main political parties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain?
5. How many overseas territories does the UK have?
6. What Houses does the Parliament consist of?
7. How are elections held in Great Britain?
8. What is the largest part of the UK?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

located off the northwestern coast, linked to, seat of government, consisting of, governed by, respectively, remnants of the British Empire, former colonies, a recognized nuclear weapons state, an uncoded constitution, international treaties, judge-made case law, were embroiled, confuse the discussion, seats available, the previous general election, obtain the confidence of a majority.

### ***III. Complete the following list:***

Country	Person	Adjective	Nationality
Englandd	an Englishman	English	the English
Wales			
Scotland			
Ireland			
Germany			
Japan			
France			

Spain			
USA			
Canada			
Italy			
New Zealand			
Australia			
Russia			

**IV. Choose the appropriate word from the list according to the definition:** *Capital, Cockney, nation, accent, population, Cabinet, ancestor.*

1. The total number of people who live in a particular country
2. The way of speaking typically used by native of the east End of London
3. A large community of people, sharing a common history, culture, and language, and living in a particular territory under one government
4. Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister
5. A national, local or individual way of pronouncing words
6. The main city of any country where the government is situated
7. Any of the people from somebody is descended, especially those more remote than their grandmother or grandfather.

**V. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_ state.
2. Northern Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_ of the UK with a land border, sharing it with the Republic of Ireland.
3. The UK is \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea.
4. The largest island, Great Britain, is \_\_\_\_\_ France by the Channel Tunnel.

5. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and unitary state \_\_\_\_\_ of four countries.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ a parliamentary system with its seat of government in London.
7. The UK is a \_\_\_\_\_ country, with the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP.
8. The United Kingdom has an \_\_\_\_\_ as do only two other countries in the world.
9. The Parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster has \_\_\_\_\_ an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords.
10. The position of Prime Minister, the UK's head of government, belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Member of Parliament who can \_\_\_\_\_ of a majority in the House of Commons.
12. The UK's three \_\_\_\_\_ are the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, and the Liberal Democrats.
13. General Elections are \_\_\_\_\_ the Monarch when the Prime Minister so advises.
14. The British Empire \_\_\_\_\_ many colonies in North America, India, and Australia.
15. Occasionally, the Kingdom of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

**VI.     *Ask your classmates any types of questions about events described in the following passage: “The UK has a parliamentary government based on the Westminster system”.***

**VII.    *Write an essay on “East or West – home is best”.***

## **Text 2. History of the United Kingdom of Great Britain**

On 1 May 1707, the Kingdom of Great Britain was created by the political union of the Kingdom of England (which included Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland. This event was the result of the Treaty of Union that was agreed on 22 July 1706, and then ratified by both the Parliament of England and Parliament of Scotland each passing an Act of Union in 1707. Almost a century later, the Kingdom of Ireland, already under English control by 1691, merged with the Kingdom of Great Britain to form the United Kingdom with the passing of the Act of Union 1800. Although England and Scotland had been separate states prior to 1707, they had been in personal union since the Union of the Crowns in 1603, when James VI King of Scots had inherited the throne of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland and moved his court from Edinburgh to London.

Territories that were at one time part of the British Empire. Current British Overseas Territories are underlined in red. In its first century, the United Kingdom played an important role in developing Western ideas of the parliamentary system as well as making significant contributions to literature, the arts, and science. The UK-led Industrial Revolution transformed the country and fueled the growing British Empire. During this time, the UK, like other great powers was involved in colonial exploitation, including the Atlantic slave trade, although with the passing of the Slave Trade Act in 1807 the UK took a leading role in combating the trade in slaves.

After the defeat of Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars, the UK emerged as the principal naval power of the 19th century and remained an eminent power into the mid-20th century. The British Empire expanded to its maximum size by 1921, gaining the League of Nations mandate over former German and Ottoman colonies after World War I. One year later, the British Broadcasting Company was created. It subsequently became the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and went on to become the world's first large-scale international broadcasting network.

Disputes within Ireland over the terms of Irish Home Rule led eventually to the partition of the island in 1921. Concurrently, victory for Sinn Féin in the 1918 General Election, followed by a war of independence in Ireland led to Dominion status for the Irish Free State in 1922 with Northern Ireland opting to be part of the UK. As a result, in 1927, the formal name of the UK was changed to its current name, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Great Depression broke out at a time when the UK was still far from having recovered from the effects of the World War I. The United Kingdom was one of the Allies of World War II. Following the defeat of its European allies in the first year of the war, the United Kingdom continued the fight against Germany in the aerial campaign known as the Battle of Britain. After the victory, the UK was among the powers to help plan the postwar world. World War II left the United Kingdom financially damaged. However, Marshall Aid and costly loans taken from both the United States and Canada helped the UK on the road to recovery.

The immediate post-war years saw the establishment of the Welfare State, including among the world's first and most comprehensive public health services. Changes in government policy also brought people from all over the Commonwealth to create a multiethnic Britain. Although the new postwar limits of Britain's political role were confirmed by the Suez Crisis of 1956, the international spread of the English language meant the continuing influence of its literature and culture, while from the 1960s its popular culture also found influence abroad.

Following a period of global economic slowdown and industrial strife in the 1970s, the 1980s saw the inflow of substantial North Sea oil revenues and economic growth. The premiership of Margaret Thatcher marked a significant change of direction from the post-war political and economic consensus; a path that has continued under the New Labour governments of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown since 1997.

The Kingdom of Great Britain (also known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain) was a sovereign state in northwest Europe, in existence from 1707 to 1801. It was created by the merger of the Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England, under the Acts of Union 1707, to create a single kingdom encompassing the whole of the island of Great Britain and its minor outlying islands, excluding Ireland – which remained a separate jurisdiction under the British crown. A single parliament and government, based in Westminster, controlled the new kingdom. The kingdoms had shared the same monarch since James VI, King of Scots became King of England in 1603 following the death of Queen Elizabeth I.

The Kingdom of Great Britain was superseded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, when the Kingdom of Ireland was merged with it with the enactment of the Act of Union (1800) following the suppression of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

## **Political structure**

The kingdoms of England and Scotland were separate states from the 9th century but came into personal union in 1603 when James VI of Scotland succeeded his cousin Elizabeth I as James I of England. Though remaining separate states, this Union of the Crowns meant that the whole of the island of Great Britain was ruled by a single monarch with two titles (King of England and King of Scots), and two parliaments, except during the Interregnum and during the joint reign of William and Mary, who jointly reigned over both Kingdoms. This changed with the Acts of Union 1707, from when the monarch of Great Britain ruled by the power of a single unified Crown of Great Britain and of a single unified parliament. The succession to the throne of England, Ireland and Scotland was determined by the English Act of Settlement, rather than the Scottish equivalent, the Act of Security as this was part of the terms agreed in the 1706 Treaty of Union and put into effect with the two Acts of Union the following year. The adoption of the Act of Settlement required that the heir to the English throne be a Protestant descendant of Sophia of Hanover, effecting the future Hanoverian succession.

Legislative power was vested in the Parliament of Great Britain, which replaced the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland. As with the modern Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Great Britain included three elements: the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the Crown-in-Parliament. England and Scotland were given seats in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the new parliament. Although Scotland's representation in both houses was smaller than its population indicated it should have been, representation in parliament was at that time based not on population but on taxation, and Scotland was given a greater number of seats than its share of taxation warranted. Under the terms of the union, Scotland sent 16 representative peers to the Lords and elected 45 members to the Commons, with the rest being sent from England and Wales.

## **Britain in the 18th century**

England and the Netherlands entered the Nine Years' War as allies, but the conflict – waged in Europe and overseas between France, Spain and the Anglo-Dutch alliance – left the English a stronger colonial power than the Dutch, who were forced to devote a larger proportion of their military budget on the costly land war in Europe. The 18th century would see

England (after 1707, Britain) rise to be the world's dominant colonial power, and France becoming its main rival on the imperial stage.

The death of Charles II of Spain on Nov. 1, 1700 and his bequeathal of Spain and its colonial empire to Philippe of Anjou, a grandson of the King of France, raised the prospect of the unification of France, Spain and their respective colonies, an unacceptable state of affairs for Britain and the other powers of Europe. In 1701, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands sided with the Holy Roman Empire against Spain and France in the War of the Spanish Succession. The conflict, which France and Spain were to lose, lasted until 1714. At the concluding peace Treaty of Utrecht, Philip renounced his and his descendants' right to the French throne. Spain lost its empire in Europe, and though it kept its empire in the Americas and the Philippines, it was irreversibly weakened as a power. The British Empire was territorially enlarged: from France, Britain gained Newfoundland and Acadia, and from Spain, Gibraltar and Minorca. Gibraltar, which is still a British overseas territory to this day, became a critical naval base and allowed Britain to control the Atlantic entry and exit point to the Mediterranean.

Deeper political integration of Britain had been a key policy of Queen Anne (reigned 1702–14), the last Stuart monarch of England and Scotland and the only Stuart monarch of the Kingdom of Great Britain). Under the aegis of the Queen and her advisors a Treaty of Union was drawn up, and negotiations between England and Scotland began in earnest in 1706. The Acts of Union received royal assent in 1707, uniting the separate Parliaments and crowns of England and Scotland and forming the Kingdom of Great Britain. Anne became formally the first occupant of the unified British throne and in line with Article 22 of the Treaty of Union, Scotland sent 45 MPs to the new parliament of Great Britain.

The Seven Years' War, which began in 1754, was the first war waged on a global scale, fought in Europe, India, North America, the Caribbean, the Philippines and coastal Africa. The signing of the Treaty of Paris (1763) had important consequences for Britain and its empire. In North America, France's future as a colonial power there was effectively ended with the ceding of New France to Britain (leaving a sizeable French-speaking population under British control) and Louisiana to Spain. Spain ceded Florida to Britain. In India, the Carnatic War had left France still in control of its enclaves but with military restrictions and an obligation to support British client states, effectively leaving the future of India to Britain. The



British victory over France in the Seven Years War therefore left Britain as the world's dominant colonial power.

During the 1760s and 1770s, relations between the Thirteen Colonies and Britain became increasingly strained, primarily because of resentment of the British Parliament's ability to tax American colonists without their consent. Disagreement turned to violence and in 1775 the American Revolutionary War began. The following year, the colonists declared the independence of the United States and with economical and naval assistance from France, would go on to win the war in 1783.

The loss of the United States, at the time Britain's most populous colony, is seen by historians as the event defining the transition between the "first" and "second" empires, in which Britain shifted its attention away from the Americas to Asia, the Pacific and later Africa. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, had argued that colonies were redundant, and that free trade should replace the old mercantilist policies that had characterised the first period of colonial expansion, dating back to the protectionism of Spain and Portugal. The growth of trade between the newly independent United States and Britain after 1783 confirmed Smith's view that political control was not necessary for economic success.

During its first century of operation, the focus of the British East India Company had been trade, not the building of an empire in India. Company interests turned from trade to territory during the 18th century as the Mughal Empire declined in power and the British East India Company struggled with its French counterpart, during the Carnatic Wars of the 1740s and 1750s. The Battle of Plassey, which saw the British, led by Robert Clive, defeat the French and their Indian allies, left the Company in control of Bengal and a major military and political power in India. In the following decades it gradually increased the size of the territories under its control, either ruling directly or indirectly via local puppet rulers under the threat of force of the Indian Army, 80% of which was composed of native Indian sepoys.

In 1770, James Cook had discovered the eastern coast of Australia whilst on a scientific voyage to the South Pacific. In 1778, Joseph Banks, Cook's botanist on the voyage, presented evidence to the government on the suitability of Botany Bay for the establishment of a penal settlement, and in 1787 the first shipment of convicts set sail, arriving in 1788.

At the threshold to the 19th century, Britain was challenged again by France under Napoleon, in a struggle that, unlike previous wars, represented a contest of ideologies between the two nations. It was not only

Britain's position on the world stage that was threatened: Napoleon threatened invasion of Britain itself, and with it, a fate similar to the countries of continental Europe that his armies had overrun. The Napoleonic Wars were therefore ones that Britain invested large amounts of capital and resources to win. French ports were blockaded by the Royal Navy, which won a decisive victory over the French fleet at Trafalgar in 1805.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. When was the Kingdom of Great Britain created?
2. When was the formal name of the UK changed to its current name, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
3. Why did the relations between the UK and The Thirteen Colonies become increasingly strained?
4. When did the American Revolutionary War begin?
5. What was the political situation like in Great Britain at the threshold to the 19th century?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

consequences for Britain and its empire, separate states, threatened, ratified by, under English control, confirmed by, declared the independence, to support, significant contributions, similar, play an important role, a decisive victory, broke out, fueled the growing British Empire, therefore, contest, at the threshold to the 19th century, remained a separate jurisdiction under the British crown, populous colony, to decline.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. On 1 May 1707, the Kingdom of Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ by the political union of the Kingdom of England (which included Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland.
2. James VI King of Scots \_\_\_\_\_ the throne of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland and moved his court from Edinburgh to London.

3. The United Kingdom \_\_\_\_\_ in developing Western ideas of the parliamentary system as well as making significant contributions to literature, the arts, and science.
4. After the defeat of Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars, the UK emerged as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 19th century and remained an eminent power into the mid-20th century.
5. However, Marshall Aid and costly loans \_\_\_\_\_ both the United States and Canada helped the UK on the road to recovery.
6. Changes in government policy also \_\_\_\_\_ people from all over the Commonwealth to create a multiethnic Britain.
7. Although the new postwar limits of Britain's political role \_\_\_\_\_ by the Suez Crisis of 1956, the international spread of the English language meant the continuing influence of its literature and culture, while from the 1960s its popular culture also found influence abroad.
8. The kingdoms of England and Scotland were \_\_\_\_\_ from the 9th century.
9. Britain was ruled by a \_\_\_\_\_ with two titles (King of England and King of Scots).
10. The succession to the throne of England, Ireland and Scotland \_\_\_\_\_ by the English Act of Settlement.
11. Legislative power was \_\_\_\_\_ in the Parliament of Great Britain, which replaced the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland.
12. England and the Netherlands \_\_\_\_\_ the Nine Years' War as allies.
13. The 18th century would see England (after 1707, Britain) rise to be the world's dominant colonial power, and France becoming its \_\_\_\_\_ on the imperial stage.
14. During the 1760s and 1770s, relations between the Thirteen Colonies and Britain became \_\_\_\_\_, primarily because of resentment of the British Parliament's ability to tax American colonists without their consent.

15. The growth of trade between the \_\_\_\_\_ United States and Britain after 1783 confirmed Smith's view that political control was not necessary for economic success.
16. Company interests \_\_\_\_\_ trade to territory during the 18th century as the Mughal Empire declined in power and the British East India Company struggled with its French counterpart, during the Carnatic Wars of the 1740s and 1750s.
17. At the threshold to the 19th century, Britain \_\_\_\_\_ again by France under Napoleon, in a struggle that, unlike previous wars, represented a contest of ideologies between the two nations.

**IV.     *Make up different types of questions to the following passage:***

‘After the defeat of Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars, the UK emerged as the principal naval power of the 19th century’.

**V.       *Underline the sentences in the text with Passive Voice.***

**VI.      *Find out some information about James Cook and write an essay.***

**VII.     *Have a discussion on: ‘The role of British kings in the history of England in the 18<sup>th</sup> century’.***

**Text 3. England**

England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west; the Irish Sea is to the north-west, the Celtic Sea to the south west and the North Sea to the east, with the English Channel to the south separating it from continental Europe. The mainland of England consists of the central and southern part of the island of Great Britain in the North Atlantic, but England also includes over 100 smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly and the Isle of Wight.

The area now called England has been settled by people of various cultures for about 35,000 years, but it takes its name from the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes who settled during the 5th and 6th centuries. England became a unified state in AD 927, and since the Age of Discovery, which

began during the 15th century, has had a significant cultural and legal impact on the wider world. The English language, the Anglican Church, and English law – the basis for the common law legal systems of many other countries around the world – developed in England, and the country's parliamentary system of government has been widely adopted by other nations. The Industrial Revolution began in 18th-century England, transforming its society into the world's first industrialized nation, and its Royal Society laid the foundations of modern experimental science.

Lowlands are common for English terrain, however there are uplands in the north (for example, the Lake District, Pennines, and Yorkshire Moors) and in the south and south west (for example, Dartmoor, the Cotswolds, and the North and South Downs). London, England's capital, is the largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom and the largest urban zone in the European Union by most measures. England's population is about 51 million, around 84% of the population of the United Kingdom, and is largely concentrated in London, the South East and conurbations in the Midlands, the North West, the North East and Yorkshire, which developed as major industrial regions during the 19th century.

The Kingdom of England – which after 1284 included Wales – was a sovereign state until 1 May 1707, when the Acts of Union put into effect the terms agreed in the Treaty of Union the previous year, resulting in a political union with the Kingdom of Scotland to create the new Kingdom of Great Britain. In 1800, Great Britain was united with Ireland through another Act of Union to become the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1922 the Irish Free State was established as a separate dominion, but the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act in 1927 reincorporated into the kingdom six Irish counties to officially create the current United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text.***

1. Where is England situated?
2. What parts does England consist of?
3. Who settled in England in the 5<sup>th</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> centuries?
4. When was the Kingdom of England a sovereign state?
5. When did the Industrial revolution begin?
6. When was Great Britain united with Ireland?
7. How was the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formed?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

To share, borders, separating from, to include, to settle, various, to take its name from, tribes, a unified state, foundation of modern experimental science, society, kingdom, to create, the largest metropolitan area, put into effect, terms, basis for the common law legal systems agree, common, major industrial region, current, to develop.

### ***III. Translate the following sentences with Passive Voice constructions in the text into Russian:***

1. The area now called England has been settled by people of various cultures for about 35,000 years.
2. The country's parliamentary system of government has been widely adopted by other nations.
3. Around 84% of the population of the United Kingdom, and is largely concentrated in London.
4. In 1800, Great Britain was united with Ireland through another Act of Union to become the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
5. In 1922 the Irish Free State was established as a separate dominion.

### ***IV. Give a brief description of England to your classmate.***

Complete the sentences with the words from the text:

1. England is a country that is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The area now called England has been settled by people of various cultures for about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. England became a unified state in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The English language, the Anglican Church, and English law – the basis for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. London, England's capital, is the largest metropolitan area in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Lowlands are common for \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Kingdom of England – which after 1284 included Wales – was a sovereign state \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. England's population is about \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In 1800, Great Britain was united with Ireland \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In 1922 the Irish Free State was established as \_\_\_\_\_.

**V. What are the nouns of the following verbs in the text?**

to unite

to discuss

to invent

to excite

to separate

to establish

to settle

to develop

to concentrate

to create

to agree

**VI. Write an essay on 'London – the capital of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland'.**

## **Text 4. London**

London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom. A major settlement for two millennia, its history goes back to its founding by the Romans, who called it Londinium. London's core, the ancient City of London, the 'square mile', retains its mediaeval boundaries. Since at least the nineteenth century, the name "London" has also referred to the metropolis developed around it. Today, the bulk of this conurbation forms the London region and the Greater London administrative area, with its own elected mayor and assembly.

London is a major global city and one of the world's largest financial centres. Central London is home to the headquarters of most of the UK's top 100 listed companies and more than 100 of Europe's 500 largest. London's influence in politics, finance, education, entertainment, media, fashion, the arts and culture in general contributes to its global position. It is a major tourist destination for both domestic and overseas visitors. London hosted the 1908 and 1948 Summer Olympics and will host the 2012 Summer Olympics. London contains four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London; the historic settlement of Greenwich; the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; and the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church.

London has a diverse range of peoples, cultures, and religions, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries. In July 2007 it had an official population of 7,556,900 within the boundaries of Greater London, making it the most populous municipality in the European Union. The Greater London Urban Area (the second largest in the EU) has a population of 8,278,251, while the metropolitan area (the 2nd largest in the EU) has an estimated total population of between 12 million and 14 million. The London Underground network, administered by Transport for London, is the most extensive underground railway network in the world, London Heathrow Airport is the world's busiest airport by number of international passengers and the airspace is the busiest of any urban centre in the world.

London's vast urban area is often described using a set of district names, such as Bloomsbury, Mayfair, Wembley and Whitechapel. These are either informal designations, reflect the names of villages that have been absorbed by sprawl, or are superseded administrative units such as parishes or former boroughs. Such names have remained in use through tradition, each referring to a local area with its own distinctive character, but without current official boundaries. Since 1965 Greater London has been divided



into 32 London boroughs in addition to the ancient City of London. The City of London is the main financial district and Canary Wharf has recently developed into a new financial and commercial hub, in the Docklands to the east.

The West End is London's main entertainment and shopping district, attracting tourists. West London includes expensive residential areas where properties can sell for tens of millions of pounds. The average price for properties in Kensington and Chelsea is £894,000 with similar average outlay in most of Central London. The East End is the area closest to the original Port of London, known for its high immigrant population, as well as for being one of the poorest areas in London. The surrounding East London area saw much of London's early industrial development; now, brownfield sites throughout the area are being redeveloped as part of the Thames Gateway including the London Riverside and Lower Lea Valley, which is being developed into the Olympic Park for the 2012 Olympics.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Why is London one of the largest financial centers of the world?
2. How many districts are in London?
3. What is the City famous for?
4. What famous places of interest are situated in London?
5. What is the West End famous for?
6. What is the population of London?
7. What is the busiest airport in London?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

a major settlement, go back, early industrial development, ancient, retains, including, mediaeval boundaries, closest to, throughout the area, divide into, designations, the bulk, the average price for properties, to host, an estimated total population, a new financial and commercial hub, main entertainment and shopping district, the world's busiest airport, to attract tourists.

**III. Write in English a summary of the paragraph: ‘The West End is London's main entertainment and shopping district, attracting tourists’.**

**IV. Complete the sentences with the words from the text:**

1. London is the capital of England and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Its history goes back to its founding by the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. London is a major global city and one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Central London is home to the headquarters of most of the UK's top 100 listed companies and more than \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Today, the bulk of this conurbation forms the London region and the Greater London administrative area, with its own \_\_\_\_\_.
6. London contains four \_\_\_\_\_.
7. London hosted the 1908 and 1948 Summer Olympics and will host \_\_\_\_\_.
8. London's vast urban area is often described using a set of district names, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The London Underground network, administered by Transport for London, is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The City of London is the main financial district \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The West End is London's main entertainment and shopping district, \_\_\_\_\_.
12. West London includes expensive residential areas where properties can sell for tens of millions of pounds \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The average price for properties in Kensington and Chelsea is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The East End is the area closest to \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The surrounding East London area saw much of \_\_\_\_\_.

**V. Ask your classmates any types of questions about events described in the following passage: ‘London's vast urban area is often described using a set of district names, such as Bloomsbury, Mayfair, Wembley and Whitechapel.’**

**VI. Choose the correct preposition.**

1. Why do you insist \_\_\_\_\_ our returning back home?  
*at/ in/ on*
2. We had some difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ finding the right candidate for this job.  
*at/ in/ on*
3. My friend is really good \_\_\_\_\_ driving cars.  
*at/ in/ on*
4. I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_ keeping you waiting.  
*of/ for/ to*
5. The hungry boy was accused \_\_\_\_\_ stealing apples.  
*of/ for/ to*
6. Are you keen \_\_\_\_\_ singing?  
*of/ on/ with*
7. The poor teacher is fed up \_\_\_\_\_ repeating the same thing over and over again.  
*of/ on/ with*
8. We won \_\_\_\_\_ finding the shortest way out.  
*in/ to/ by*
9. There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ telling the truth.  
*in/ to/ by*
10. What does your mother have \_\_\_\_\_ our going to the club?  
*by/ against/ to*
11. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ going out. Would you like to join me?  
*like/ to/ for*
12. Touch your toes \_\_\_\_\_ bending your knees.  
*like/ with/ without*
13. This is a device \_\_\_\_\_ making coffee.  
*to/ for/ of*
14. In spite \_\_\_\_\_ facing problems he kept on smiling.  
*to/ for/ of*
15. I am sick and tired \_\_\_\_\_ doing this work.  
*of/ for/ with*

16. What would you say \_\_\_\_\_ making a barbecue?  
*for/ to/ of*
17. They are not interested \_\_\_\_\_ investing their money into our business.  
*on/ at/ in*
18. We are looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ hearing from you as soon as possible.  
*- / to/ for*
19. What else can you do \_\_\_\_\_ mending cars?  
*to/ like/ besides*
20. I am thinking \_\_\_\_\_ finding a new job.  
*off/ on/ to*

**VII. Have a discussion on the following topic:**

‘London is one of the most expensive cities in the world’.

**Text 5. Places of interest in London**

***Buckingham Palace***

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the sovereign, and was first opened to the public in 1993. Entry to Buckingham Palace is via Ambassador's Court on Buckingham Palace Road.

The History of Buckingham Palace began in 1702 when the Duke of Buckingham had it built as his London home. The Duke's son sold the house in 1761 to George III, it was renamed “Queen's House” in 1774 as Queen Charlotte resided there. When it passed to George IV in 1820, there were made alterations to the palace. The main block was retained but a new suite of rooms was added facing west into the garden, doubling the size of the building.

Queen Victoria was the first monarch to take up residence in Buckingham Palace in 1837. Once again extensive changes took place, one of these was to have the huge arched gateway removed to Tyburn, where it remains, known as Marble Arch.

Today Buckingham Palace is used not only as the home of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, but also for the administrative work for the monarchy. It is here in the state apartments that Her Majesty receives and

entertains guests invited to the Palace. During the summer, the Changing of the Guard takes place at the front of the Palace.

### ***Big Ben***

Big Ben is one of London's best-known landmarks, and looks most spectacular at night when the clock faces are illuminated. You even know when parliament is in session, because a light shines above the clock face. The four dials of the clock are 23 feet square, the minute hand is 14 feet long and the figures are 2 feet high. Minutely regulated with a stack of coins placed on the huge pendulum, Big Ben is an excellent timekeeper, which has rarely stopped.

The name Big Ben actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hung within. The bell was named after the first commissioner of works, Sir Benjamin Hall.

This bell came originally from the old Palace of Westminster, it was given to the Dean of St. Paul's by William III.

Before returning to Westminster to hang in its present home, it was refashioned in Whitechapel in 1858. The BBC first broadcast the chimes on the 31st December 1923 – there is an microphone in the turret connected to Broadcasting House.

During the Second World War in 1941, an incendiary bomb destroyed the Commons chamber of the Houses of Parliament, but the clock tower remained intact and Big Ben continued to keep time and strike away the hours, its unique sound was broadcast to the nation and around the world, a welcome reassurance of hope to all who heard it.

There are even cells within the clock tower where Members of Parliament can be imprisoned for a breach of parliamentary privilege, though this is rare; the last recorded case was in 1880.

The tower is not open to the general public, but those with a "special interest" may arrange a visit to the top of the Clock Tower through their local.

### ***The Tower***

Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the Tower of London (and historically as The Tower), is a historic fortress and scheduled monument in central London, England, on the north bank of the River Thames. It is located within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and is separated from the eastern edge of the City of London by the open

space known as Tower Hill. It is the oldest building used by the British government.

The Tower of London is often identified with the White Tower, the original stark square fortress built by William the Conqueror in 1078. However, the tower as a whole is a complex of several buildings set within two concentric rings of defensive walls and moat.

The tower's primary function was a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison (particularly for high status and royal prisoners, such as the Princes in the Tower and the future Queen Elizabeth I). This last use has led to the phrase "sent to the Tower" (meaning "imprisoned"). It has also served as a place of execution and torture, an armoury, a treasury, a zoo, the Royal Mint, a public records office, an observatory, and since 1303, the home of the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom.

Today the Tower of London is cared for by an independent charity, Historic Royal Palaces, which receives no funding from the Government or the Crown.

The Tower is located in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, at the eastern boundary of the City of London financial district, adjacent to the River Thames and Tower Bridge. Between the river and the Tower is Tower Wharf, a freely accessible walkway with views of the river, tower and bridge.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. When did the history of the Buckingham Palace begin?
2. What is the Buckingham Palace?
3. Who lives in the Buckingham Palace?
4. What is Big Ben?
5. Where is it situated?
6. What is the Tower of London famous for?
7. Where is it situated?
8. What was the primary tower's purpose?

## ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

the official London residence, opened to the public, the Duke of Buckingham, to reside, palace, the main block, retain, a new suite of rooms, to add, facing west, to take up, remains, huge arched gateway, remove, the state apartments, to receive, to entertain guests, to take place, to invite, landmarks, spectacular, to illuminate, to shine, clock face, dials, stack of coins, to come originally from, fortress, a scheduled monument, broadcast, dean, armoury, treasure, chimes, defensive walls.

## ***III. Translate the following sentences with Passive Voice constructions from the text:***

1. Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the sovereign, and **was first opened** to the public in 1993.
2. When it passed to George IV in 1820, there **were made** alterations to the palace.
3. The main block **was retained** but a new suite of rooms **was added** facing west into the garden, doubling the size of the building.
4. Today Buckingham Palace **is used** not only as the home of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, but also for the administrative work for the monarchy.
5. The bell **was named** after the first commissioner of works, Sir Benjamin Hall.
6. This bell came originally from the old Palace of Westminster, it **was given** to the Dean of St. Paul's by William III.
7. Before returning to Westminster to hang in its present home, it **was refashioned** in Whitechapel in 1858.

8. Houses of Parliament, but the clock tower remained intact and Big Ben continued to keep time and strike away the hours, its unique sound **was broadcast** to the nation and around the world, a welcome reassurance of hope to all who heard it.
9. It is located within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and **is separated** from the eastern edge of the City of London by the open space known as Tower Hill.
10. The Tower of London **is** often **identified** with the White Tower.
11. There are even cells within the clock tower where Members of Parliament can **be imprisoned** for a breach of parliamentary privilege, though this is rare; the last recorded case was in 1880.
12. Today the Tower of London **is cared** for by an independent charity, Historic Royal Palaces, which receives no funding from the Government or the Crown.

*IV. Write an essay on 'The most famous places of interest in London'.*

*V. Explain these expressions:*

to the public, to take up, landmarks, in session, commissioner of works, broadcast, refashion.



## **Text 6. Living in Scotland**

### **Where it is**

Scotland is the UK's most northern country and has around 790 islands off its coasts – 130 of which have people living on them. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, beautiful beaches and lochs, which are fresh water lakes. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland including the most famous one, Loch Ness.

It has a population of just over five million people which is about 8.5 per cent of the whole UK population. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland's population live in the Central Belt, where both the largest city (Glasgow) and the capital city (Edinburgh) are located.

### **Festivals and music**

Scotland also hosts one of the biggest arts festivals in the world. This is commonly known as the Edinburgh Festival but is actually made up of a number of different festivals which happen at different times of the year, though many do take place in August and September. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children's Festival and the Edinburgh Mela which is an intercultural festival.

Musically it has recently produced bands Travis and Franz Ferdinand and other famous Scots include Ewan McGregor, Sean Connery and JK Rowling.

### **Political devolution**

In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened, the first for over 300 years as Scotland had been governed from London. Scottish Parliamentary responsibilities include health, education and local government.

### **Stereotypes**

Stereotypical images of Scotland often focus on things like tartan, kilts, heather and haggis as well as the scenery. These are all still a part of the country but contemporary Scotland is building a name for itself in other areas, such as its thriving computer games industry.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Scotland situated?
2. How many islands does Scotland consist of?
3. What is the capital of Scotland?
4. What are the largest cities in Scotland?
5. When was the Scottish Parliament opened?
6. What are the responsibilities of the Parliament?
7. What are stereotypical images of Scotland?
8. What famous Scots can you name?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

well-known, stunning landscapes, beautiful beaches and lochs, fresh water lakes, arts festivals, commonly known, actually, make up, a number of different festivals, happen, take place, recently, to produce, bands, devolution, to govern from, local government, responsibilities, stereotypical images, scenery, contemporary, thriving computer games industry, famous, include.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. Scotland is the UK's most northern country and has around 790 islands \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, beautiful beaches and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It has a population of just over five million people which \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland's population live in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Scotland also hosts one of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children's Festival and \_\_\_\_.

8. In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Scottish Parliamentary responsibilities include health \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Stereotypical images of Scotland often focus on things \_\_\_\_\_.
11. These are all still a part of the country but contemporary Scotland \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Festivals in Russia'.**

**V. Vocabulary. Give synonyms for the following words.**

stunning landscapes

beautiful beaches

well-known

to take place

to make up

*different* festivals

it has recently produced

focus

stereotypical images

thriving industry

**Text 5. Wales**

Wales is a country that is part of the United Kingdom, bordered by England to its east and the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea to its west. It has an estimated population of three million and is officially bilingual with the Welsh and English languages having equal status. The Welsh language is an important element of Welsh culture. Its decline has reversed over recent years, with Welsh speakers estimated to be around 20% of the population of Wales.

During the Iron Age and early medieval period, Wales was inhabited by the Celtic Britons. A distinct Welsh national identity emerged in the centuries after the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the 5th century and Wales is

regarded as one of the modern Celtic nations today. Llywelyn the Great founded the Principality of Wales in 1216. Owain Glyndŵr briefly restored independence to what was to become modern Wales, in the early 15th century. Wales was subsequently annexed by England under the Laws in Wales Acts 1535–1542, creating the legal entity now known as England and Wales. Distinctive Welsh politics developed in the 19th century and, in 1881, the Welsh Sunday Closing Act became the first legislation applied exclusively to Wales. In 1999, the National Assembly for Wales was created, which holds responsibility for a range of devolved matters.

Traditionally, the British Royal Family have bestowed the courtesy title of "Prince of Wales" upon the male heir apparent of the reigning monarch. Wales is sometimes referred to as the "Principality of Wales" or just the "principality", although this has no modern geographical or constitutional basis.

In 1955, Cardiff was proclaimed as the capital of Wales. It is the country's most populous city with a population of 317,500. For a period, it was the biggest coal port in the world. Two-thirds of the population of Wales lives in South Wales, with another concentration in eastern North Wales. Tourists visiting Wales have been drawn to Wales' "wild ... and picturesque" landscapes. From the late 19th century onwards, Wales acquired its popular image as the "land of song," attributable in part to the revival of the eisteddfod tradition.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Wales situated?
2. What is the population of Wales?
3. How many official languages are there in Wales?
4. Who inhabited Wales during the Iron Age and early medieval period?
5. When was Wales subsequently annexed by England, creating the legal entity now known as England and Wales?
6. What is the capital of Wales?
7. Where do the most of population of Wales live?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

bordered by, estimated population, populous city, equal status, decline, inhabited by, medieval, national identity, to emerge, legislation, to apply, exclusively, to proclaim, creating the legal entity, to hold responsibility, courtesy, revival of the eisteddfod tradition, picturesque landscapes, to acquire its popular image.

**III. Explain the following proverbs in a single sentence.**

Live and learn;

Tastes differ;

Live and learn;

Not all that glitters is gold;

Practice makes perfect.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Places of interest in Russia'.**

**V. Give a brief description of Wales to your classmate.**

**Text 6. Northern Ireland**

Northern Ireland is one of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Situated in the north-east of the island of Ireland, it shares a border with the Republic of Ireland to the south and west. At the time of the 2001 UK Census, its population was 1,685,000, constituting about 30% of the island's total population and about 3% of the population of the United Kingdom.

Northern Ireland consists of six of the nine counties of the Irish province of Ulster. It was created as a distinct division of the United Kingdom on 3 May 1921 under the Government of Ireland Act 1920, though its constitutional roots lie in the 1800 Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. For over 50 years it had its own devolved government and

parliament. These institutions were suspended in 1972 and abolished in 1973. Repeated attempts to restore self-government finally resulted in the establishment of the present-day Northern Ireland Executive and Northern Ireland Assembly. The Assembly operates on consociational democracy principles requiring cross-community support.

Northern Ireland was for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict – the Troubles – which was caused by divisions between nationalists, who are predominantly Roman Catholic, and unionists, who are predominantly Protestant. Unionists want Northern Ireland to remain as a part of the United Kingdom, while nationalists wish for it to be politically reunited with the rest of Ireland, independent of British rule. Since the signing of the "Good Friday Agreement" in 1998, most of the paramilitary groups involved in the Troubles have ceased their armed campaigns.

Due to its unique history, the issue of the symbolism, name and description of Northern Ireland is complex, and similarly the issue of citizenship and identity. In general, Unionists consider themselves British and Nationalists see themselves as Irish, though these identities are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Northern Ireland situated?
2. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
3. What is the population of Northern Ireland?
4. How many counties of the Irish province of Ulster does Northern Ireland consist of?
5. What are Northern Ireland Executive and Northern Ireland Assembly?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

to share a border with, distinct division, to abolish, requiring cross-community support, in general, mutually exclusive, citizenship, independent of British rule, ethno-political conflict, attempts to restore self-government, democracy principles.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Northern Ireland is one of the four countries \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Northern Ireland consists of six of the nine counties \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It was created as a distinct division of the United Kingdom \_\_\_\_\_.
4. For over 50 years it had its own \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Repeated attempts to restore self-government finally resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Unionists want Northern Ireland to remain as a part of the United Kingdom, while nationalists \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In general, Unionists consider themselves British and Nationalists see themselves as Irish, though \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Discuss the situation in Northern Ireland with your classmates.**

**V. Write an essay on 'Cultural life in England'.**

**Text 7. Modern British Families**

Father leaves for work in the morning after breakfast. The two children take the bus to school, and mother stays at home cooking and cleaning until father and the kids return home in the evening. This is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain. But is it true today? The answer is – no! The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of families in Britain, and the traditional model is no longer true in many cases.

The biggest change has been caused by divorce. As many as 2 out of 3 marriages now end in divorce, leading to a situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays.

There has also been a huge rise in the number of mothers who work. The large rise in divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. Even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an

increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. In addition, women are no longer happy to stay at home raising children, and many have careers earning as much as or even more than men.

There has also been a sharp increase in the number of single mothers, particularly among teenagers. Many of their children grow up never knowing their fathers, and some people feel the lack of a male role model has a damaging effect on their lives.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a career and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it's no longer seen as a bad thing for the children. As for children themselves, some argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so they are used to dealing with strangers and mixing with other children. So while the traditional model of a family may no longer be true in modern Britain, the modern family continues to raise happy, successful children.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What is a typical picture of a happy family living in Great Britain?
2. Why is there a sharp increase in the number of mothers who work?
3. What are the problems of working mothers in the UK?
4. What childcare facilities are there in the UK?
5. Why and how often do many marriages end in divorce?
6. Why do single mothers have to have a career?
7. How do divorces influence British families?
8. How often do children meet with their fathers if their parents divorced?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

traditional picture, traditional model, enormous changes, modern, caused by divorce, a huge rise, to support, lead, to a situation, in order to survive, particularly, in addition, an increase in childcare facilities, raising children,



nurseries, grow up, good salary, argue, independent and mature, marriages, successful children, both parents, true, to mix, to deal with.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The biggest change has been \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As many as 2 out of 3 marriages \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There has also been a huge rise in the number of mothers \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive \_\_\_\_\_.
7. However, these changes have not had \_\_\_\_\_.
8. For women, it is now much easier to have \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of an adjective.**

1. My mom is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than my dad.
2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (clever) student in the class.
3. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) than his friend.
4. These books are \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than those ones.
5. This ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than Kate's ticket.
6. Our hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (modern) in the region.
7. This monument is \_\_\_\_\_ (famous) than that one.
8. My meal is \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty) than their meal.
9. The building of the University is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) in this district.
10. The Russians are one of \_\_\_\_\_ (hospitable) nations in the world.

**V. Have a discussion on 'Modern families in Great Britain'.**

## **Text 8. Universities in the UK**

Universities in Britain are a magnet for overseas students. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain studying at British universities. The largest single group is Chinese students. There are currently 50,000 in the UK. The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be around 900,000 by 2020, and also thinks that a quarter of these will be Chinese.

But why is the UK such a popular destination for university students? Well, the quality of your course is guaranteed. All courses are assessed by an independent system, so you can be assured that your course is officially approved and has wide international recognition.

The British education system is very flexible in order to provide for the needs of a modern, complex society. It is also cost-effective. Degree courses are usually shorter and more intensive than in other countries. There are lots of scholarships available. You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams taken by people leaving school at 18, in order to enter an undergraduate degree course. You also need an IELTS score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer foundation or access courses to prepare students for their studies.

British universities offer a personalised but independent approach. The emphasis is on creative and independent thought, which helps develop the skills you will need to compete in the global job market. Tutors not only teach but also provide support and guidance. As a result, international students have a very low drop out rate and a very high pass rate.

It is very simple to become an international student in the UK. The British Council offers a free and impartial service to anyone who is interested in studying in the UK, and an organisation called UCAS assists you in finding a course and making an effective application. The UK is a dynamic and cosmopolitan place. The countryside is beautiful, and the theatres, museums, architecture and rich history make it a fascinating place to live and study. Why not give it a go?

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. How many overseas students are there at British universities?
2. What is the largest single group of overseas students?
3. Why is education in the UK supposed to be popular?
4. Why are universities in Britain a magnet for foreign students?
5. What do British universities offer to international students?
6. What scholarships can foreign students get to study in UK?
7. What exams do applicants take to enter universities in Britain?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

a magnet for overseas students, quality, assessed by an independent system, approved, to guarantee, a fascinating place, to provide support, to offer a personalised approach, foundation, access courses, scholarships, available, drop-out rate, a very high pass rate, to assist, to make an effective application.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. Universities in Britain are a magnet for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The quality of your course is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The British education system is very flexible \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There are lots of scholarships \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams \_\_\_\_\_.
8. British universities offer a personalized \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It is very simple to become \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The UK is a dynamic and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The countryside is beautiful, and the theatres, museums, architecture and rich history make it \_\_\_\_\_.

### ***IV. Write an essay on 'Universities in Russia'.***

## **Text 9. A food revolution**

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Fish and chips might be your first thought, closely followed by 'meat and two vegetables' type of dishes. One widely held perception is that British food is bland and uninteresting and while this perception is held for a reason – some of our food does meet this description! – we also have a long tradition of interesting and tasty regional dishes as well as having embraced dishes and cuisines from around the world.

### **Regional cuisine**

The four countries of the UK have produced some diverse foods and dishes including over 400 types of cheeses, haggis, soups such as mulligatawny, black pudding, ... So, definitely not just roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. There has been a huge resurgence of interest in these 'traditional' British dishes in recent years reinforcing their importance to our national culture.

### **What do people eat?**

However, do people in the UK actually eat food like this most of the time? The closest answer is that although certain dishes have maintained their popularity with those who like them (black pudding is a regular feature of many fried breakfasts, or 'fry-ups') the foods that are eaten by British people everyday often have their origins in other countries.

### **Influence of travel**

The experiences of British travellers over the centuries has helped the inclusion of so many other national dishes in our food culture. It has been further influenced by migration into the UK, particularly in the last century. To use curry as an example, British recipes for curry date back to the 18th century and the UK's first ever curry house was opened in London in 1809 – the Hindostanee Curry House in Portman Square. In the 20th century, the first curry houses in the North West of England started in the 1950s to feed the men who had come from the Asian sub-continent to work in the region's textile mills. Manchester's Curry Mile – the UK's biggest concentration of curry restaurants – started to spring up in the 1960s and is more popular than ever today.

## **Convenience culture includes food from around the world**

The influence of other countries' foods and dishes is particularly obvious in where we choose to go out to eat and what takeaway and convenience food we buy.

The UK, as with many other countries, has a convenience food culture – our lives are getting more busy and hectic, meaning that we often have to eat quickly. This is matched by the availability of ready packed and takeaway meals, most of which have their origins in cuisines from around the world – Italian pasta and pizzas, Indian and Pakistani curries, and Chinese dishes are perhaps the most popular, followed by Mexican, Thai and Japanese.

## **Where do we buy our food?**

We also like convenience when we are buying our food – the so-called ‘big five’ supermarket chains in the UK now account for about 70% of the food retail market here. This isn’t surprising given that on average a store such as Sainsbury’s offers tens of thousands of different items on its shelves. Sales of convenience food were worth £11bn in 2001 in the UK and are estimated to grow by 33% in the next ten years. Customers are also offered incentives such as reward schemes, easy parking and long opening hours (in large cities 24 hour opening is common) to fit in with busy lifestyles.

## **Local shopping**

However, the other 30% of the market is made up of local shops such as Farmers Pride in Longsight, Manchester. They offer a good range of fresh fruit and vegetables, cured hams, cooked meats, and Irish groceries – Longsight has an Irish community dating back to immigrants coming to work on the Manchester Ship Canal and so some of the customers of Farmers Pride are older people who are very loyal to Irish products.

The owner Paul Gregson has been in the food business since 1972 when he started working for a local Manchester chain of supermarkets called Liptons. Since then he says that the variety of foods available has increased tenfold and there has been a disappearance of seasonal food – now fruit and vegetables can be imported at any time of year.

When asked about competition from supermarkets Paul said that small shops have had to specialise in order to keep their customers and get new ones and the quality of the food is often better as a result. This doesn’t mean that customers get a more limited choice – on the day the picture was

taken Farmers Pride had potatoes from Lincolnshire in the UK, Cyprus, Egypt and Ireland for sale.

Smaller more specialised shops also often offer better service to customers – they are more likely to have skilled staff who knows about what they are selling and how it can be prepared and cooked.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What are typical dishes in Great Britain?
2. How did traveling influence the national cuisine in the UK?
3. Where do people in Great Britain buy food?
4. What national cuisines are there at British restaurants?
5. Where can the British buy food?
6. What are the most popular dishes in Great Britain?
7. What are the most famous local shops in Great Britain?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

bland, tasty dishes, skilled staff, specialised shops, to offer better service to customers, cooked meat, the quality of the food, a good range of fresh fruit and vegetables, supermarket chains, takeaway meals, to go out to eat, influence of other countries' foods and dishes.

***III. Take the paragraph beginning ‘Where do we buy our food?’ and turn it into reported speech, as if it was a newspaper article.***

***IV. Make up questions to the passage ‘The influence of other countries' foods and dishes is particularly obvious in where we choose to go out to eat and what takeaway and convenience food we buy’.***

***V. Write an essay on ‘Russian cuisine’.***

## **Text 10. Advent**

Christmas is the biggest festival in Britain and is celebrated on 25th December. The four weeks before Christmas are called Advent, and are traditionally celebrated in churches by lighting a candle each Sunday during Advent. Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very religious, but they still celebrate Christmas. But watch out – the preparations begin long before Advent. In fact, as early as September or October, you start to see signs that Christmas is on the way.

The first places to tell us that we should be thinking about Christmas are the shops. People in Britain spend on average over 600 pounds (around \$1000) per person on Christmas every year, and the shops encourage people to spend more and more. Shops put up Christmas decorations and play cheesy Christmas songs or carols; and some shop workers wear Christmas hats. Some big shops on Regent Street and Oxford Street in London create wonderful displays in their windows with moving characters, falling snow, colourful lights and music.

So what do people buy in preparation for Christmas? Well, Christmas decorations; Christmas cards to send to your friends and relatives; presents for your loved ones and wrapping paper to wrap them up with. And of course food! Apart from the special Christmas dinner of roast turkey or goose, people buy lots of chocolates, nuts and snacks for everyone to enjoy. But the children are the most excited that Christmas is coming. They start making lists of presents they would like, and give them to their parents, or send them to Santa Claus. In December, they can also open their Advent calendars. Advent calendars are a way of counting down to Christmas. They have a window to open for every day from 1st – 24th December (Christmas Eve).

A basic Advent calendar has a Christmassy picture behind each window, but the children's favourite is usually a chocolate Advent calendar, with a chocolate for every day of the month. It's a great build-up to the overeating that goes on at Christmas!

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. When is Christmas celebrated in Great Britain?
2. What is Advent?
3. When is Christmas Eve?
4. How much do the British spend on average per person on Christmas?
5. What is special Christmas dinner?
6. What are the most popular presents for Christmas?
7. What are carols?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

festival, celebrated, the preparations, on average, relatives, put up Christmas decorations, cheesy Christmas songs or carols, to create, wonderful displays, counting down, popular presents, to make lists of presents, colourful lights.

### ***III. Choose the correct article – a/ an/ the – if necessary.***

1. She has two children – \_\_ boy and \_\_ girl. \_\_ boy is 7 and \_\_ girl 4.
2. She bought \_\_ lovely bag yesterday. \_\_ bag was red leather and really lovely.
3. What \_\_ great dress!
4. I live at \_\_ home with my parents.
5. She speaks \_\_ French.
6. I've climbed \_\_ Mount Everest.
7. He goes to work by \_\_ bus.
8. What \_\_ beautiful weather!
9. She is \_\_ tallest student in our class.
10. We have been to \_\_ British Museum.
11. \_\_ President of \_\_ USA works in \_\_ White House.
12. It is on \_\_ third floor.
13. They are from \_\_ Canada.
14. She is \_\_ architect. She enjoys her job.
15. We travel twice \_\_ year.

### ***IV. Speak on 'National Holidays in Great Britain'.***

### ***V. Write an essay on 'Christmas in Russia'.***



## **UNIT 2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### **Text 1. The United States of America**

The United States of America (commonly referred to as the United States, the U.S., the USA, or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories, or insular areas, in the Caribbean and Pacific.

At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km<sup>2</sup>) and with about 307 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country by total area, and the third largest by land area and population. The United States is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries. The U.S. economy is the largest national economy in the world, with an estimated 2008 gross domestic product (GDP) of US \$14.3 trillion (23% of the world total based on nominal GDP and almost 21% at purchasing power parity)

The nation was founded by thirteen colonies of Great Britain located along the Atlantic seaboard. On July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed their independence from Great Britain and their formation of a cooperative union. The rebellious states defeated Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War, the first successful colonial war of independence. The Philadelphia Convention adopted the current United States Constitution on September 17, 1787; its ratification the following year made the states part of a single republic with a strong central government. The Bill of Rights, comprising ten constitutional amendments guaranteeing many fundamental civil rights and freedoms, was ratified in 1791.

In the 19th century, the United States acquired land from France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Russia, and annexed the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Hawaii. Disputes between the agrarian South and industrial North over states' rights and the expansion of the institution of slavery provoked the American Civil War of the 1860s. The North's victory

prevented a permanent split of the country and led to the end of legal slavery in the United States. By the 1870s, the national economy was the world's largest. The Spanish–American War and World War I confirmed the country's status as a military power. In 1945, the United States emerged from World War II as the first country with nuclear weapons, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and a founding member of NATO. The end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union left the United States as the sole superpower. The country accounts for approximately 50% of global military spending and is a leading economic, political and cultural force in the world.

The United States is a multicultural nation, home to a wide variety of ethnic groups, traditions, and values. Aside from the now small Native American and Native Hawaiian populations, nearly all Americans or their ancestors immigrated within the past five centuries. The culture held in common by most Americans – mainstream American culture – is a Western culture largely derived from the traditions of European immigrants with influences from many other sources, such as traditions brought by slaves from Africa. More recent immigration from Asia and especially Latin America has added to a cultural mix that has been described as both a homogenizing melting pot and a heterogeneous salad bowl in which immigrants and their descendants retain distinctive cultural characteristics.

According to Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions analysis, the United States has the highest individualism score of any country studies. While the mainstream culture holds that the United States is a classless society, scholars identify significant differences between the country's social classes, affecting socialization, language, and values. The American middle and professional class has initiated many contemporary social trends such as modern feminism, environmentalism, and multiculturalism. Americans' self-images, social viewpoints, and cultural expectations are associated with their occupations to an unusually close degree. While Americans tend greatly to value socioeconomic achievement, being ordinary or average is generally seen as a positive attribute. Though the American Dream, or the perception that Americans enjoy high social mobility, plays a key role in attracting immigrants, some analysts find that the United States has less social mobility than Western Europe and Canada.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. How many states does the USA consist of?
2. Where is the capital of the USA situated?
3. Where is the USA situated?
4. What is the area of the USA?
5. What is the population of the USA?
6. How was the nation founded?
7. When was the Declaration of Independence issued?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

Comprising, mostly, possesses several territories, issued the Declaration of Independence,

modern feminism, environmentalism, multiculturalism, to tend greatly to value socioeconomic achievement, social mobility, states' rights, to adopt, scholars, to identify, significant differences, to play a key role in attracting immigrants.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. The United States of America (commonly referred to as the United States, the U.S., the USA, or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C., \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada \_\_\_\_\_.
4. At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km<sup>2</sup>) and with about 307 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The U.S. economy is the largest national economy in the world, with an estimated \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The nation was founded by thirteen colonies of Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_.
7. On July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed their independence from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Philadelphia Convention adopted the current \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Bill of Rights, comprising ten constitutional amendments guaranteeing many fundamental civil rights \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In the 19th century, the United States acquired land from France, Spain, the United Kingdom, \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Disputes between the agrarian South and industrial North over states' rights and the expansion of the institution \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In 1945, the United States emerged from World War II as the first country with \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The United States is a multicultural nation, home to a wide variety of ethnic groups, \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Aside from the now small Native American and Native Hawaiian populations, nearly all Americans or their ancestors \_\_\_\_\_.
16. More recent immigration from Asia and especially Latin America has added \_\_\_\_\_.
17. According to Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions analysis, the United States has \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The American middle and professional class has initiated many contemporary social \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'American way of life'.**

**V. British and American English. For each of the five questions choose the one correct answer.**

1. In British English '**a note**' is not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. A mark in an exam.
  - b. A mark on a music score.
  - c. A piece of paper with some words on it.
  - d. Writing something down so you remember it.
2. In British English we say '**to queue**', in American English they say 'wait \_\_\_\_\_.'
  - a. in line
  - b. in a row
  - c. in a crowd
  - d. in a string
3. In American English the '**fall**' refers to which season?
  - a. spring
  - b. summer
  - c. autumn
  - d. winter
4. In British English it's '**a tap**', but in the States they say \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. drapes
  - b. a faucet
  - c. garbage
  - d. a diaper
5. In British English it's '**a puncture**' or '**flat tyre**', but in US English it's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a blow up
  - b. a blow down
  - c. a blow out
  - d. a blow

## Text 2. Native Americans and European settlers

The indigenous peoples of the U.S. mainland, including Alaska Natives, are believed to have migrated from Asia. They began arriving at least 12,000 and as many as 40,000 years ago. Some, such as the pre-Columbian Mississippian culture, developed advanced agriculture, grand architecture, and state-level societies. After Europeans began settling the Americas, many millions of indigenous Americans died from epidemics of imported diseases such as smallpox.

In 1492, Genoese explorer Christopher Columbus, under contract to the Spanish crown, reached several Caribbean islands, making first contact with the indigenous people. On April 2, 1513, Spanish conquistador Juan Ponce de León landed on what he called "La Florida" – the first documented European arrival on what would become the U.S. mainland. Spanish settlements in the region were followed by ones in the present-day southwestern United States that drew thousands through Mexico. French fur traders established outposts of New France around the Great Lakes; France eventually claimed much of the North American interior, down to the Gulf of Mexico. The first successful English settlements were the Virginia Colony in Jamestown in 1607 and the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony in 1620. The 1628 chartering of the Massachusetts Bay Colony resulted in a wave of migration; by 1634, New England had been settled by some 10,000 Puritans. Between the late 1610s and the American Revolution, about 50,000 convicts were shipped to Britain's American colonies. Beginning in 1614, the Dutch settled along the lower Hudson River, including New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island.

In 1674, the Dutch ceded their American territory to England; the province of New Netherland was renamed New York. Many new immigrants, especially to the South, were indenture servants – some two-thirds of all Virginia immigrants between 1630 and 1680. By the turn of the century, African slaves were becoming *the primary source* of bonded labor. With the 1729 division of the Carolinas and the 1732 colonization of Georgia, the thirteen British colonies that would become the United States of America were established. All had local governments with elections open to most free men, with a growing devotion to the ancient rights of Englishmen and a sense of self-government stimulating support for republicanism. All legalized the African slave trade. With high birth rates, low death rates, and steady immigration, the colonial population grew rapidly. The Christian revivalist movement of the 1730s and 1740s known

as the Great Awakening fueled interest in both religion and religious liberty. In the French and Indian War, British forces seized Canada from the French, but the francophone population remained politically isolated from the southern colonies. Excluding the Native Americans (popularly known as "American Indians"), who were being displaced, those thirteen colonies had a population of 2.6 million in 1770, about one-third that of Britain; nearly one in five Americans were black slaves. Though subject to British taxation, the American colonials had no representation in the Parliament of Great Britain.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What people were the indigenous inhabitants of the U.S. mainland?
2. When did they come to the U.S. mainland?
3. When did the Europeans settle in America?
4. What happened to indigenous Americans after settling Europeans?
5. How did Christopher Columbus discover America?
6. When did he discover America?
7. Where were the first successful English settlements founded in 1607 and in 1620?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

The indigenous peoples, mainland, advanced agriculture, grand architecture, state-level societies. to discover, inhabitants, explorer, epidemics, to land on, settlements, fur traders, to establish, eventually, to claim, resulted in a wave of migration, ancient rights, elections open to most free men, taxation, to fuel interest in both religion and religious liberty, remained politically isolated, to exclude, nearly, revivalist movement.

**III. Give synonyms for the following words from the text, or their meaning:**

1. They *began arriving* at least 12,000 and as many as 40,000 years ago.
2. The first *successful* English settlements were the Virginia Colony in Jamestown in 1607 and the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony in 1620.
3. Beginning in 1614, the Dutch *settled along* the lower Hudson River, *including* New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island.
4. The Christian revivalist movement *fueled interest* in both religion and religious liberty.
5. In the French and Indian War, British *forces seized* Canada from the French.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Customs and traditions of different people'.**

**Text 3. Independence and expansion**

Tensions between American colonials and the British during the revolutionary period of the 1760s and early 1770s led to the American Revolutionary War, fought from 1775 through 1781. On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress, convening in Philadelphia, established a Continental Army under the command of George Washington. Proclaiming that "all men are created equal" and endowed with "certain unalienable Rights," the Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, drafted largely by Thomas Jefferson, on July 4, 1776. That date is now celebrated annually as America's Independence Day. In 1777, the Articles of Confederation established a weak federal government that operated until 1789.

After the British defeat by American forces assisted by the French, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and the states' sovereignty over American territory west to the Mississippi River. A constitutional convention was organized in 1787 by those wishing to establish a strong national government, with powers of taxation. The United States Constitution was ratified in 1788, and the new republic's first Senate, House of Representatives, and president – George Washington – took office in 1789. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range of legal protections, was adopted in 1791.



Attitudes toward slavery were shifting; a clause in the Constitution protected the African slave trade only until 1808. The Northern states abolished slavery between 1780 and 1804, leaving the slave states of the South as defenders of the "peculiar institution." The Second Great Awakening, beginning about 1800, made evangelicalism a force behind various social reform movements, including abolitionism.

Americans' eagerness to expand westward prompted a long series of Indian Wars and an Indian removal policy that stripped the native peoples of their land. The Louisiana Purchase of French-claimed territory under President Thomas Jefferson in 1803 almost doubled the nation's size. The War of 1812, declared against Britain over various grievances and fought to a draw, strengthened U.S. nationalism. The United States annexed the Republic of Texas in 1845. The concept of Manifest Destiny was popularized during this time. The 1846 Oregon Treaty with Britain led to U.S. control of the present-day American Northwest. The U.S. victory in the Mexican–American War resulted in the 1848 cession of California and much of the present-day American Southwest. The California Gold Rush of 1848–49 further spurred western migration. New railways made relocation easier for settlers and increased conflicts with Native Americans. Over a half-century, up to 40 million American bison, or buffalo, were slaughtered for skins and meat and to ease the railways' spread. The loss of the buffalo, a primary resource for the plains Indians, was an existential blow to many native cultures.

### **Civil War and industrialization**

Tensions between slave and free states mounted with arguments over the relationship between the state and federal governments, as well as violent conflicts over the spread of slavery into new states. Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the largely antislavery Republican Party, was elected president in 1860. Before he took office, seven slave states declared their secession – which the federal government maintained was illegal – and formed the Confederate States of America. With the Confederate attack upon Fort Sumter, the American Civil War began and four more slave states joined the Confederacy. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation committed the Union to ending slavery. Following the Union victory in 1865, three amendments to the U.S. Constitution ensured freedom for the nearly four million African Americans who had been slaves, made them citizens, and gave them voting rights. The war and its resolution led to a substantial increase in federal power.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. When and why did the American Revolutionary War take place?
2. What did the Continental Congress establish in Philadelphia?
3. How was the independence of the United States recognized?
4. When is America's Independence Day celebrated?
5. What did the Bill of Rights guarantee?
6. How was the nation's size double under Thomas Jefferson?
7. What did the California Gold Rush cause?
8. How and when did the American Civil War begin?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

to defeat, American forces, assisted by, to recognize the independence, states' sovereignty, to lead to, revolutionary period, to establish, Continental Army, under the command, to create, equal, to adopt, to celebrate, annually, to guarantee, arguments over the relationship, to commit, to strengthen nationalism, to forbid federal restriction of personal freedoms, to guarantee a range of legal protections, to annex, tensions, voting rights.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. Tensions between American colonials and the British during the revolutionary period of the 1760s and early 1770s led \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress, convening in Philadelphia, established a Continental Army \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Proclaiming that "all men are created equal" and endowed with "certain unalienable Rights," the Congress adopted \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In 1777, the Articles of Confederation established a weak federal \_\_\_\_\_.
5. After the British defeat by American forces assisted by the French, Great Britain recognized the independence \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The United States Constitution was ratified in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range of legal protections \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Northern states abolished \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The United States annexed \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The U.S. victory in the Mexican–American War resulted \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The California Gold Rush of 1848–49 \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the largely antislavery Republican Party, was elected \_\_\_\_\_.
13. With the Confederate attack upon Fort Sumter, the American Civil War began \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Following the Union victory in 1865, three amendments to the U.S. Constitution \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Civil rights'.**

**V. Make up different types of questions to the passage:**

‘After the British defeat by American forces assisted by the French, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States and the states' sovereignty over American territory west to the Mississippi River’.

## **Text 4. Government and elections**

The United States is the world's oldest surviving federation. It is a constitutional republic, in which majority rule is tempered by minority rights protected by law. It is fundamentally structured as a representative democracy, though U.S. citizens residing in the territories are excluded from voting for federal officials. The government is regulated by a system of checks and balances defined by the U.S. Constitution, which serves as the country's supreme legal document. In the American federalist system, citizens are usually subject to three levels of government, federal, state, and local; the local government's duties are commonly split between county and municipal governments. In almost all cases, executive and legislative officials are elected by a plurality vote of citizens by district. There is no proportional representation at the federal level, and it is very rare at lower levels. Federal and state judicial and cabinet officials are typically nominated by the executive branch and approved by the legislature, although some state judges and officials are elected by popular vote.

The federal government is composed of three branches:

**Legislative:** The bicameral Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of the purse, and has the power of impeachment, by which it can remove sitting members of the government.

**Executive:** The president is the commander-in-chief of the military, can veto legislative bills before they become law, and appoints the Cabinet and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.

**Judicial:** The Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the president with Senate approval, interpret laws and overturn those they find unconstitutional.

The House of Representatives has 435 members, each representing a congressional district for a two-year term. House seats are apportioned among the states by population every tenth year. As of the 2000 census, seven states have the minimum of one representative, while California, the most populous state, has fifty-three. The Senate has 100 members with each state having two senators, elected at-large to six-year terms; one third of Senate seats are up for election every other year. The president serves a four-year term and may be elected to the office no more than twice. The president is not elected by direct vote, but by an indirect electoral college system in which the determining votes are apportioned by state. The

Supreme Court, led by the Chief Justice of the United States, has nine members, who serve for life.

All laws and procedures of both state and federal governments are subject to review, and any law ruled in violation of the Constitution by the judiciary is voided. The original text of the Constitution establishes the structure and responsibilities of the federal government and its relationship with the individual states. Article One protects the right to the "great writ" of habeas corpus, and Article Three guarantees the right to a jury trial in all criminal cases. Amendments to the Constitution require the approval of three-fourths of the states. The Constitution has been amended twenty-seven times; the first ten amendments, which make up the Bill of Rights, and the Fourteenth Amendment form the central basis of Americans' individual rights.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. How many branches is the federal government composed of?
2. What term does the President serve?
3. How is the President elected?
4. How many members are there in the Senate and House of Representatives?
5. What do Article One and Article Three of the Constitution guarantee?
6. Who is the Head of the Supreme Court?
7. How many members does the Supreme Court have?
8. How long do they serve?
9. What does the original text of the Constitution establish?
10. What right does the Article One of the Constitution guarantee?
11. How many times has the Constitution been amended?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

constitutional republic, majority rule, is tempered by minority rights, protected by law, fundamentally structured, representative democracy, citizens residing, country's supreme legal document, local government's duties, commonly split between county and municipal governments, representing a congressional district, for a two-year term, elected by direct vote, responsibilities of the federal government, relationship, individual states.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The United States is the world's oldest \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is a constitutional republic, in which majority rule is tempered by minority rights \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The government is regulated by a system of checks and balances defined \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The federal government is composed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_.
6. House seats are apportioned among the states by population \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Senate has 100 members with each state \_\_\_\_\_.
8. President serves a four-year term and may be elected to the office \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The original text of the Constitution establishes the structure and responsibilities \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Amendments to the Constitution require \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Constitution has been amended \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'The government of Russia'.**

### ***Text 5. Washington – the capital of the USA***

Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as Washington, the District, or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. The City of Washington was originally a separate municipality within the Territory of Columbia until an act of Congress in 1871 effectively merged the City and the Territory into a single entity called the District of Columbia. It is for this reason that the city, while legally named the District of Columbia, is known as Washington, D.C.

The city is located on the north bank of the Potomac River and is bordered by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides. The District has a resident population of 591,833; because of commuters from the surrounding suburbs, its population rises to over one million during the workweek. The Washington Metropolitan Area, of which the District is a part, has a population of 5.3 million, the ninth-largest metropolitan area in the country.

Article One of the United States Constitution provides for a federal district, distinct from the states, to serve as the permanent national capital. The centers of all three branches of the federal government of the United States are located in the District, as are many of the nation's monuments and museums. Washington, D.C. hosts 174 foreign embassies as well as the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The headquarters of other institutions such as trade unions, lobbying groups, and professional associations are also located in the District.

The city is governed by a mayor and a thirteen-member city council. However, the United States Congress has supreme authority over Washington, D.C., and may overturn local laws. Residents of the District therefore have less self-governance than residents of the states. The District has a non-voting at-large Congressional delegate, but no senators. D.C. residents could not vote in presidential elections until the ratification of the Twenty-third Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1961.

The National Mall is a large, open park area in the center of the city. Located in the center of the Mall is the Washington Monument. Also located on the mall are the Lincoln Memorial, the National World War II Memorial at the east end of the Reflecting Pool, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and the Albert Einstein

Memorial. The National Archives houses thousands of documents important to American history including the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Located directly south of the mall, the Tidal Basin features rows of Japanese cherry blossom trees that were presented as gifts from the nation of Japan. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, and the District of Columbia War Memorial are located around the Tidal Basin.

The Smithsonian Institution is an educational foundation chartered by Congress in 1846 that maintains most of the nation's official museums and galleries in Washington, D.C. The U.S. government partially funds the Smithsonian, thus making its collections open to the public free of charge. The most visited of the Smithsonian museums in 2007 was the National Museum of Natural History located on the National Mall. Other Smithsonian Institution museums and galleries located on the mall are: the National Air and Space Museum; the National Museum of African Art; the National Museum of American History; the National Museum of the American Indian; the Sackler and Freer galleries, which both focus on Asian art and culture; the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; the Arts and Industries Building; the S. Dillon Ripley Center; and the Smithsonian Institution Building (also known as "The Castle"), which serves as the institution's headquarters.

The Smithsonian American Art Museum (formerly known as the National Museum of American Art) and the National Portrait Gallery are located in the same building, the Donald W. Reynolds Center, near Washington's Chinatown. The Reynolds Center is also known as the Old Patent Office Building. The Renwick Gallery is officially part of the Smithsonian American Art Museum but is located in a separate building near the White House. Other Smithsonian museums and galleries include: the Anacostia Community Museum in Southeast Washington; the National Postal Museum near Union Station; and the National Zoo in Woodley Park.

The National Gallery of Art is located on the National Mall near the Capitol, but is not a part of the Smithsonian Institution. It is instead wholly owned by the U.S. government; thus admission to the gallery is free. The gallery's West Building features the nation's collection of American and European art through the 19th century. The East Building, designed by architect I. M. Pei, features works of modern art. The Smithsonian American Art Museum and the National Portrait Gallery are often confused with the National Gallery of Art when they are in fact entirely separate



institutions. The National Building Museum occupies the former Pension Building located near Judiciary Square, and was chartered by Congress as a private institution to host exhibits on architecture, urban planning, and design.

There are many private art museums in the District of Columbia, which house major collections and exhibits open to the public such as: the National Museum of Women in the Arts; the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the largest private museum in Washington.

## **Exercises**

### ***IV. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. When was it founded?
3. How many foreign embassies does Washington, D.C. host?
4. Who is the capital of the USA governed by?
5. What is the Smithsonian Institution?
6. What are private museums in Washington?
7. What are the most famous places of interest in Washington?

### ***V. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

separate municipality, commonly referred, for this reason, located on the north bank, bordered by the states, resident population, workweek, a federal district, distinct from the states, to serve as the permanent national capital, branches of the federal government, foreign embassies, the headquarters, professional associations, governed by a mayor, city council, vote in presidential elections, the National Archives, open to the public, entirely separate institutions, free of charge, host exhibits on architecture, private art museums.

### ***VI. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The City of Washington was originally a separate municipality within the Territory of Columbia \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is for this reason that the city, while legally named the District of Columbia, is known \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The city is located on the north bank \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The District has a resident population of 591,833; because of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Washington, D.C. hosts 174 foreign embassies as well \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The city is governed by \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Smithsonian Institution is an educational foundation chartered \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The National Mall is a large, open park area \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The National Gallery of Art is located on \_\_\_\_\_.
12. There are many private art museums \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'The capital of Russia'.**

**V. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. Emma always \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) every school holiday in Scotland.
2. Why are you under the table? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for something?
3. In my country we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) lessons on Saturday.
4. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) football, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new pair of shoes yesterday.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you like them?
7. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Switzerland when the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ (start).
8. Lien Tung \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the United States. She \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her husband while she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for a publisher on Madison Avenue.
9. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in your country?
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday last year?
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Paris, France. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a great country.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) excited today because my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (come) tomorrow to stay with me for a few days.

## **Text 6. New York**

New York is the most populous city in the United States, and the center of the New York metropolitan area, which is one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the world. The largest city in the USA, New York City has a significant impact on global commerce, finance, media, culture, art, fashion, research, education, and entertainment. As host of the United Nations Headquarters, it is also an important center for international affairs. The city is often referred to as New York City or the City of New York to distinguish it from the state of New York, of which it is a part.

Located on a large natural harbor on the Atlantic coast of the Northeastern United States, the city consists of five boroughs: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island. The city's 2009 estimated population approached 8.4 million, and with a land area of 305 square miles (790 km<sup>2</sup>), New York City is the most densely populated major city in the United States. The New York metropolitan area's population is the USA's largest, estimated at 19.1 million people over 6,720 square miles (17,400 km<sup>2</sup>). The Combined Statistical Area contained 22.2 million people as of 2009 Census estimates, also the largest in the United States.

New York was founded as a commercial trading post by the Dutch in 1624. The settlement was called New Amsterdam until 1664 when the colony came under English control. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York City, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world.

Many districts and landmarks in the city have become well known to outsiders. The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Times Square, iconified as "The Crossroads of the World", is the brightly illuminated hub of the Broadway theatre district, one of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections, and a major center of the world's entertainment industry. Anchored by Wall Street, in Lower Manhattan, New York vies with London as the financial capital of the world and is home to the New York Stock Exchange, the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization of its listed companies. The original Manhattan Chinatown attracts throngs of tourists to its bustling sidewalks and retail establishments. World-class schools and universities such as Columbia University and New York University also reside in New York City.

Today, New York City is the second largest center for the film industry in the United States. The city has more than 2,000 arts and cultural organizations and more than 500 art galleries of all sizes.

The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the National Endowment for the Arts. Wealthy industrialists in the 19th century built a network of major cultural institutions, such as the famed Carnegie Hall and Metropolitan Museum of Art, that would become internationally established. The advent of electric lighting led to elaborate theater productions, and in the 1880s New York City theaters on Broadway and along 42nd Street began featuring a new stage form that became known as the Broadway musical.

Strongly influenced by the city's immigrants, productions such as those of Harrigan and Hart, George M. Cohan and others used song in narratives that often reflected themes of hope and ambition. Today these productions are a staple of the New York theater scene.

The city's 39 largest theaters (with more than 500 seats) are collectively known as "Broadway," after the major thoroughfare that crosses the Times Square theater district. This area is sometimes referred to as The Main Stem, The Great White Way or The Realto.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts is home to 12 influential arts organizations, including Jazz at Lincoln Center, Metropolitan Opera, New York City Opera, New York Philharmonic, New York City Ballet, the Vivian Beaumont Theatre, the Juilliard School and Alice Tully Hall. It is the largest performing arts center in the United States.

Central Park Summer Stage presents performances of free plays and music in Central Park and 1,200 free concerts, dance, and theater events across all five boroughs.

## **Tourism**

Tourism is one of New York City's most vital industries, with more than 40 million combined domestic and international tourists visiting each year in the past five years. Major destinations include the Empire State Building; Statue of Liberty; Ellis Island; Broadway theatre productions; museums such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art; greenspaces such as Central Park and Washington Square Park; Rockefeller Centre; Times Square; luxury shopping along Fifth and Madison Avenues; and events such as the Halloween Parade in Greenwich Village, the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, the St. Patrick's day parade, seasonal activities such as ice skating in Central Park in the wintertime, the Tribeca Film Festival, and free

performances in Central Park at Summerstage. Special experiences outside the key tourist areas of the city include, but are not limited to the Bronx Zoo; Coney Island; and the New York Botanical Garden.

In 2008, New York City had a record number of tourists, more than 47 million in all, and their spending contributed US\$32.1 billion directly to the city economy, also a record. Since the United States economy is still recovering, Mayor Michael Bloomberg's goal is to break the record again in 2012 by drawing more than 50 million tourists.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is New York situated?
2. What is the population of New York City?
3. How many boroughs does New York consist of?
4. When was New York founded?
5. Who founded New York?
6. What was the name of the settlement until 1664?
7. How many theatres are there in New York?
8. What is Broadway?
9. What museums are situated in New York?
10. What are the most popular tourist destinations in New York?
11. How many arts and cultural organizations and art galleries are situated in New York?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

the most populous city, to have a significant impact on global commerce, finance, media, culture, art, fashion, research, education, and entertainment, international affairs, to distinguish, harbor, consists of five boroughs, commercial trading post, estimated, the settlement, diverse city, landmarks, stock exchange, market capitalization, vital industries, domestic and international tourists .

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. New York is the most populous city \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The largest city in the USA, New York City has a significant impact \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As host of the United Nations Headquarters, it is also an important center \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Located on a large natural harbor on the Atlantic coast of the Northeastern United States, the city consists \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The city's 2009 estimated population approached \_\_\_\_\_.
6. New York was founded as a commercial trading post \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The settlement was called New Amsterdam until \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Anchored by Wall Street, in Lower Manhattan, New York vies with London as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Today, New York City is the second largest center for the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The city government funds the arts with a larger annual budget than the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The city's 39 largest theaters (with more than 500 seats) are collectively known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts is home to \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Central Park Summer Stage presents performances of free plays and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Tourism is one of New York City's most \_\_\_\_\_.
15. In 2008, New York City had a record number of tourists, more than \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Fill in blanks transforming the words in brackets.**

1. The tailor took my \_\_\_\_\_ and said my suit would be ready in two weeks. (measure)
2. The cream cakes looked delicious but Harry resisted the \_\_\_\_\_ to have one. (tempt)
3. The police were puzzled by the \_\_\_\_\_ disappearance of the jewels. (mystery)

4. Bill always looks smart although his clothes are not very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(fashion)
5. Thompson's new novel is a considerable \_\_\_\_\_ on his last one.  
(improve)
6. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ whether the plan will go ahead. (doubt)
7. Despite hours of discussion, the members of the committee could not reach \_\_\_\_\_. (agree)
8. Karen is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person and loves outdoor holidays. (energy)
9. Leslie \_\_\_\_\_ broke a plate while doing the washing up. (accident)
10. Is everything included in the price or are there any \_\_\_\_\_ charges?  
(add)
11. The street was so \_\_\_\_\_ that Janet slipped and hurt her leg. (ice)
12. To his great \_\_\_\_\_, Jim was not selected for his country's swimming team. (disappoint)
13. Many people think that television is the cause of increasing \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society. (violent)
14. Mrs Jones was not \_\_\_\_\_ with the hotel so she decided to complain to the manager. (satisfy)
15. Andrew improved his \_\_\_\_\_ of the world during the year he spent travelling. (know)
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the fire was welcome after our long journey through the snow. (warm)
17. Peter blamed his failure on his own \_\_\_\_\_. (stupid)
18. The explorers walked slowly into the forest, advancing very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(caution)
19. It always seems \_\_\_\_\_ to throw good food away. (waste)
20. I think William would make a good sports teacher, because he is so \_\_\_\_\_.  
(energy)

**V. Write an essay on 'Travelling'.**

## **UNIT 3. LIVING IN CANADA**

### **Text 1. Canada**

Canada is a country occupying most of upper North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. It is the world's second largest country by total area and shares the world's longest common border with the United States to the south and northwest.

The land occupied by Canada was inhabited for millennia by various groups of aboriginal people. Beginning in the late 15th century, British and French expeditions explored, and later settled along, the Atlantic coast. France ceded nearly all of its colonies in North America in 1763 after the Seven Years' War. In 1867, with the union of three British North American colonies through Confederation, Canada was formed as a federal dominion of four provinces. This began an accretion of additional provinces and territories and a process of increasing autonomy from the United Kingdom, highlighted by the Statute of Westminster in 1931 and culminating in the Canada Act in 1982, which severed the vestiges of legal dependence on the British parliament.

A federation comprising ten provinces and three territories, Canada is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state. It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages both at the federal level and in the province of New Brunswick. Technologically advanced and industrialized, Canada maintains a diversified economy that is heavily reliant upon its abundant natural resources and upon trade – particularly with the United States, with which Canada has had a long and complex relationship. It is a member of the G8, NATO, OECD, WTO, the Commonwealth of Nations, the OAS, and the United Nations.

Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories. In turn, these may be grouped into regions: Western Canada, Central Canada, Atlantic Canada, and Northern Canada (the latter made up of the three territories: Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut). Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Provinces have more autonomy than territories. The provinces are responsible for most of Canada's social programs (such as health care, education, and welfare) and together collect more revenue than the federal government, an almost unique structure among federations in the world. Using its spending



powers, the federal government can initiate national policies in provincial areas, such as the Canada Health Act; the provinces can opt out of these, but rarely do so in practice. Equalization payments are made by the federal government to ensure that reasonably uniform standards of services and taxation are kept between the richer and poorer provinces. Canada has strong democratic traditions upheld through a parliamentary government within the construct of constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of Canada being the foundation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches and its authority stemming from the Canadian populace. The sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II and resides predominantly in the United Kingdom. As such, the Queen's representative, the Governor General of Canada, carries out most of the royal duties in Canada.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. When did British and French expeditions explore Canada?
3. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?
4. When was Canada formed as a federal dominion of four provinces?
5. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?
6. What are the official languages in Canada?
7. Who is the Head of the State?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

occupying, extending, total area, shares the world's longest common border, inhabited, for millennia, by various groups of aboriginal people, to explore, federal dominion of four provinces, process of increasing autonomy, highlighted, bilingual and multicultural country, abundant natural resources, composed of, provinces and territories, in practice, technologically advanced and industrialized, payments, authority, stemming from, unique structure, to reside predominantly, carry out, the royal duties.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Canada is a country occupying most of upper North America, extending from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is the world's second largest country by total area and shares the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The land occupied by Canada was inhabited for millennia \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Beginning in the late 15th century, British and French expeditions explored \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In 1867, with the union of three British North American colonies through Confederation, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A federation comprising ten provinces and three territories, Canada is a parliamentary \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Technologically advanced and industrialized, Canada maintains a diversified economy \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The provinces are responsible for most of Canada's social programs \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Canada has strong democratic traditions upheld through a parliamentary government \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The Governor General of Canada, carries out most of the royal \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'English is an international language'.**

**V. Make up questions to the following passage:** 'The land occupied by Canada was inhabited for millennia by various groups of aboriginal people'.

## **Text 2. The capital of Canada**

Ottawa is the capital of Canada and a municipality within the Province of Ontario. Located in the Ottawa Valley in the eastern portion of Southern Ontario, the city lies on the southern banks of the Ottawa River, a major waterway forming the local boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The 2006 Census recorded the population at over 812,000, making it the fourth largest municipality in the country and second largest in Ontario. Connected by several bridges to its Quebec neighbour, the City of Gatineau on the northern shores of the Ottawa River, the two cities had a combined 2006 population of over 1,130,000, making it the country's fourth largest metropolitan area.

There is no federal capital district in Canada. Although it does not constitute a separate administrative district, Ottawa is part of the federally designated National Capital Region (NCR), which encompasses Ottawa, Gatineau, and surroundings areas, having a population of over 1,451,000. The National Capital Commission is a federal crown corporation charged with the responsibility of planning and managing the federal government's interests in the NCR.

As with other national capitals, the word "Ottawa" is also used to refer by metonymy to the country's federal government, especially as opposed to provincial or municipal authorities.

On December 31, 1857, Queen Victoria was asked to choose a common capital for the Province of Canada (modern day Ontario and Quebec) and chose Ottawa. While Ottawa is now a major metropolis and Canada's fourth largest city, at the time it was a sometimes unruly logging town in the hinterland, far away from the colony's main cities, Quebec City and Montreal in Canada East, and Kingston and Toronto in Canada West.

The Queen's advisers suggested she pick Ottawa for many important reasons: first, it was the only settlement of any significant size located right on the border of Canada East and Canada West (the post 1841 name for the then united regions formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada, today the Quebec/Ontario border), making it a compromise between the two colonies and their French and English populations; second, the War of 1812 had shown how vulnerable major Canadian cities were to American attack, since they were all located very close to the border while Ottawa was (then) surrounded by a dense forest far from the border; third, the government owned a large parcel of land on a spectacular spot overlooking the Ottawa River. Ottawa's position in the back country made it more defensible, while

still allowing easy transportation via the Ottawa River to Canada East, and the Rideau Canal to Canada West. Two other considerations were that Ottawa was at a point nearly exactly midway between Toronto and Quebec City (~500 km/310 mi) and that the small size of the town made it less likely that politically motivated mobs could go on a rampage and destroy government buildings, as had been the case in the previous Canadian capitals. The Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal network meant that Ottawa could be supplied by water from Kingston and Montreal without going along the potentially treacherous US-Canada border.

After World War I much of the National Capital was in disrepair. Many of the old wooden frame structured buildings had been neglected during the war and the area was in need of many upgrades. The original Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was destroyed by fire on February 3, 1916. French urban planner Jacques Greber was hired to work on a master plan for the National Capital Region (the Greber Plan) – Jacques Greber was the creator of the National Capital Greenbelt, as well as many other projects throughout the NCR. The House of Commons and Senate were temporarily relocated to the recently constructed Victoria Memorial Museum, currently the Canadian Museum of Nature, located about 1 km (1 mi) south of Parliament Hill on McLeod Street at Metcalfe Street. A new Centre Block was completed in 1922, the centrepiece of which is a dominant Gothic revival styled structure known as the Peace Tower which has become a common emblem of the city.

On September 5, 1945, only weeks after the end of World War II, Ottawa was the site of the event that many people consider to be the official start of the Cold War. A Soviet cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko, defected from the Soviet embassy with over 100 secret documents. At first, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) refused to take the documents, as the Soviets were still allies of Canada and Britain, and the newspapers were not interested in the story. After hiding out for a night in a neighbour's apartment, listening to his own home being searched, Gouzenko finally persuaded the RCMP to look at his evidence, which provided proof of a massive Soviet spy network operating in western countries, and, indirectly, led to the discovery that the Soviets were working on an atomic bomb to match that of the Americans.

In 2001, the old city of Ottawa (estimated 2005 population 350,000) was amalgamated with the suburbs of Nepean (135,000), Kanata (85,000), Gloucester (120,000), Rockcliffe Park (2,100), Vanier (17,000) and Cumberland (55,000), and the rural townships of West Carleton (18,000),

Osgoode (13,000), Rideau (18,000) and Goulbourn (24,000), along with the systems and infrastructure of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Orléans, Ontario (84,695), to become one municipality. Ottawa-Carleton used to be just Carleton County before 1969 and consisted of what is now the City of Ottawa except for Cumberland.

Ottawa is home to a wealth of national museums, official residences, government buildings, memorials and heritage structures. Federal buildings in the National Capital Region are managed by the Public Works Canada, while most of the federal lands in the Region are managed by the National Capital Commission or NCC; its control of much undeveloped land gives the NCC a great deal of influence over the city's development.

In 2006, the National Capital Commission completed work on the long-discussed Confederation Boulevard, a ceremonial route linking key attractions in National Capital Region, on both sides of the Ottawa River, in Ottawa as well as Gatineau, Quebec.

The Ottawa skyline has remained conservative in skyscraper height throughout the years due to a skyscraper height restriction. First installed to keep Parliament Hill visible from most parts of the City, that initial restriction was changed to a more realistic law many years later. The restriction allows no building to overwhelm the skyline, keeping almost all the downtown building around the same 25-30 story range. Other cities with building height restrictions like Ottawa's include Washington, D.C, Belfast, Northern Ireland, Saint Petersburg, Russia, amongst others.

## **Exercises**

### ***IV. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Ottawa situated?
2. What is the population of Ottawa?
3. What are the most famous places of interest?
4. When did Ottawa become the capital of the country?
5. Why was Ottawa chosen to be the capital of Canada?
6. Why was Ottawa in September of 1945 the site of the event that many people consider to be the official start of the Cold War?
7. What work did the National Capital Commission complete in 2006?

**V. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

surroundings areas, responsibility, advisers, significant, to complete work, atomic bomb, surrounded by a dense forests, to destroy government buildings, allowing, easy transportation, the Soviet embassy, to refuse, a ceremonial route linking key attractions, to overwhelm, the skyline, downtown, restrictions.

**VI. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Ottawa is the capital of Canada and a municipality within the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Located in the Ottawa Valley in the eastern portion of Southern Ontario, the city lies on the southern banks of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The 2006 Census recorded the population at over \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As with other national capitals, the word "Ottawa" is also used to refer \_\_\_\_\_.
5. On December 31, 1857, Queen Victoria was asked to choose a common capital for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. After World War I much of the National Capital \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The original Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was destroyed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A new Centre Block was completed in 1922, the centrepiece of which \_\_\_\_\_.
9. On September 5, 1945, only weeks after the end of World War II, Ottawa was the site of the event \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Ottawa is home to a wealth of national museums, official residences, government \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In 2006, the National Capital Commission completed work on the long-discussed \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Olympic games'.**

**V. Choose the correct word.**

1. Luke wants to leave his job because he's so \_\_\_\_\_. (fed up / bored / messy).
2. The new Spielberg film is \_\_\_\_\_ (bored/ fantastic/ wonderful).
3. I think Mark is lovely. He's such a \_\_\_\_ (kind/ impolite/ generous) person.
4. This bedroom is shocking. It's so \_\_\_\_\_ (messy/ untidy/ miserable).

**Text 3. Government and politics**

Canada has strong democratic traditions upheld through a parliamentary government within the construct of constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of Canada being the foundation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches and its authority stemming from the Canadian populace. The sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II, who also serves as head of state of 15 other Commonwealth countries and resides predominantly in the United Kingdom. As such, the Queen's representative, the Governor General of Canada (presently David Lloyd Johnston), carries out most of the royal duties in Canada.

The direct participation of the royal and viceregal figures in any of these areas of governance is limited, though; in practice, their use of the executive powers is directed by the Cabinet, a committee of ministers of the Crown responsible to the elected House of Commons and headed by the Prime Minister of Canada, the head of government. To ensure the stability of government, the governor general will usually appoint as prime minister the person who is the current leader of the political party that can obtain the confidence of a plurality in the House of Commons and the prime minister chooses the Cabinet. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is thus one of the most powerful institutions in government, initiating most legislation for parliamentary approval and selecting for appointment by the Crown, besides the aforementioned, the governor general, lieutenant governors, senators, federal court judges, and heads of Crown corporations and government agencies. The leader of the party with the second-most seats usually becomes the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition and is part of an adversarial parliamentary system intended to keep the government in check.

Each Member of Parliament in the House of Commons is elected by simple plurality in an electoral district or riding. General elections must be called by the governor general, on the advice of the prime minister, within four years of the previous election, or may be triggered by the government losing a confidence vote in the House. Members of the Senate, whose seats are apportioned on a regional basis, serve until age 75. Four parties had representatives elected to the federal parliament in the 2008 elections: the Conservative Party of Canada (governing party), the Liberal Party of Canada (the Official Opposition), the New Democratic Party (NDP), and the Bloc Québécois. The list of historical parties with elected representation is substantial.

Canada's federal structure divides government responsibilities between the federal government and the ten provinces. Provincial legislatures are unicameral and operate in parliamentary fashion similar to the House of Commons. Canada's three territories also have legislatures, but these are not sovereign and have fewer constitutional responsibilities than the provinces and with some structural differences.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Who is the Head of the State?
2. Who is the Head of the government?
3. What are the main political parties in Canada?
4. Who chooses the Cabinet of Ministers?
5. How is each member of the Parliament in the House of Commons elected?
6. How are seats apportioned in the Senate?
7. How does the Canada's federal structure divide government responsibilities between the government and the ten provinces?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

democratic traditions, authority stemming from, serves as head of state, representative, participation of the royal and viceregal figures, the



executive powers, directed, to ensure, the stability of government, the governor general, appoint, prime minister, on the advice, current leader, obtain the confidence, plurality, powerful institutions, initiating most legislation, previous election, to divide government responsibilities.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Canada has strong democratic traditions upheld through a parliamentary government \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Governor General of Canada (presently David Lloyd Johnston), carries out most of the royal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To ensure the stability of government, the governor general will usually appoint as prime minister the person \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is thus one of the most powerful institutions in government \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The leader of the party with the second-most seats usually becomes the leader \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Each Member of Parliament in the House of Commons is elected by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. General elections must be called by the governor general, on the advice of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Members of the Senate, whose seats are apportioned on a regional basis, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The list of historical parties with elected representation \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Canada's federal structure divides government responsibilities between the federal government \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Provincial legislatures are unicameral and operate in parliamentary fashion similar to the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Canada's three territories also have legislatures, but these are not sovereign \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Political parties in Canada'.**

**V. Complete each pair of sentences with a word that can have two meanings:**

1. He doesn't like spending money. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
What does this word \_\_\_\_\_ in English?
2. There are no hills or mountains in Holland. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
I've bought a new \_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre.
3. That restaurant's very busy, but you can \_\_\_\_\_ a table.  
I've just read the most interesting \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ of music do you like?  
He's such a \_\_\_\_\_, gentle man.

**Text 4. Official languages in Canada**

Canada's two official languages are English and French. Official bilingualism is defined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Official Languages Act, and *Official Language Regulations*; it is applied by the Commissioner of Official Languages. English and French have equal status in federal courts, Parliament, and in all federal institutions. Citizens have the right, where there is sufficient demand, to receive federal government services in either English or French, and official-language minorities are guaranteed their own schools in all provinces and territories.

English and French are the mother tongues of 59.7% and 23.2% of the population respectively, and the languages most spoken at home by 68.3% and 22.3% of the population respectively. 98.5% of Canadians speak English or French (67.5% speak English only, 13.3% speak French only, and 17.7% speak both). English and French Official Language Communities, defined by First Official Language Spoken, constitute 73.0% and 23.6% of the population respectively.

The Charter of the French Language makes French the official language in Quebec. Although more than 85% of French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec, there are substantial Francophone populations in Ontario, Alberta, and southern Manitoba; Ontario has the largest French-speaking population

outside Quebec. New Brunswick, the only officially bilingual province, has a French-speaking Acadian minority constituting 33% of the population. There are also clusters of Acadians in southwestern Nova Scotia, on Cape Breton Island, and through central and western Prince Edward Island. Other provinces have no official languages as such, but French is used as a language of instruction, in courts, and for other government services in addition to English. Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec allow for both English and French to be spoken in the provincial legislatures, and laws are enacted in both languages. In Ontario, French has some legal status but is not fully co-official. There are 11 Aboriginal language groups, made up of more than 65 distinct dialects. Several aboriginal languages have official status in the Northwest Territories. Inuktitut is the majority language in Nunavut, and one of three official languages in the territory. Over six million people in Canada list a non-official language as their mother tongue. Some of the most common non-official first languages include Chinese (mainly Cantonese; 1,012,065 first-language speakers), Italian (455,040), German (450,570), Punjabi (367,505) and Spanish (345,345).

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What are two official languages in Canada?
2. Where do English and French have equal status?
3. What right do citizens have?
4. How many native English-speakers are there in Canada?
5. How many native French-speakers are there in Canada?
6. What is the official language in Quebec?
7. What city has the largest French-speaking population outside Quebec?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

official languages, bilingualism, defined, equal status, applied by, sufficient demand, to receive federal government services, official-language minorities, guaranteed, mother tongues, substantial, substantial, common.

**III. Find out Passive Voice constructions in the text.**

**IV. Write an essay on 'Political parties in Russia'.**

**V. Make up questions to the passage:** 'Other provinces have no official languages as such, but French is used as a language of instruction'.

### **Text 5. Culture**

Canadian culture has historically been influenced by British, French, and aboriginal cultures and traditions. There are distinctive Aboriginal cultures, literature, art, and music spread across Canada. Many North American Indigenous words, inventions and games have become an everyday part of Canadian language and use. The canoe, snowshoes, the toboggan, lacrosse, tug of war, maple syrup and tobacco are examples of products, inventions and games. Numerous areas, towns, cities and rivers of the Americas have names of Indigenous origin. The province of Saskatchewan derives its name from the Cree language name of the Saskatchewan River, "Kisiskatchewan Sipi". Canada's capital city Ottawa comes from the Algonquin language term "adawe" meaning "to trade". National Aboriginal Day recognises the cultures and contributions of Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Canadian culture has been greatly influenced by immigration from all over the world. Many Canadians value multiculturalism and see Canada as being inherently multicultural. However, the country's culture has been heavily influenced by American culture because of its proximity and the high rate of migration between the two countries. The great majority of English-speaking immigrants to Canada between 1755 and 1815 were Americans from the Thirteen Colonies; during and immediately after the American Revolutionary War, 46,000 Americans loyal to the British crown came to Canada. Between 1785 and 1812, more Americans emigrated to Canada in response to promises of land.

American media and entertainment are popular, if not dominant, in English Canada; conversely, many Canadian cultural products and entertainers are successful in the United States and worldwide. Many cultural products are marketed toward a unified "North American" or global market. The

creation and preservation of distinctly Canadian culture are supported by federal government programs, laws, and institutions such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), the National Film Board of Canada, and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

Canadian visual art has been dominated by Tom Thomson – Canada's most famous painter – and by the Group of Seven. Thomson's brief career painting Canadian landscapes spanned just a decade up to his death in 1917 at age 39. The Group were painters with a nationalistic and idealistic focus, who first exhibited their distinctive works in May 1920. Though referred to as having seven members, five artists –Lawren Harris, A.Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer, J.E. H. Macdonald, and Frederick Varley – were responsible for articulating the Group's ideas. They were joined briefly by Frank Johnston, and by commercial artist Franklin Carmichael. A. J. Casson became part of the Group in 1926. Associated with the Group was another prominent Canadian artist, Emily Carr, known for her landscapes and portrayals of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Canada has developed a music infrastructure and industry, with broadcasting regulated by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission. The Canadian music industry has produced internationally renowned composers, musicians, and emblems such as Portia White, Guy Lombardo, Murray Adaskin, Rush, Joni Mitchell and Neil Young.

The national anthem of Canada O Canada adopted in 1980, was originally commissioned by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the Honourable Theodore Robitaille, for the 1880 St. Jean-Baptist Day ceremony. Calixa Lavallee wrote the music, which was a setting of a patriotic poem composed by the poet and judge Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The text was originally only in French, before it was translated to English in 1906.

Canada's National symbols are influenced by natural, historical, and Aboriginal sources. The use of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol dates to the early 18th century. The maple leaf is depicted on Canada's current and previous flags, on the penny, and on the Coat of Arms. Other prominent symbols include the beaver, Canada Goose, Common Loon, the Crown, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and more recently, the totem pole and Inukshuk.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What cultures has Canadian culture been influenced by?
2. How did Aboriginal cultures influence Canadian culture?
3. Why are American media popular in Canada?
4. What institutions support Canadian culture?
5. Who is the most famous Canadian painter?
6. Who are the most popular Canadian composers and musicians?
7. What are the national symbols of Canada?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

influenced by, aboriginal cultures, spread, Indigenous words, inventions, to derive its name from, to recognize, contributions, high rate of migration, entertainers, successful, worldwide, landscapes, to exhibit, dates to, maple, prominent, to depict.

### ***III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:***

1. Canadian culture has historically been influenced by British, French, and aboriginal cultures \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are distinctive Aboriginal cultures, literature, art, and music \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Many North American Indigenous words, inventions and games have become an everyday part of Canadian \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The canoe, snowshoes, the toboggan, lacrosse, tug of war, maple syrup and tobacco are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Numerous areas, towns, cities and rivers of the Americas have names \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Canada's capital city Ottawa comes from the Algonquin language term "adawe" meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Canadian culture has been greatly influenced by immigration from \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The great majority of English-speaking immigrants to Canada \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Many cultural products are marketed toward a unified "North American" \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The creation and preservation of distinctly Canadian culture are supported by federal \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Canadian visual art has been dominated by Tom Thomson – Canada's most famous \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Group were painters with a nationalistic and idealistic focus, who first exhibited \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Canada has developed a music infrastructure and industry, with broadcasting regulated by \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The national anthem of Canada O Canada adopted in 1980, was originally commissioned by the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The text was originally only in French, before it was translated to \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Canada's National symbols are influenced by natural, historical, and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The maple leaf is depicted on Canada's current and previous flags, \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Other prominent symbols include \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'National symbols of Russia'.**

## **Text 6. Sport**

Canada's official national sports are hockey in the winter and lacrosse in the summer. Hockey is a national pastime and the most popular spectator sport in the country. It is also the sport most played by Canadians, with 1.65 million participants in 2004. Canada's six largest metropolitan areas – Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, and Edmonton – have franchises in the national National Hockey League (NHL), and there are more Canadian players in the NHL than from all other countries combined. Other popular spectator sports include curling and football; the latter is played professionally in the Canadian Football League (CFL). Golf, baseball, skiing, volleyball, soccer, and basketball are widely played at youth and amateur levels, but professional leagues and franchises are not widespread.

Canada has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, including the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, and the 2007 FIFA U-20 World Cup. Canada was the host nation for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver and Whistle, British Columbia.

### **Exercises**

#### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What are the most popular sports in Canada?
2. What is the most popular spectator sport in the country?
3. Who plays in the national National Hockey League (NHL)?
4. What high-profile international sporting events has Canada hosted?
5. Where were the 2010 Winter Olympics held?

#### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

national sports, pastime, popular spectator sport, participants, metropolitan areas, franchises, players, combined, at youth and amateur levels, National Hockey League, include, curling, to be played professionally, the Canadian Football League, widely played, professional leagues, widespread.



### **III. Choose the odd-one-out**

1. Have (breakfast /the washing-up /a meal/ a drink)
2. Do (make-up / my homework / aerobics / an exercise)
3. Put on (to work / the television/ some shoes/ the radio)
4. Go (to the University/ to the cinema / home /a shower)

### **IV. Write an essay on 'Tourism in Russia'.**

## **Text 7. Education in Canada**

### **Elementary and Secondary Schools**

Education is generally compulsory for children from ages 6 or 7 to ages 15 or 16, depending on the province in which they live, and it is free until the completion of secondary school studies. In the early 1990s Canada had more than 16,000 elementary and secondary schools, with a total enrollment of nearly 5.3 million students.

### **Specialized Schools**

In the early 1990s Canada maintained 19 specialized schools for the blind and the deaf. These institutions together enrolled about 2400 pupils, who were instructed by some 575 teachers. Canada had several schools for mentally handicapped children.

Nursing education, formerly concentrated at special schools attached to hospitals, has been transferred to community colleges, which numbered 203 in the early 1990s. Similarly, teacher training has been shifted from specialized institutions to colleges and universities.

### **Universities**

In the early 1990s Canada had 69 degree-granting universities and colleges, which together enrolled some 572,900 full-time students. Among the country's larger universities are the following: the University of Alberta (1906) and the University of Calgary (1945), in Alberta; the University of British Columbia (1908) and Simon Fraser University (1963), in British Columbia; the University of Moncton (1864) and the University of New Brunswick (1785), in New Brunswick; Memorial University of Newfoundland (1925); Acadia University (1838) and Dalhousie University (1818), in Nova Scotia; Carleton University (1942), McMaster University

(1887), the University of Ottawa (1848), the University of Toronto (1827), the University of Waterloo (1957), and York University (1959), in Ontario; the University of Prince Edward Island (1969); Concordia University (1974), McGill University (1821), the University of Montreal (1878), and the University of Quebec (1968), in the city of Quebec; and the University of Saskatchewan (1907).

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What is elementary education like in Canada?
2. What are secondary schools like in Canada?
3. How has nursing education transformed?
4. What are the largest universities in Canada?
5. How many full-time students are there at Canadian universities?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

elementary schools, secondary schools, generally, compulsory, depending on the province, to be free until the completion of secondary school studies, total enrollment, nearly, to maintain, specialized schools, to be attached to hospitals, to be transferred to community colleges, nursing education, degree-granting universities and colleges, to enroll, full-time students.

### ***III. Indirect questions. Choose the correct question.***

1. Excuse me, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ please?
  - what the time is
  - what is the time
  - do what is the time
  - what the time
2. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
  - is the post office
  - where the post office
  - where the post office is
  - where is the post office

3. Would you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_?  
– where do you live  
– live you  
– where you do live  
– where you live
4. Have you any idea \_\_\_\_\_?  
– why the phone not working  
– why the phone isn't working  
– the phone isn't working  
– why isn't the phone working
5. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
– how much cost the tickets  
– how much do the tickets cost  
– how much the tickets  
– none of the above
6. Would you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_?  
– what her name is  
– what do her name is  
– what her name  
– none of the above

**IV. Put is or are. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. There \_\_\_\_ a lot of books on the table.
2. There \_\_\_\_ a picture and flowers in the room.
3. There \_\_\_\_ much butter in the fridge.
4. There \_\_\_\_ some juice in the box.
5. There \_\_\_\_ magazines and a book on the shelves.
6. There \_\_\_\_ a sheet of paper in that bag.
7. There \_\_\_\_ several apples and oranges on the plate.
8. \_\_\_\_ there any milk?
9. How many pens \_\_\_\_ there on the table?
10. How many books \_\_\_\_ there in the classroom?

**V. Write an essay on 'Education in Russia'.**

## UNIT 4. LIVING IN AUSTRALIA

### Text 1. Australia

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country in the southern hemisphere comprising the continental mainland (the world's smallest), the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Neighbouring countries include Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the southeast.

For some 40,000 years before European settlement commenced in the late 18th century, the Australian mainland and Tasmania were inhabited by around 250 individual nations of indigenous Australians. After sporadic visits by fishermen from the immediate north, and European discovery by Dutch explorers in 1606, the eastern half of Australia was claimed by the British in 1770 and initially settled through penal transportation to the colony of New South Wales, founded on 26 January 1788. The population grew steadily in the following years; the continent was explored, and during the 19th century another five largely self-governing Crown Colonies were established.

On 1 January 1901, the six colonies became a federation, and the Commonwealth of Australia was formed. Since Federation, Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system and remains a Commonwealth realm. The population is almost 21.9 million, with approximately 60% concentrated in and around the mainland state capitals of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, and Adelaide. The nation's capital city is Canberra, located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Australia is a developed country, with a prosperous multicultural society and has excellent results in many international comparisons of national performance such as health care, life expectancy, quality-of-life, human development, public education, economic freedom, and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. Australian cities routinely rank among the world's highest in terms of livability, cultural offerings, and quality of life.

The name *Australia* is derived from the Latin *Australis*, meaning "Southern". Legends of an "unknown land of the south" (*terra australis incognita*) date back to Roman times and were commonplace in medieval geography but were not based on any documented knowledge of the continent.

## Exercises

### **I. Answer the questions on the text:**

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What islands does Australia consist of?
3. What is the population of Australia?
4. When did the first European settlement commence?
5. Who inhabited Australia before the first European settlers came to Australia?
6. When was the Commonwealth of Australia formed?
7. What does the word *Australia* mean?

### **II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

officially, the Commonwealth of Australia, the southern hemisphere, comprising, the continental mainland, the island, numerous smaller islands, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, neighbouring countries, to commence, sporadic visits, fishermen, immediate north, discovery, to grow steadily, to be formed, to maintain a stable liberal democratic political system, to remain, a prosperous multicultural society, state capitals.

### **III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country in the southern hemisphere comprising \_\_\_\_\_.
2. For some 40,000 years before European settlement commenced \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After sporadic visits by fishermen from the immediate north, and European discovery by Dutch explorers in 1606, the eastern half of Australia \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The population grew steadily in the following years; the continent was explored, and during the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies became a federation, and the Commonwealth of Australia \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The population is almost 21.9 million, with approximately 60% concentrated in and around the mainland state capitals \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Australia is a developed country, with a prosperous multicultural society and has excellent results in many international \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The name *Australia* is derived from the Latin *Australis*, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

### **IV. Write an essay on 'Famous writes'.**

## **Text 2. History of Australia**

Human habitation of Australia is estimated to have begun between 42,000 and 48,000 years ago. These first Australians may have been ancestors of modern Indigenous Australians; they may have arrived via land bridges and short sea-crossings from what is now South-East Asia. Most of these people were hunter-gatherers, with a complex oral culture and spiritual values based on reverence for the land and a belief in the Dreamtime.

The first recorded European sighting of the Australian mainland was made by the Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon, who sighted the coast of Cape York Peninsula in 1606. During the 17th century, the Dutch charted the whole of the western and northern coastlines of what they called New Holland, but they made no attempt at settlement. In 1770, James Cook sailed along and mapped the east coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales and claimed for Great Britain. Cook's discoveries prepared the way for establishment of a new penal colony. The British Crown Colony of New South Wales began a settlement at Port Jackson by Captain Arthur Phillip on 26 January 1788. This date was later to become Australia's national day, Australia Day. Van Diemen's Land, now known as Tasmania, was settled in 1803 and became a separate colony in 1825. The United Kingdom formally claimed the western part of Australia in 1829.

Separate colonies were created from parts of New South Wales: South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The Northern Territory was founded in 1911 when it was excised from South Australia. South Australia was founded as a "free province" – that is, it was never a penal colony. Victoria and Western Australia were also founded "free" but later accepted transported convicts. The transportation of convicts to the colony of New South Wales ceased in 1848 after a campaign by the settlers.

The Indigenous Australian population, estimated at 350,000 at the time of European settlement, declined steeply for 150 years following settlement, mainly because of infectious disease. The "Stolen Generation" (removal of Aboriginal children from their families), which historians such as Henry Reynolds have argued could be considered genocide by some definitions, may have contributed to the decline in the indigenous population. Such interpretations of Aboriginal history are disputed by some conservative commentators, such as former Prime Minister Howard, as being exaggerated or fabricated for political or ideological reasons. This debate is known within Australia as the History Wars. Following the 1967 referendum, the Federal government gained the power to implement policies and make laws with respect to Aborigines.

A gold rush began in Australia in the early 1850s, and the Eureka Stockade rebellion against mining licence fees in 1854 was an early expression of civil disobedience. Between 1855 and 1890, the six colonies individually gained responsible government, managing most of their own affairs while remaining part of the British Empire. The Colonial Office in London retained control of some matters, notably foreign affairs, defence, and international shipping. On 1 January 1901, federation of the colonies was achieved after a decade of planning, consultation, and voting. The Commonwealth of Australia was born and it became a dominion of the British Empire in 1907. The Federal Capital Territory (later renamed the Australian Capital Territory) was formed from a part of New South Wales in 1911 to provide a location for the proposed new federal capital of Canberra. (Melbourne was the temporary seat of government from 1901 to 1927 while Canberra was being constructed). The Northern Territory was transferred from the control of the South Australian government to the Commonwealth in 1911. In 1914 Australia joined Britain in fighting World War I, with support from both the outgoing Liberal Party and the incoming Labor Party. The Australians took part in many of the major battles fought on the Western Front.

Britain's Statute of Westminster 1931 formally ended most of the constitutional links between Australia and the UK. Australia adopted it in 1942, but backdated it to the beginning of World War II to confirm the validity of legislation passed by the Australian Parliament during the war. The shock of the UK's defeat in Asia in 1942 and the threat of Japanese invasion caused Australia to turn to the United States as a new ally and protector. Since 1951, Australia has been a formal military ally of the US, under the ANZUS treaty. After World War II, Australia encouraged immigration from Europe; since the 1970s and the abolition of the White Australia policy, immigration from Asia and elsewhere was also encouraged. As a result, Australia's demography, culture, and self-image have been transformed. The final constitutional ties between Australia and the UK were severed with the passing of the Australia Act 1986, ending any British role in the government of the Australian States, and ending judicial appeals to the UK Privy Council. At the 1999 referendum, 54% of Australian voters rejected a proposal to become a republic with a president appointed by two-thirds vote of both houses of the Australian Parliament. Since the election of the Whitlam Government in 1972, there has been an increasing focus on the expansion of ties with other Pacific Rim nations while maintaining close ties with Australia's traditional allies and trading partners.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. When is human habitation of Australia estimated to have begun?
2. Who were ancestors of modern Indigenous Australians?
3. Who made was the first recorded European sighting of the Australian mainland?
4. When did the Dutch chart the whole of the western and northern coastlines of what they called New Holland?
5. When did James Cook sail along and map the east coast of Australia?
6. What separate colonies were created from parts of New South Wales?
7. What was the Indigenous Australian population at the time of European settlements?
8. When did a gold rush begin in Australia?
9. What is the capital of Australia?
10. What was the temporary seat of government from 1901 to 1927 while Canberra was being constructed?
11. Why were the final constitutional ties between Australia and the UK severed with the passing of the Australia Act 1986?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

human habitation, is estimated, ancestors of modern Indigenous Australians, to arrive via land bridges and short sea-crossings, hunter-gatherers, complex oral culture and spiritual values, based on, reverence for the land and a belief in the Dreamtime, sighted the coast, to chart, make no attempt, accepted transported convicts, contributed to the decline in the indigenous population, gained the power, exaggerated, to implement policies and make laws with respect, gold rush, foreign affairs, invasion, to cause, a new ally, focus on the expansion of ties with other nations.



**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Human habitation of Australia is estimated to have begun \_\_\_\_\_.
2. These first Australians may have been ancestors of modern \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most of these people were hunter-gatherers, with a complex oral culture \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The first recorded European sighting of the Australian mainland was made by the Dutch navigator \_\_\_\_\_.
5. During the 17th century, the Dutch charted the whole of the western and northern coastlines of what they called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In 1770, James Cook sailed along and mapped the east coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The United Kingdom formally claimed the western part of Australia \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Separate colonies were created from parts of New South Wales: South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A gold rush began in Australia in the early 1850s, and the Eureka Stockade rebellion against mining licence fees in 1854 \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Colonial Office in London retained control of some matters, notably foreign affairs, defence, and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. At the 1999 referendum, 54% of Australian voters rejected a proposal to become a republic with a president appointed by two-thirds vote \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Discovery of Australia'.**

### **Text 3. Politics**

The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional democracy based on a federal division of powers. The form of government used in Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Australia, a role that is distinct from her position as monarch of the other Commonwealth realms. The Queen is represented by the Governor-General at federal level and by the Governors at state level. Although the Constitution gives extensive executive powers to the Governor-General, these are normally exercised only on the advice of the Prime Minister. The most notable exercise of the Governor-General's reserve powers outside the Prime Minister's direction was the dismissal of the Whitlam Government in the constitutional crisis of 1975.

There are three branches of government:

The legislature: the Commonwealth Parliament, comprising the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives; the Queen is represented by the Governor-General, who by convention acts on the advice of his or her Ministers.

The executive: the Federal Executive Council (the Governor-General as advised by the Executive Councillors); in practice, the councillors are the Prime Minister and Ministers of State.

The judiciary: the High Court of Australia and other federal courts.

The bicameral Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate (the upper house) of 76 senators, and a House of Representatives (the lower house) of 150 members. Members of the lower house are elected from single-member constituencies, commonly known as "electorates" or "seats", allocated to states on the basis of population, with each original state guaranteed a minimum of five seats. In the Senate, each state is represented by twelve senators, and each of the territories (the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory) by two. Elections for both chambers are normally held every three years, simultaneously; senators have overlapping six-year terms, since only half of places in the Senate are put to each election unless the cycle is interrupted by a double dissolution. The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms government and its leader becomes Prime Minister.

There are two major political groups that form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party, and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of two parties: the Liberal Party and its minor partner, the National Party. Independent members and several minor parties – including

the Greens and the Australian Democrats – have achieved representation in Australian parliaments, mostly in upper houses. The Labor Party came to office with Kevin Rudd as Prime Minister following the November 2007 election. Every Australian parliament (federal, state, and territory) then had a Labor government until September 2008 when the Liberal Party formed a minority government in association with the National Party in Western Australia. In the 2004 election, the previous governing coalition led by John Howard won control of the Senate – the first time in more than 20 years that a party (or a coalition) has done so while in government. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled citizens 18 years and over, in each state and territory and at the federal level. Enrolment to vote is compulsory in all jurisdictions except South Australia.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What is the form of government in Australia?
2. Who is the Head of the state?
3. Who is the Queen represented by in Australia?
4. How many political parties are there in Australia?
5. How many senators is each state represented by in the Senate?
6. What are three branches of government in Australia?
7. What does the bicameral parliament in Australia consist of?
8. How often are elections for both chambers held?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

division of powers, is represented by, the Governor-General, realms, exercised only on the advice, the dismissal, branches of government, simultaneously, senators, overlapping six-year terms, is interrupted by a double dissolution, majority support, achieved representation, enrolment to vote, compulsory, to win control.

### **III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional democracy based on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The form of government used in Australia is a constitutional monarchy with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Although the Constitution gives extensive executive powers to the Governor-General, these are normally exercised only \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The bicameral Commonwealth Parliament consists of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are three branches of government \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Elections for both chambers are normally held every \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms government and its leader becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are two major political groups that form government, federally and in the states \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled citizens 18 years and over, in each state and territory \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Enrolment to vote is compulsory in all jurisdictions except \_\_\_\_\_.

### **IV. Speak on 'Politics in Russia'.**

#### **Text 4. States and territories**

Australia has six states – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia – and two major mainland territories – the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). In most respects these two territories function as states, but the Commonwealth Parliament can override any legislation of their parliaments. By contrast, federal legislation only overrides state legislation in certain areas that are set out in Section 51 of the Australian Constitution; state parliaments retain all residual legislative powers, including powers over hospitals, education, police, the judiciary, roads, public transport, and local government.

Each state and major mainland territory has its own legislature or parliament. The states are sovereign, though subject to certain powers of the Commonwealth as defined by the Constitution. The lower house is known as the Legislative Assembly (House of Assembly in South Australia and Tasmania) and the upper house is known as the Legislative Council. The head of the government in each state is the Premier, and in each territory the Chief Minister.

### **Language**

English is the national language. Australian English is a major variety of the language, with its own distinctive accent and vocabulary (some of which has found its way into other varieties of English), but less internal dialectal variation (apart from small regional pronunciation and lexical variations) than either British or American English. Grammar and spelling are largely based on those of British English. According to the 2001 census, English is the only language spoken in the home for around 80% of the population. The next most common languages spoken at home are Chinese (2.1%), Italian (1.9%), and Greek (1.4%).

A considerable proportion of first- and second-generation migrants are bilingual. It is believed that there were between 200 and 300 Australian Aboriginal languages at the time of first European contact. Only about 70 of these languages have survived, and many are only spoken by older people; only 18 Indigenous languages are still spoken by all age groups. An indigenous language remains the main language for about 50,000 (0.25%) people. Australia has a sign language known as Auslan, which is the main language of about 6,500 deaf people.

### **Religion**

Australia has no state religion. In the 2006 census, 64% of Australians were listed as Christian of any denomination, including 26% as Roman Catholic and 19% as Anglican. "No religion" (which includes humanism, atheism, agnosticism, and rationalism) accounted for 19% and is the fastest growing group (refer difference in census 2006 versus census 2001 results) and a further 12% declined to answer or did not give a response adequate for interpretation. The second largest religion in Australia is Buddhism, followed by Hinduism and Islam. Overall less than 6% of Australians identify with non-Christian religions. Weekly attendance at church services in 2004 was about 1.5 million: about 7.5% of the population, and religion does not play a central role in the lives of a large portion of the population.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. How many states and major mainland territories does Australia have?
2. What do each state and major mainland territories have?
3. What is the capital of Australia?
4. Who is the head of the government in each state and in each territory?
5. Are grammar and spelling largely based on those of British English or American English?
6. What is state religion?
7. What are the most common religious confessions in Australia?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

in most respects, territories function, to override, legislation, distinctive accent, varieties, in certain areas, defined by, common, attendance, to be listed, adequate for interpretation, sovereign, to not play a central role in the lives of a large portion of the population.

### ***III. Make up questions to the following passage: 'English is the national language'.***

### ***IV. Write an essay on 'Religions in Russia'.***

## **Text 5. Education and Culture**

School attendance is compulsory throughout Australia. In most Australian States at 5–6 years of age all children receive 11 years of compulsory education, then can move on to complete two more years (Years 11 and 12), contributing to an adult literacy rate that is assumed to be 99%. The Programme for International Student Assessment, coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

currently ranks Australia's education as the eighth best in the world. Government grants have supported the establishment of Australia's 38 universities, the majority of universities receive government funding. There is a state-based system of vocational training, higher than colleges, known as TAFE Institutes, and many trades conduct apprenticeships for training new tradespeople. Approximately 58% of Australians aged from 25 to 64 have vocational or tertiary qualifications, and the tertiary graduation rate of 49% is the highest among OECD countries. The ratio of international to local students in tertiary education in Australia is the highest in the OECD countries.

Since 1788, the primary basis of Australian culture has been Anglo-Celtic Western culture. Distinctive Australian cultural features have also arisen from the country's natural environment and Indigenous cultures. Since the middle of the 20th century, Australian culture has been strongly influenced by American popular culture, particularly via the conduits of television and cinema. Australian culture has also received cultural influences Australia's Asian neighbours, and through large-scale immigration from non-English-speaking countries.

Australian visual arts are thought to have begun with the cave and bark paintings of its Indigenous peoples. The traditions of Indigenous Australians are largely transmitted orally and are tied to ceremony and the telling of the stories of the Dreamtime. From the time of European settlement, a theme in Australian art has been the Australian landscape, seen for example in the works of Albert Namatjira, Arthur Streeton and others associated with the Heidelberg School, and Arthur Boyd. The country's landscape remains sources of inspiration for Australian modernist artists; it has been depicted in acclaimed works by artists such as Sidney Nolan, Grace Cossington Smith, Fred Williams, Sydney Long, and Clifton Pugh. Australian artists influenced by the modern American and European art include cubist Grace Crowley, surrealist James Gleeson, abstract expressionist Brett Whiteley, and pop artist Martin Sharp. The National Gallery of Australia and the various state galleries maintain Australian and overseas collections, from early in the 20th century until the present.

Many of Australia's performing arts companies (Theatre of Australian Dance of Australia) receive funding through the federal government's Australia Council. There is a symphony orchestra in each of the states' capital cities, and a national opera company, Opera Australia, which became prominent through the singer Joan Sutherland. Nellie Melba was her famous predecessor. Ballet and dance are represented by The Australian

Ballet and various state dance companies. Each state has a publicly funded theatre company.

The Australian cinema industry began with the 1906 release of the *The Story of the Kelly Gang*, a 70-minute account of the Australian bush ranger Ned Kelly, which is regarded as being the world's first feature-length film. The New Wave of Australian cinema in the 1970s brought provocative and successful films, some exploring the nation's colonial past, such as *Picnic at Hanging Rock* and *The Last Wave*. More recent successes included *Shine*, *Rabbit-Proof Fence*, and *Happy Feet*. Australia's diverse landscapes and cities have served as primary locations for many other films, such as *The Matrix*, *Peter Pan*, *Superman Returns*, and *Finding Nemo*. Recent well-known Australian actors include Judith Anderson, Errol Flynn, Nicole Kidman, Hugh Jackman, Heath Ledger, Geoffrey Rush, Toni Collette, Naomi Watts, and current joint director of the Sydney Theatre Company, Cate Blanchett.

Australian literature has also been influenced by the landscape; the works of writers such as Banjo Paterson, Henry Lawson, and Dorothea Mackellar captured the experience of the Australian bush. The character of colonial Australia, as represented in early literature, is popular with modern Australians. They believe it emphasised egalitarianism, mateship, and anti-authoritarianism. In 1973, Patrick White was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, the only Australian to have achieved this. Colleen McCullough, David Williamson, and David Malouf are also renowned writers.

Australian food traditions have been shaped by those that have settled in Australia. Throughout the majority of Australian history, Australian cuisine was based on traditional British food, brought to the country by the first British settlers. Later, in the 19th and especially 20th century, food began to reflect the influences of Mediterranean and Asian cultures, introduced by many immigrants who arrived in Australia during this period.

Approximately 24% Australians over the age of 15 regularly participate in organised sporting activities in Australia. Australia has strong international teams in cricket, field hockey, netball, rugby league, rugby union, and performs well in cycling, rowing, and swimming. Some of Australia's most successful sportspersons are swimmers Dawn Fraser, Murray Rose, and Ian Thorpe, sprinter Betty Cuthbert, tennis players Rod Laver and Margaret Court, and cricketer Donald Bradman. Nationally, other popular sports include Australian rules football, horse racing, surfing, football (soccer), and motor racing. Australia has participated in every summer Olympic Games of the modern era, and every Commonwealth Games. Australia



hosted the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne and the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, and has ranked among the top six medal-takers since 2000. Australia has also hosted the 1938, 1962, 1982, and 200 Commonwealth Games. Other major international events held in Australia include the Gran Slam Australian Open tennis tournament, international cricket matches, and the Formula One Australian Grand Prix. The highest-rating television programs include sports coverage such as the summer Olympic Games, State of Origin, and the grand finals of the National Rugby League and Australian Football League.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What is education in Australia like?
2. What have government grants supported?
3. Why is a state-based system of vocational training in Australia popular?
4. What was the primary basis of Australian culture?
5. Who are the most famous Australian artists?
6. What do many of Australia's performing arts companies receive through the federal government's Australia Council?
7. When did Australian cinema industry begin?
8. Who are the most famous Australian actors?
9. What are the most popular films made in Australia?
10. Who are the most famous Australian writers?
11. What is Australian cuisine based on?
12. What are the most popular sport activities in Australia?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

school attendance, compulsory, receive 11 years of compulsory education, contributing to an adult literacy rate, receive government funding, to remain sources of inspiration, to be associated with, performing arts companies, provocative and successful films, recent, represented in early literature, to perform well, sports coverage, grand finals, currently, to rank.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. School attendance is compulsory \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In most Australian States at 5–6 years of age all children receive 11 years of compulsory \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Government grants have supported the establishment of Australia's 38 universities, the majority of universities receive \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There is a state-based system of vocational training, higher than colleges, known as TAFE Institutes, and many trades conduct apprenticeships for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Since 1788, the primary basis of Australian culture has been \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Since the middle of the 20th century, Australian culture has been strongly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Australian cinema industry began with the 1906 release \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The New Wave of Australian cinema in the 1970s brought provocative and successful films, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Australia's diverse landscapes and cities have served as primary locations for many other films, such \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Australian food traditions have been shaped by those that have settled in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Approximately 24% Australians over the age of 15 regularly participate in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Australia has strong international teams in cricket, field hockey, netball, rugby league, rugby union, and performs well \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Australia has participated in every summer Olympic Games of the modern era, and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Australia hosted the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne and the 2000 Summer Olympics in \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Film industry in Russia'.**

***V. Use the verb in brackets in its appropriate form.***

1. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_ for about eleven hundred years, until Emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A.D. (hold)
2. Bad news never \_\_\_\_\_ people happy. (make)
3. It's a difficult question. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer. (know)
4. Nobody came to the meeting because Angela \_\_\_\_\_ to tell people about it. (forget)
5. Next month she \_\_\_\_\_ tennis professionally for exactly 20 years. (play)
6. St. Basil's Cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ in the 18th century. (build)
7. The conference delegates \_\_\_\_\_ a draft resolution from 10 a.m. till midnight yesterday.
8. Elisabeth II \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen for 50 years. (be)
9. You will understand English better when you \_\_\_\_\_ here another month. (be)
10. When I heard his story, I could not help \_\_\_\_\_. (laugh)
11. The amount of crime \_\_\_\_\_ for the last ten years and we can't stop this process. (increase)

**Text 6. The capital of Australia**

Canberra is the capital city of Australia. With a population of over 345,000, it is Australia's largest inland city and the eighth-largest city overall. The city is located at the northern end of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), 280 km (170 mi) south-west of Sydney, and 660 km (410 mi) north-east of Melbourne. A resident of Canberra is known as a "Canberran".

The site of Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908 as a compromise between rivals Sydney and Melbourne, Australia's two largest cities. It is unusual among Australian cities, being an entirely planned city. Following an international contest for the city's design, a blueprint by the Chicago architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected and construction commenced in 1913. The Griffins' plan featured geometric motifs such as circles, hexagons and

triangles, and was centred around axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks in the Australian Capital Territory.

The city's design was heavily influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation that have earned Canberra the title of the "bush capital". The growth and development of Canberra were hindered by the World Wars and the Great Depression, which exacerbated a series of planning disputes and the ineffectiveness of a sequence of bodies that were to oversee the development of the city. The national capital emerged as a thriving city after World War II, as Prime Minister Robert Menzies championed its development and the National Capital Development Commission was formed with executive powers. Although the Australian Capital Territory is now self-governing, the federal government retains some influence through the National Capital Authority. As the seat of the government of Australia, Canberra is the site of Parliament House, the High Court and numerous government departments and agencies. It is also the location of many social and cultural institutions of national significance, such as the Australian War Memorial, Australian National University, Australian Institute of Sport, National Gallery, National Museum and the National Library. The Australian Army's officer corps are trained at the Royal Military College, Duntroon and the Australian Defence Force Academy is also located in the capital.

As the city has a high proportion of public servants, the federal government contributes the largest percentage of Gross State Product and is the largest single employer in Canberra. As the seat of government, the unemployment rate is lower and the average income higher than the national average, while property prices are relatively high, in part due to comparatively restricted development regulations. Tertiary education levels are higher, while the population is younger.

Canberra is home to many national monuments and institutions such as the Australian War Memorial, the National Gallery of Australia, the National Portrait Gallery of Australia, the National Library, the National Archives, the Australian Academy of Science and the National Museum. Many Commonwealth government buildings in Canberra are open to the public, including Parliament House, the high Court and the Royal Australian Mint. Lake Burley Griffin is the site of the Captain James Cook Memorial and the National Carillon. Other sites of interest include the Black Mountain Tower, the Australian National Botanic Gardens, the National Zoo and Aquarium, the National Dinosaur Museum.

The Canberra Museum and Gallery in the city is a repository of local history and art. Several historic homes are open to the public: Lanyon and Tuggeranong Homesteads in the Tuggeranong Valley, Mugga-Mugga in Symonston, and Blundells' Cottage in Parkes all display the lifestyle of the early European settlers. Calthorpes' House in Red Hill is a well preserved example of a 1920s house from Canberra's very early days. Canberra has many venues for live music and theatre: the Canberra Theatre Playhouse which hosts many major concerts and productions; and Llewellyn Hall (within the ANU School of music), a world-class concert hall are two of the most notable. The Street Theatre is a venue with less mainstream offerings. The Albert Hall was the city's first performing arts venue, opened in 1928. It was the original performance venue for theatre groups such as the Canberra Repertory Society.

Stonefest at the University of Canberra is a large two-day music festival. There are numerous bars and nightclubs which also offer live entertainment, particularly concentrated in the areas of Dickson, Kingston and the city. Most town centers have facilities for a community theatre and a cinema, and they all have a library. Popular cultural events include the National Folk Festival, the Royal Canberra Show, the Summernats car festival, the Canberra Multicultural Festival in February and the *Celebrate Canberra* festival held over 10 days in March in conjunction with Canberra Day.

## Exercises

### *I. Answer the questions on the text:*

1. Where is Canberra situated?
2. What is the population of Canberra?
3. When did it become the capital of Australia?
4. What government institutions are situated in Canberra?
5. What places of interest are situated in Canberra?
6. What festivals take place in Canberra?
7. When is Canberra Day celebrated?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

resident, selected for the location, compromise between rivals, an international contest for the city's design, garden city movement, to incorporate significant areas, emerged as a thriving city, numerous government departments, repository of local history and art, display the lifestyle, cultural institutions of national significance, original performance.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The site of Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908 as a compromise \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is unusual among Australian cities, being an entirely \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Following an international contest for the city's design, a blueprint by the Chicago architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected and construction \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The city's design was heavily influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The growth and development of Canberra were hindered by the World Wars and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The national capital emerged as a thriving city after World War II, as Prime Minister Robert Menzies championed its development and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. As the seat of the government of Australia, Canberra is the site of Parliament House, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Canberra is home to many national monuments and institutions such as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Many Commonwealth government buildings in Canberra are open to the public, including Parliament House, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Stonefest at the University of Canberra is a large two-day music \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Most town centers have facilities for a community theatre and a cinema, and they all \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Would you like a cup of tea? Yes, I \_\_\_\_.  
*do like would will*
2. Please don't talk to me now. I \_\_\_\_ to finish my test.  
*will try try have tried am trying*
3. Does he smoke? Yes, he \_\_\_\_ twenty a day.  
*smokes is smoking smoke has smoked*
4. Can I help? Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_  
*the information to inform any information some information*
5. I'd like some coffee. I'm afraid there isn't \_\_\_\_  
*more anything any some*
6. Where is your book? I \_\_\_\_ it last week.  
*have lost lose was losing lost*
7. Is John \_\_\_\_ Paul? No, I don't think so.  
*more taller than so tall as taller than tall like*
8. Can I help you? Yes, I am looking \_\_\_\_ Mr Smith's office.  
*for at after to*
9. Why are you running? There isn't \_\_\_\_ time. The film's going to begin soon.  
*many any much some*
10. Where are you staying? I'm living \_\_\_\_ Mr Smith and his family.  
*by at with among*
11. Has he written to his brother? Yes, he \_\_\_\_ him a letter last night.  
*has written was writing had written wrote*
12. She likes living in a warm climate \_\_\_\_  
*wouldn't she doesn't she won't she isn't she*
13. 13. Do you smoke? Not now, but I \_\_\_\_.  
*use to am used to was used used to*
14. This is my first visit to the doctor. Who \_\_\_\_ to before?  
*are you going went you you went did you go*
15. Did you do any homework? Yes, but only \_\_\_\_.  
*any not much a few a little*

## Text 7. Sydney

Sydney is the largest and most populous city in Australia and the state capital of New South Wales. Sydney is located on Australia's south-east coast of the Tasman Sea. With an approximate population of 4.5 million in the Sydney metropolitan area the city is the largest in Oceania. Sydney is also the sixth largest city in the Southern Hemisphere. Inhabitants of Sydney are called Sydneysiders, comprising a cosmopolitan and international population of people from numerous places around the world.

The site of the first British colony in Australia, Sydney was established in 1788 at Sydney Cove by Arthur Phillip, commodore of the First Fleet as a penal colony. The city is built on hills surrounding Port Jackson which is commonly known as Sydney Harbour, where the iconic Sydney Opera House and the Harbour Bridge are featured prominently. The hinterland of the metropolitan area is surrounded by national parks, and the coastal regions feature many bays, rivers, inlets and beaches including the famous Bondi Beach. Within the city are many notable parks, including Hyde Park and the Royal Botanical Gardens.

In 2009, Sydney was ranked 3rd in Asia and 22nd worldwide in social and economic innovation, across 31 sectors in the Innovation Cities Index by innovation agency 2thinknow. Sydney also ranks among the top 10 most livable cities in the world according to Mercer Human Resource Consulting and *The Economist*.

Sydney has a reputation as an international centre for commerce, arts, fashion, culture, entertainment, music, education and tourism. Sydney has hosted major international sporting events, including the 1938 British Empire Games, the 2000 Summer Olympics, and the final match of the 2003 Rugby World Cup. The main airport serving Sydney is Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport.

Sydney hosts many different festivals and some of Australia's largest social and cultural events. These include the Sydney Festival, Australia's largest arts festival which is a celebration involving both indoor and free outdoor performances throughout January; the Biennale of Sydney, established in 1973; the Big Day Out, a travelling rock-music festival which originated in Sydney; the Sydney Film Festival and many other smaller film festivals such as the short film Tropfest and Flickerfest. Sculpture by the Sea, Australia's largest outdoor sculpture exhibit, began in Bondi Beach in 1996. Australia's premier prize for portraiture, the Archibald Prize is organised by the Art Gallery of New South Wales. The Sydney Royal Easter Show is



held every year at Sydney Olympic Park, the final of Australian Idol takes place on the steps of the Opera House, and Australian Fashion Week takes place in April/May and September. Sydney's New Year's Eve and Australian Day celebrations are the largest in Australia.

A survey based on tracking the frequency of words and phrases in the media, cited Sydney as number 9 on a list of the world's top fashion cities in 2009. The city is the site of the world renowned Rosemount Australian Fashion Week, which occurs biannually, and is home to many of Australia's premier fashion houses. Most international designers have a major presence in Sydney and Australian's Next Top Model is one of the most watched shows on national television.

### **Entertainment and performing arts**

Sydney has a wide variety of cultural institutions. Sydney's iconic Opera House has five halls, including a large concert hall and opera and drama theatres; it is the home of Opera of Australia – the third-busiest opera company in the world, and the Sydney Symphony. Other venues include the Sydney Town Hall, City Recital Hall, the State Theatre, the Theatre Royal, Sydney, the Sydney Theatre and the Wharf Theatre, the Capitol Theatre and the Lyric and Star Theatres, Star City.

The Sydney Conservatorium of Music is located adjacent to the Royal Botanic Gardens and serves the Australian music community through music education and biannual Australian Music Examination Board exams. The Sydney Dance Company was under the leadership of Graeme Murphy during the late 20th century. The Sydney Theatre Company has a regular roster of local plays, such as noted playwright David Williamson, classics and international playwrights.

In 2007, The New Theatre celebrated 75 years of continuous production in Sydney. Other important theatre companies in Sydney include Company B and Girffin Theatre Company. From the 1940s through to the 1970s the Sydney Push, a group of authors and political activists whose members included Germaine Greer, influenced the city's cultural life.

The National Institute of Dramatic Art, based in Kennington, boasts internationally famous alumni such as Mel Gibson, Judy Davis, Baz Luhrmann and Cate Blanchett. Sydney's role in the film industry has increased since the opening of Fox Studios Australia in 1998.

Prominent films which have been filmed in the city include Moulin Rouge, Mission: Impossible II, Star Wars episodes II and III, Superman Returns, Dark City, Happy Feet, Australia and The Matrix. Films using Sydney as a

setting include Finding Nemo, Strictly Ballroom, Muriel's wedding, Our Lips Are Sealed, and Dirty Deeds. Many Bolliwood movies have also been filmed in Sydney. As of 2006, over 229 films have been set in, or featured Sydney.

Sydney's most popular nightspots include Kings Cross, Oxford Street, Darling Harbour, and The Rocks, which all contain various bars, nightclubs and restaurants. Star City Casino, is Sydney's only casino and is situated around Darling Harbour. There are many traditional pubs, cafes and restaurants in inner-city areas such as Newtown, Balmain, Leichhardt, and Surry Hills. Sydney's main live music hubs include areas such as Newtown and Annandale. Other popular nightspots tend to be spread throughout the city in areas such as Bondi, Manly, Cronulla and Parramatta.

### **Tourism**

In the year ending March 2008, Sydney received 2.7 million international visitors. The most well-known attractions include the Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Other attractions include Royal Botanic Gardens, Luna Park, some 40 beaches and Sydney Tower. Sydney also has several popular museums, such as the Australian Museum (natural history and anthropology), the Powerhouse Museum (science, technology and design), the Art Gallery of New South Wales, the Museum of Contemporary Art and the Australian National Maritime Museum.

### **Exercises**

#### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Sydney situated?
2. What is the population of Sydney?
3. When was Sydney established?
4. What places of interest are situated in Canberra?
5. What major international sporting events has Sydney hosted?
6. What is Australia's largest arts festival?
7. What is Opera House in Sydney famous for?
8. What films have been made in Sydney?
9. Whom can the National Institute of Dramatic Art, based in Kensington, boast?
10. What are the most well-known tourist attractions in Sydney?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

approximate population, comprising a cosmopolitan and international population, outdoor sculpture exhibit, featured prominently, coastal regions, host many different festivals, premier prize, well-known attractions, according to, nightspots, film industry, setting, notable, political activists, ranks among the top 10 most livable cities, originated, to increase, to be filmed.

**III. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Could you lend me some money? I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ of cash at the moment.  
*down scarce low short*
2. Do you know who she is? No, she didn't \_\_\_\_ her name.  
*say me say to me tell me tell to me*
3. Everyone understood. The teacher \_\_\_\_ to explain again.  
*may not musn't didn't need needn't*
4. That house is in a terrible state. You can see it \_\_\_\_ for years.  
*hasn't been wasn't repaired isn't repaired hadn't been*
5. My watch is broken but it's not worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
*repairing to repair to repair it to be repaired*
6. I'm terribly tired. Well, I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
*you go you to go you going you went*
7. Why didn't you tell me? You \_\_\_\_\_ angry if I had.  
*were were to be had been would have been*
8. Here is your J5 back. Thanks, but I don't remember \_\_\_\_ it to you.  
*to lend lending my lendme to lend*
9. Is he coming to the meeting? Well, I asked him \_\_\_\_\_.  
*if he will come will he come if he was coming would he come*
10. I'm fine, it's only a little cut. \_\_\_\_\_ you better see a doctor.  
*wouldn't shouldn't won't hadn't*
11. Do I have to get ready now? Yes, it's time we \_\_\_\_\_.  
*went would go will go go*

12. Do you like your new flat? Yes, it's small but it \_\_\_\_\_ my needs perfectly.

*settles      meets      supplies      fills*

13. I suppose tomorrow's bus strike means \_\_\_\_\_ the start of class.

*have delayed      delay      to delay      delaying*

14. I wrote to the manager \_\_\_\_\_ to getting my money refunded.

*in the hope      on the question with the aim      with a view*

15. Did you know everybody at the party? No, nobody \_\_\_\_\_ the host.

*except      apart      other      rather*

**IV.      Write an essay on 'A sound mind is a sound body'.**

**V.      Test your knowledge of make and do. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Make/do the cleaning and the cooking
2. Make/do a lasting impression (on someone)
3. Make/do the shopping and the washing-up
4. Make/do some serious work
5. Make /do a lot of damage (to something)
6. Make/do an announcement or a speech
7. Make/do an application (e.g. for a driving test)
8. Make/do a sound or a noise
9. Make/do one's hair or one's teeth
10. Make/do a lot of harm rather than good
11. Make/do business (with somebody)
12. Make/do (somebody) a favour
13. Make/do a mess, a profit or a fortune
14. Make/do fun of someone or a fool of someone
15. Make/do amends for one's behavior

## UNIT 5. LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

### Text 1. New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two main landmasses (commonly called the North Island and the South Island), and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands. The indigenous Māori named New Zealand **Aotearoa**, commonly translated as *The Land of the Long White Cloud*. The Realm of New Zealand also includes the Cook Islands and Niue (self-governing but in free association); Tokelau; and the Ross Dependency (New Zealand's territorial claim in Antarctica).

New Zealand is notable for its geographic isolation: it is situated about 2000 km (1250 miles) southeast of Australia across the Tasman Sea, and its closest neighbours to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga. During its long isolation New Zealand developed a distinctive fauna dominated by birds, a number of which became extinct after the arrival of humans and the mammals they introduced.

The population of New Zealand is mostly of European descent; the indigenous Māori are the largest minority. Asians and non-Māori Polynesians are also significant minority groups, especially in urban areas. The most commonly spoken language is English.

New Zealand is a developed country that ranks highly in international comparisons on human development, quality of life, life expectancy, literacy, public education, peace, prosperity, economic freedom, ease of doing business, lack of corruption, press freedom, and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. Its cities also consistently rank among the world's most liveable.

Elizabeth II, as the Queen of New Zealand, is the country's head of state and is represented by a ceremonial Governor-General who holds reserve powers. The Queen has no real political influence, and her position is essentially symbolic. Political power is held by the democratically elected Parliament of New Zealand under the leadership of the Prime Minister, who is the head of government.

### New Zealand place names

It is unknown whether Māori had a name for New Zealand as a whole before the arrival of Europeans, although they referred to the North Island

as Te Ika a Māui (the fish of Māui) and the South Island as Te Wai Pounamu (the waters of greenstone) or Te Waka o Aoraki (the canoe of Aoraki). Until the early 20th century, the North Island was also referred to as Aotearoa (colloquially translated "land of the long white cloud"); in modern Māori usage, this name refers to the whole country.

The first European name for New Zealand was *Staten Landt*, the name given to it by the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, who in 1642 became the first European to see the islands. Tasman assumed it was part of a southern continent connected with land discovered in 1615 off the southern tip of South America by Jacob Le Maire, which had been named *Staten Landt*, meaning "Land of the (Dutch) States-General". The name *New Zealand* originated with Dutch cartographers, who called the islands *Nova Zeelandia*, after the Dutch province of Zeeland. No one is certain exactly who first coined the term, but it first appeared in 1645 and may have been the choice of cartographer Johan Blaeu. British explorer James Cook subsequently anglicised the name to New Zealand. There is no connection to the Danish island Zealand.

Although the North and South Islands have been known by these names for many years, the New Zealand Geographic Board has stated that as of 2009, they have no official names. The board intends to make these their official names, along with alternative Māori names. Although several Māori names have been used, Maori Language Commissioner Erima Henare sees Te Ika-a-Māui and Te Wai Pounamu respectively as the most likely choices.

## Exercises

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. How did indigenous inhabitants call New Zealand?
3. What is the translation of the name *Aotearoa*?
4. Why is New Zealand notable for its geographic situation?
5. What is the capital of New Zealand?
6. Who is the head of the state in the country?
7. Who is the Queen represented by?
8. Who is the Head of the government?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

island country, commonly translated, to be notable for its geographic isolation, developed, closest neighbours, distinctive fauna, dominated, to become extinct, mammals, to introduce, to rank highly in international comparisons, lack of corruption, life expectancy, under the leadership, to coin the term, protection of civil liberties and political rights.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. New Zealand is an island country in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two main landmasses and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. New Zealand is notable for its geographic isolation: it is situated about 2000 km (1250 miles) southeast of Australia across the Tasman Sea, and its closest neighbours to the north are New Caledonia, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The indigenous Māori named New Zealand **Aotearoa**, commonly translated as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. During its long isolation New Zealand developed a distinctive fauna dominated by birds, a number of which became extinct after the arrival of humans \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The population of New Zealand is mostly of European descent; the indigenous \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The most commonly spoken language \_\_\_\_\_.
7. New Zealand is a developed country that ranks highly in international comparisons on \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Political power is held by the democratically elected Parliament of New Zealand under the leadership of the Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Famous composers'.**

## **Text 2. History of New Zealand**

New Zealand is one of the most recently settled major landmasses. The first settlers were Eastern Polynesians who went to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around 700 and 2000 years ago. Over the following centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori.

The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Māori killed several of the crew and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768–71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost the entire coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. The potato and the musket transformed Māori agriculture and warfare, although the resulting Musket Wars died out once the tribal imbalance of arms had been rectified. From the early nineteenth century, Christian missionaries began to settle New Zealand, eventually converting most of the Māori population, who had become disillusioned with their indigenous faith by the introduction of Western culture.

Becoming aware of the lawless nature of European settlement and increasing interest in the territory by the French, the British government sent William Hobson to New Zealand to claim sovereignty and negotiate a treaty with Māori. The Treaty of Waitangi was first signed in the Bay of Islands on 6 February 1840. The drafting was done hastily and confusion and disagreement continues to surround the translation. The Treaty is regarded as New Zealand's foundation as a nation and is revered by Māori as a guarantee of their rights. Hobson initially selected Okiato as the capital in 1840, before moving the seat of government to Auckland in 1841.

Initially under British rule New Zealand had been part of the colony of New South Wales. In 1841 New Zealand became a separate colony, and there were increasing numbers of European settlers particularly from the British Isles. Representative government for the colony was provided for by the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 by the United Kingdom. The 1st New Zealand Parliament met in 1854. In 1856 the colony became effectively self-governing with the grant of responsible government over all domestic matters other than native policy. Power in this respect would be transferred to the colonial administration in the



1860s. In 1863 Premier Alfred Domett moved a resolution that the capital transfer to a locality in Cook Strait, apparently due to concern the South Island could form a separate colony. Commissioners from Australia (chosen for their neutral status) advised Wellington as suitable because of its harbour and central location, and parliament officially sat there for the first time in 1865. In 1893, the country became the first nation in the world to grant women the right to vote. In 1907, New Zealand became an independent Dominion and a fully independent nation in 1947 when the Statute of Westminster (1931) was ratified, although in practice Britain had ceased to play any real role in the government of New Zealand much earlier than this. As New Zealand became more politically independent it became more dependent economically; in the 1890s, refrigerated shipping allowed New Zealand to base its entire economy on the export of meat and dairy products to Britain.

New Zealand was an enthusiastic member of the British Empire, fighting in the Boer War, World War I and World War II, especially in the Battle of Britain, and supporting Britain in the Suez Crisis. The country was very much a part of the world economy and suffered as others did in the Great Depression of the 1930s. The depression led to the election of the first Labour government, which established a comprehensive welfare state and a protectionist economy.

New Zealand experienced increasing prosperity following World War II. However, some social problems were developing; Māori had begun to move to the cities in search of work and excitement rather than the traditional rural way of life. A Māori protest movement would eventually form, criticising Eurocentrism and seeking more recognition of Māori culture and the Treaty of Waitangi, which they felt had not been fully honoured. In 1975 a Waitangi Tribunal was set up to investigate alleged breaches of the Treaty, and enabled to investigate historic grievances in 1985. In common with all other developed countries, social developments accelerated in the 1970s and social and political mores changed. By the 1970s, the traditional trade with Britain was threatened because of Britain's membership of the European Economic Community. Great economic and social changes took place in the 1980s under the 4th Labour government largely led by Finance Minister Roger Douglas, and commonly referred to as "Rogernomics."

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Although it has no codified constitution, the Constitution Act 1986 is the principal formal statement of New Zealand's constitutional structure. The

constitution has been described as "largely unwritten" and a "mixture of statutes and constitutional convention." Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state and is titled Queen of New Zealand under the Royal Titles Act 1974. She is represented by the Governor-General, whom she appoints on the exclusive advice of the Prime Minister. The current Governor-General is Anand Satyanand.

The Governor-General exercises the Crown's prerogative powers, such as the power to appoint and dismiss ministers and to dissolve Parliament, and in rare situations, the reserve powers. The Governor-General also chairs the Executive Council, which is a formal committee consisting of all ministers of the Crown. The main *constitutional* function of the governor-general is to "arrange for the leader of the majority political party to form a government"; by constitutional convention, the governor-general "acts on the advice of ministers who have majority support in parliament." Members of the Executive Council are required to be Members of Parliament, and most are also in Cabinet. Cabinet is the most senior policy-making body and is led by the Prime Minister, who is also, by convention, the Parliamentary leader of the governing party or coalition. This is the highest policymaking body in the government.

The New Zealand Parliament has only one chamber, the House of Representatives, which usually seats 120 Members of Parliament.

## Exercises

### *I. Answer the questions on the text:*

1. Who were the first settlers?
2. Who was the first European known to have reached New Zealand?
3. When did Cook reach New Zealand?
4. Whom did the British government send to New Zealand to claim sovereignty?
5. What was the capital of New Zealand in 1840?
6. What city was chosen as the capital of New Zealand in 1841?
7. When did New Zealand become a separate colony?
8. What country provided Representative government for the colony by the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act?
9. When did the t New Zealand Parliament meet?
10. How many chambers does the New Zealand Parliament have?
11. Who is the Head of the State?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

first settlers, crew, to claim sovereignty, a separate colony, negotiate a treaty, moving the seat of government, under British rule, representative government, to establish a comprehensive welfare state, protectionist economy, recognition, exclusive advice, protest movement, to guarantee rights, to appoint and dismiss ministers, to required, to provide, governing party or coalition, to grant the right.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. The first settlers were Eastern Polynesians who went to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American \_\_\_\_\_.
4. From the early nineteenth century, Christian missionaries began to settle New Zealand, eventually converting most of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Becoming aware of the lawless nature of European settlement and increasing interest in the territory by the French, the British government sent William Hobson to New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Treaty is regarded as New Zealand's foundation as a nation and is revered by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Initially under British rule New Zealand had been part of the colony of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In 1893, the country became the first nation in the world to grant \_\_\_\_\_.
9. New Zealand was an enthusiastic member of the British Empire, fighting in the Boer War, World War I and World War II, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Although it has no codified constitution, the Constitution Act 1986 is the principal formal statement of \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write an essay on 'Studying foreign languages'.**

### Text 3. Geography of New Zealand

New Zealand comprises two main islands, the North and South Islands and a number of smaller islands, located near the centre of the water hemisphere. Cook Strait, 20 kilometres wide at its narrowest point, separates the North and South Islands. The total land area, 268,680 square kilometres (103,738 sq mi), is a little less than that of Italy or Japan, and a little more than the United Kingdom. The country extends more than 1600 km (1000 mi) along its main, north-north-east axis, with approximately 15,134 km (9,404 mi) of coastline. The most significant of the smaller inhabited islands include Stewart Island/Rakiura; Waiheke Island, in Auckland's Hauraki Gulf; Great Barrier Island, east of the Hauraki Gulf; and the Chatham Islands, named *Rēkohu* by Māori. The country has extensive marine resources, with the seventh-largest Exclusive Economic Zone in the world, covering over four million square kilometres (1.5 million square miles), more than 15 times its land area.

The South Island is the largest land mass of New Zealand, and is divided along its length by the Southern Alps, the highest peak of which is Aoraki/Mount Cook at 3754 metres (12,320 ft). There are 18 peaks over 3000 metres (9843 ft) in the South Island. The North Island is less mountainous but is marked by volcanism. The highest North Island mountain, Mount Ruapehu (2797 m, 9177 ft), is an active cone volcano. The dramatic and varied landscape of New Zealand has made it a popular location for the production of television programmes and films, including the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy and the *The Last Samurai*.

### Exercises

#### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. How many islands does New Zealand comprise?
2. What is the total land area of New Zealand?
3. Which island is more mountainous?
4. What is the highest mountain in the North Island?
5. Why is New Zealand popular location for the production of television programmes and films?
6. What films were produced in New Zealand?

## ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

comprises two main islands, located near the centre, wide, at its narrowest point, to separate, significant, inhabited islands, covering over four million square kilometres, popular location, production of television programmes, varied landscape, divided along its length, main, coastline.

## ***III. Write an essay on 'Russian sportsmen'.***

### **Text 4. Recent history**

Historically New Zealand enjoyed a high standard of living which relied on its strong relationship with the United Kingdom, and the resulting stable market for its commodity exports. New Zealand's economy was also built upon on a narrow range of primary products, such as wool, meat and dairy products. High demand for these products – such as the New Zealand wool boom of 1951 created sustained periods of economic prosperity. However, in 1973 the United Kingdom joined the European Community which effectively ended this particularly close economic relationship between the two countries. During the 1970s other factors such as the oil crises undermined the viability of the New Zealand economy; which for periods before 1973 had achieved levels of living standards exceeding both Australia and Western Europe. These events led to a protracted and very severe economic crisis, during which living standards in New Zealand fell behind those of Australia and Western Europe, and by 1982 New Zealand was the lowest in income of all the developed nations surveyed by the World Bank.

Since 1984, successive governments have engaged in major macroeconomic restructuring, transforming New Zealand from a highly protectionist and regulated economy to a liberalised free-trade economy. A recession began after the 1987 share market crash and caused unemployment to reach 10% in the early 1990s. Subsequently the economy recovered and New Zealand's unemployment rate reached a record low of 3.4% in the December 2007 quarter, ranking fifth from twenty-seven OECD nations with comparable data. In 2009, New Zealand's economy ranked as the fifth freest in the world.

The current government's economic objectives are centred on pursuing free-trade agreements and building a "knowledge economy". On 7 April 2008, New Zealand and China signed the New Zealand China Free Trade Agreement, the first such agreement China has signed with a developed country. Ongoing economic challenges for New Zealand include a current account deficit of 7.9% of GDP, slow development of non-commodity exports and tepid growth of labour productivity. New Zealand has experienced a series of "brain drains" since the 1970s, as well as educated youth leaving permanently for Australia, Britain or the United States. "Kiwi lifestyle" and family factors motivates some of the expatriates to return, while career, culture, and economic factors tend to be predominantly 'push' components, keeping these people overseas. In recent years, however, a brain gain brought in educated professionals from poor countries, as well as Europe, as permanent settlers.

Much of contemporary New Zealand culture is derived from British roots. It also includes significant influences from American, Australian and Māori cultures, along with those of other European cultures and – more recently – non-Māori Polynesian and Asian cultures. Large festivals in celebration of Diwali and Chinese New Year are held in several of the larger centres. The world's largest Polynesian festival, Pasifika, is an annual event in Auckland. Cultural links between New Zealand and the United Kingdom are maintained by a common language, sustained migration from the United Kingdom, and many young New Zealanders spending time in the United Kingdom on their "overseas experience" (OE). The music and cuisine of New Zealand are similar to that of Australia, Canada, UK, and the US, although both have distinct New Zealand and Pacific qualities.

Māori culture has undergone considerable change since the arrival of Europeans; in particular the introduction of Christianity in the early 19th century brought about fundamental change in everyday life. As in traditional times, Māori habitually perform karakia to ensure the favourable outcome of important undertakings, but today the prayers used are generally Christian. Māori still regard their allegiance to tribal groups as a vital part of personal identity, and Māori kinship roles resemble those of other Polynesian peoples. As part of the resurgence of Māori culture that came to the fore in the late 20th century, the tradition-based arts of kapa haka (song and dance), carving and weaving are now more widely practiced, and the architecture of the marae maintains strong links to traditional forms. Māori also value their connections to Polynesia, as attested by the increasing popularity of waka ama (outrigger canoe racing),

which is now an international sport involving teams from all over the Pacific.

### **Film Industry**

Although films have been made in New Zealand since the 1920s, it was only from the 1970s that New Zealand films began to be produced in significant numbers. Films such as *Sleeping Dogs* and *Goodbye Pork Pie* achieved local success and launched the careers of actors and directors including Sam Neill, Geoff Murphy and Roger Donaldson. In the early 1990s, New Zealand films such as Jane Campion's Academy Award-winning film *The Piano*, Lee Tamahori's *Once Were Warriors* and Peter Jackson's *Heavenly Creatures* began to garner international acclaim. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, Jackson filmed *The Lord of the Rings* film trilogy in New Zealand, using mostly New Zealand crew and extras. *Whale Rider*, originally a novel by Witi Ihimaera, was produced in 2002 and received recognition from various festivals and awards. New Zealand features as a primary or additional location for many international productions, examples include *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, *Bridge to Terabithia* and *Kaho Naa... Pyaar Hai*.

### **Exercises**

#### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What country does New Zealand have strong relationship with?
2. What is a standard of living in New Zealand like?
3. What led to a protracted and very severe economic crisis?
4. Why was New Zealand the lowest in income of all the developed nations surveyed by the World Bank by 1982?
5. When did a recession begin?
6. What are the current government's economic objectives?
7. What has New Zealand experienced since the 1970s?
8. Where is the world's largest Polynesian festival, Pasifika, held?
9. What films have been made in New Zealand?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

to enjoy a high standard of living, to be relied on strong relationship, stable market, for its commodity exports, built upon on a narrow range of primary products, meat and dairy products, high demand, wool boom, to create sustained periods, economic prosperity, oil crises, unemployment, current government's economic objectives, economic challenges, current account, annual event, highest peak, is derived from British roots, to include significant influences.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Historically New Zealand enjoyed a high standard of living which relied on its strong relationship with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. New Zealand's economy was also built upon on a narrow range of primary products, such as wool, meat \_\_\_\_\_.
3. High demand for these products – such as the New Zealand wool boom of 1951 created sustained periods of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. These events led to a protracted and very severe economic crisis, during which living standards in New Zealand fell behind those of Australia \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Since 1984, successive governments have engaged in major macroeconomic restructuring, transforming New Zealand from a highly protectionist and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The current government's economic objectives are centred on pursuing free-trade agreements and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Subsequently the economy recovered and New Zealand's unemployment rate \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Much of contemporary New Zealand culture is derived from \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It also includes significant influences from American, Australian, \_\_\_\_\_.



10. The music and cuisine of New Zealand are similar to that of Australia, \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The world's largest Polynesian festival, Pasifika, is an annual event in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Large festivals in celebration of Diwali and Chinese New Year are held in several \_\_\_\_\_.
13. As in traditional times, Māori habitually perform \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Although films have been made in New Zealand since the 1920s, it was only from the 1970s that New Zealand films \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Zealand features as a primary or additional location for many international productions, examples include \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV.**      *Make up some questions to the passage 'Although films have been made in New Zealand since the 1920s, it was only from the 1970s that New Zealand films began to be produced in significant numbers'.*

### **Text 5. Sports**

Sport has a major role in New Zealand's culture, with the unofficial national sport of rugby union being particularly influential. Other popular participatory sports include cricket, soccer, motorsport, golf, swimming and tennis. New Zealand has strong international teams in several sports including rugby union, netball, cricket, rugby league, and softball. New Zealand also has traditionally done well in the sports of rowing, yachting and cycling. The country is internationally recognised for performing well on a medals-to-population ratio at Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games.

Rugby union, commonly referred to as *rugby*, is closely linked to the country's national identity. The national rugby team, the All Blacks, has the best win to loss record of any national team, and is well known for the haka (a traditional Māori challenge) performed before the start of international matches. Rugby league is also widely played in New Zealand. The New

Zealand Warriors compete in the Australian NRL competition, and in 2008 the national side, the Kiwis, won the Rugby League World Cup.

Horse racing is a popular spectator sport which has spawned such national icons as Cardigan Bay and Phar Lap, and was part of the traditional "Rugby, Racing and Beer" culture.

New Zealand is also well known for its extreme sports and adventure tourism. Its reputation in extreme sports extends from the establishment of the world's first commercial bungee jumping site at Queenstown in the South Island in November 1988. Mountaineering is also popular, with the country's most famous climber being the late Sir Edmund Hillary, the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. What role does sport have in New Zealand's culture?
2. What are the most popular sports in New Zealand?
3. What international teams does New Zealand have?
4. What is the name of the national rugby team?
5. What is Haka?
6. When is it performed?
7. What is popular spectator sport in New Zealand?
8. What is bungee jumping?
9. Who is the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

major role, unofficial national sport, rugby union, popular participatory sports, strong international teams, internationally recognised for performing well on a medals-to-population ratio, Olympic Games and Commonwealth Games, commonly referred to as, closely linked to the country's national identity, the best win to loss record, national team, international matches, spectator sport, popular spectator sport, to compete, competition, , novel, extreme sports and adventure tourism.

**III. Write an essay on 'Sports in Russia'.**

**IV. Time clauses. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use short forms where possible.**

1. I'll let you know when she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)
2. If the weather's fine, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. (go)
3. We'll go out as soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ here. (be)
4. If you don't study hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ your exams. (not pass)
5. Don't wait for me if I \_\_\_\_\_ late. (be)
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ this road, you'll come to the station. (follow)

**Text 6. The capital of New Zealand**

Wellington is the capital city and third most populous urban area of New Zealand. The urban area is situated on the southwestern tip of the country's North Island, and lies between Cook Strait and the Rimutaka Range. It is home to 389,700 residents, with an additional 3,700 residents living in the surrounding rural areas.

The Wellington urban area is the major population centre of the southern North Island, and is the seat of the Wellington Region – which in addition to the urban area covers the Kapiti Coast and Wairarapa. The urban area includes four cities: Wellington City, on the peninsula between Cook Strait and Wellington Harbour, contains the central business district and about half of Wellington's population; Porirua City on Porirua Harbour to the north is notable for its large Māori and Pacific Island communities; Lower Hutt City and Upper Hutt City are largely suburban areas to the northeast, together known as the Hutt Valley. The 2009 Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranked Wellington 12th in the world on its list.

Wellington was named after Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington and victor of the Battle of Waterloo. The Duke's title comes from the town of Wellington in the English county of Somerset.

In Māori, Wellington goes by three names. **Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara** refers to Wellington Harbour and means "the great harbour of Tara". **Pōneke** is a transliteration of *Port Nick*, short for *Port Nicholson* (the city's central marae, the community supporting it and its kapa haka have the p pseudo-tribal name of **Ngāti Pōneke**). **Te Upoko-o-te-Ika-a-Māui**, meaning *The Head of the Fish of Māui* (often shortened to **Te Upoko-o-te-Ika**), a traditional name for the southernmost part of the North Island, derives from the legend of the fishing up of the island by the demi-god Māui.

Wellington is New Zealand's political centre, housing Parliament, the head offices of all Government Ministries and Departments and the bulk of the foreign diplomatic missions that are based in New Zealand.

Wellington's compact city centre supports an arts scene, café culture and nightlife much larger than many cities of a similar size. It is an important centre of New Zealand's film and theatre industry, and second to Auckland in terms of numbers of screen industry businesses. Te Papa Tongarewa (the Museum of New Zealand), the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, the Royal New Zealand Ballet, Museum of Wellington City & Sea and the biennial New Zealand International Arts Festival are all sited there.

Wellington has the 12th best quality of living in the world in 2009, a ranking holding steady from 2007, according to a 2007 study by consulting company Mercer. Of cities with English as the primary language, Wellington ranked fourth in 2007. Of cities in the Asia Pacific region, Wellington ranked third (2009) behind Auckland and Sydney, Australia. Wellington became much more affordable, in terms of cost of living relative to cities worldwide, with its ranking moving from 93rd (more expensive) to 139th (less expensive) in 2009, probably as a result of currency fluctuations during the global economic downturn from March 2008 to March 2009. "Foreigners get more bang for their buck in Wellington, which is among the cheapest cities in the world to live", according to a 2009 article, which reported that currency fluctuations make New Zealand cities affordable for multi-national firms to do business, and elaborated that "New Zealand cities were now more affordable for expatriates and were competitive places for overseas companies to develop business links and send employees". In 1865, Wellington became the capital city of New Zealand, replacing Auckland, where William Hobson had placed the capital in 1841. The Parliament of New Zealand had first met

in Wellington on July 7, 1862, on a temporary basis, but Wellington did not become the official capital city for three more years. In November 1863, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Alfred Domett, places a resolution before Parliament (meeting in Auckland) that "... it has become necessary that the seat of government ... should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait." (In the Cook Strait region, that is – not in the ocean) Apparently, there had been some concerns that the more highly populated South Island (where the gold fields were located) would choose to form a separate colony in the British Empire. Several Commissioners invited from Australia (chosen for their neutral status to help resolve the question) declared that Wellington was a suitable location because of central location in New Zealand and its good harbour. Parliament officially met in Wellington for the first time on July 26, 1865. At that time, the population of Wellington was just 4,900.

As the national capital, Wellington is naturally the location of the highest court of New Zealand, the Supreme Court. The historic "High Court" building has been enlarged and restored for the use of the Supreme Court. Government House, the official residence of the Governor-General, is located in Newtown, opposite the Basin Reserve. Premier House, the official residence of the Prime Minister, is located in Thorndon on Tinakori Road.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text.***

1. Where is Wellington situated?
2. What is the population of Wellington?
3. Who was the capital named after?
4. What quality of life does Wellington have?
5. When did it become the capital?
6. What places of interest are situated in Wellington?
7. When did the Parliament of New Zealand meet in Wellington for the first time?

**II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

additional, urban area, residents, to contain the central business district, to be notable for large communities, foreign diplomatic missions, compact city centre supports an arts scene, quality of living, to be enlarged and restored for the use, affordable for expatriates, competitive places for overseas companies to develop business links, currency fluctuations, employees, to declare, suitable location .

**III. Question tags. Complete the sentences with question tags.**

1. We can ask at the tourist office, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. He's got a big car, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You like modern art, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. There aren't any biscuits left, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. I've told you once, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mme Tussaud came from Strasbourg, \_\_\_\_\_?

**IV. Write an essay on 'Museums and galleries'.**

**V. Active or Passive. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ quickly once the manager arrived.  
(was solved/ had been solved/ was being solved)
2. Sorry I'm late – I \_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic jam for the last hour.  
(sat/ 'm sitting/'ve been sitting)
3. David realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible mistake the night before.  
(had been made/ was made/ had made)
4. In June my parents \_\_\_\_\_ for 25 years.  
(will be married/ will have been married/ will have married)
5. His flatmates \_\_\_\_\_ a meal for friends when he got home.  
(were cooking/ was cooking/ had been cooked)

## **Text 7. Auckland**

Auckland is popularly known as the "City of Sails" because the harbour is often dotted with hundreds of yachts and has more per capita than any other city in the world, with around 135,000 yachts and launchers. Around 60,500 of the country's 149,900 registered yachtsmen come from the Auckland Region. About one in three Auckland households owns a boat.

Viaduct Basin also hosted two America's Cup challenges (2000 Cup and 2003 Cup), and its cafes, restaurants, and clubs add to Auckland's vibrant nightlife. With the sheltered Waitemata Harbour at its doorstep, Auckland sees many nautical events, and there are also a large number of sailing clubs in Auckland, as well as Westhaven Marina, the largest of the Southern Hemisphere.

High Street, Queen Street, Ponsonby Road and Karangahape Road are very popular with urban socialites. Newmarket and Parnell are up-market shopping areas, while Otara's and Avondale's Avondale's fleamarkets offer a colourful alternative shopping experience. Newer shopping malls tend to be outside city centres, with Sylvia Park (Sylvia Park, Auckland City), Botany Town Centre (Howick, Manukau City) and Westfield Albany (Albany, North Shore City) being the three largest.

The Auckland Town Hall and Aotea Centre host conferences and cultural events such as theatre, kapa haka, and opera. Auckland also boasts a full-time professional symphonic ensemble in the Auckland Philharmonia Orchestra.

Many national treasures are displayed at the Auckland Art Gallery, such as the work of Colin McCahon, while many other significant cultural artefacts reside at the Auckland War Memorial Museum, the National Maritime Museum, or the Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT). Exotic creatures can be observed at the Auckland Zoo and Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World. Movies and rock concerts (notably, the "Big Day Out") are also well patronised.

The Waitemata Harbour has popular swimming beaches at Mission Bay, Devonport, Takapuna, and the west coast has popular surf spots such as Piha and Muriwai. Many Auckland beaches are patrolled by surf lifesaving clubs, which are part of Surf Life Saving Northern Region.

## **Music and arts**

The Auckland Festival is a biennial event that takes place throughout the Auckland region. It features local and international music, dance, theatre and visual arts.

The Auckland Philharmonia Orchestra is the region's resident full time symphony orchestra, performing its own series of concerts and accompanying opera, ballet and visiting artists like Luchano Pavarotti, Burt Bacharach, Meat Loaf, Nigel Kennedy and the orchestra's patron dame Kiri Kanawa.

The Auckland Art Gallery Toi o Tāmaki, is considered the home of the visual arts in New Zealand with a collection of over 14,000 artworks, including prominent New Zealand artists and has been promised a gift of fifteen works of art by New York art collectors and philanthropists Julian and Josie Robertson – including well-known paintings by Paul Cézanne, Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Paul Gauguin and Piet Mondrian. This is the largest gift ever made to an art museum in Australasia.

## **Parks and nature**

Auckland Domain is one of the largest parks in the city, close to the Auckland CBD and having a good view of the Hauraki Gulf and Rangitoto Island. Smaller parks close to the city centre are Albert Park, Myers Park, western Park and Victoria Park.

While most volcanic cones in the Auckland Volcanic Field have been affected by quarrying, many of the remaining cones are now within parks, and retain a more natural character than the surrounding city. Prehistoric earthworks and historic fortifications are in several of these parks, including Mount Eden, North Head and One Tree Hill (Maungakiekie).

Other parks around the city are in Western Springs, which have a large park bordering the MOTAT museum and the Auckland Zoo. The Auckland Botanic Gardens are further south, in Manurewa.

Ferries provide transport to parks and nature reserves at Devonport, Waiheke Island, Rangitoto Island and Tiritiri Matangi. The Waitakere Ranges Regional Park to the west of Auckland offers beautiful and relatively unspoiled bush territory, as do the Hunua Ranges to the south.

## **Sport**

The most popular sports in Auckland are rugby union and cricket, with soccer, rugby league and netball also widely played and followed. Auckland has a considerable number of rugby union and cricket grounds,



and venues for motorsports, tennis, badminton, netball, swimming, soccer, rugby league, and many other sports.

Eden Park is the city's primary stadium and a frequent home for international rugby union and cricket matches. North Harbour Stadium is mainly used for rugby union and soccer matches, but is also used for concerts. Mt Smart Stadium is used mainly for rugby league matches and is home to the New Zealand Warriors of the NRL, and is also used for concerts, hosting the Auckland stop of the Big Day Out music festival every January. ASB Tennis Court is Auckland's primary tennis centre, hosting international tournaments for men and women in January each year. Vector Arena is an indoor arena. It is primarily used for concerts and international netball. Trusts Stadium is an indoor arena which primarily hosts netball matches, and is the home of the Northern Mystics of the ANZ Championship. It is also where the 2007 Netball World Championships were held.

## **Exercises**

### ***I. Answer the questions on the text:***

1. Where is Auckland situated?
2. What is the nickname of Auckland?
3. What is the population of Auckland?
4. What is the most popular sport in Auckland?
5. What places of interest are situated in Auckland?
6. What festivals are held in Auckland?
7. What are most famous stadiums in Auckland?

### ***II. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:***

harbour, to be dotted with yachts, vibrant nightlife, to shelter, doorstep, flea markets, to offer a colourful alternative shopping experience, to boast a full-time professional symphonic ensemble, well patronised, biennial event, significant cultural artefacts, to host conferences and cultural events, prominent artists, artworks, remaining cones, ferries, provide transport to parks, used mainly for rugby league matches.

**III. Complete the text with the words and word combinations:**

1. Auckland is popularly known as the "City of Sails" because the harbour is often dotted with hundreds \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Around 60,500 of the country's 149,900 registered yachtsmen come from \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Auckland sees many nautical events, and there are also a large number of sailing clubs in Auckland, as well as Westhaven Marina, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Auckland Town Hall and Aotea Centre host conferences and cultural events such as theatre, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Many national treasures are displayed at the Auckland Art Gallery, such as the work of Colin McCahon, while many other significant cultural artefacts reside \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Auckland Festival is a biennial event that takes place throughout \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Auckland Philharmonia Orchestra is the region's resident full time symphony orchestra, performing \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Auckland Domain is one of the largest parks in the city, close to the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The most popular sports in Auckland are rugby union and cricket, with soccer, rugby \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Auckland has a considerable number of rugby union and cricket \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Eden Park is the city's primary stadium and a frequent home for international \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Verb patterns. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs: drive / eat / help / make / talk / write**

1. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ as long as the roads aren't too busy.
2. My parents always made me \_\_\_\_\_ my bed in the morning.
3. I didn't want them \_\_\_\_\_ the whole pizza. There's none left for us!
4. She promised \_\_\_\_\_ me a letter, but I haven't heard from her.
5. Will you please stop \_\_\_\_\_!
6. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ her with her homework.

**V. Write an essay on 'Hobbies'.**

## Test yourself

### Choose the correct answer.

1. The oldest part of London is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Hyde Park
  - B. the City
  - C. the West End
  - D. the East End
2. The financial part of London is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the City
  - B. Westminster
  - C. the East End
  - D. the West End
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a commercial part of London.
  - A. The West End
  - B. The City
  - C. Westminster
  - D. The East End
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a district in London famous for theatres, restaurants and cinemas.
  - A. West Point
  - B. Broadway
  - C. Downing Street
  - D. The West End
5. The oldest university in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Cambridge
  - B. London
  - C. Oxford
  - D. Edinburgh
6. The famous London art gallery is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the British Museum
  - B. the Metropolitan Museum
  - C. the National Gallery
  - D. the Art Exhibition

7. Madame Tussaud's is \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
A. a circus  
B. a museum  
C. an art gallery  
D. a theatre
8. St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest monument and Wren's masterpiece, is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Manchester  
B. Liverpool  
C. London  
D. Oxford
9. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. republic  
B. federal republic  
C. parliamentary monarchy  
D. monarchy
10. The most ancient monument in Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The lower West Gate  
B. Hadrian's Wall  
C. The Tower Gate  
D. Stonehenge
11. Elisabeth II lives in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Town of London  
B. Buckingham  
C. Westminster  
D. 10, Downing Street
12. The Royal family lives in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tower of London  
B. Westminster Palace  
C. Buckingham Palace  
D. 10 Downing Street
13. The official residence of the British Prime Minister is at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Downing Street  
B. Buckingham Palace  
C. Tower of London  
D. Regent Palace

14. M. Thatcher was \_\_\_\_\_ by profession.  
A. An engineer  
B. A chemist  
C. A doctor  
D. A teacher
15. Margaret Thatcher was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_ party.  
A. Labour  
B. Social-democratic  
C. Liberal  
D. Conservative
16. Scotland is a motherland of the greatest English poet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. William Blake  
B. Agatha Christie  
C. Robert Burns  
D. William Shakespeare
17. Stratford-on Avon is the birthplace of the great English poet and writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. W. Shakespeare  
B. R. Burns  
C. Ch. Dickens  
D. B. Show
18. Loch Ness is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. France  
B. England  
C. Italy  
D. Scotland
19. The Queen's eldest son's name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Charles  
B. Edward  
C. Andrew  
D. Philip
20. The knights of round table gathered together under the king \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Henry IV  
B. Edward II  
C. Arthur  
D. William the Conqueror

21. St. Patrick is the patron of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scotland  
B. Wales  
C. Ireland  
D. England
22. The Queen who ruled for the longest period in British history was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Margaret  
B. Victoria  
C. Mary  
D. Anna
23. The reign of the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the “Golden Age” in English history.  
A. Anne  
B. Elizabeth I  
C. Elizabeth II  
D. Mary
24. The highest mountain in Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Snowdon  
B. Anglesey  
C. Ben Nevis  
D. Cornwell
25. Nelson’s monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top - is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Regent’s Park  
B. Trafalgar Square  
C. Hyde Park  
D. Piccadilly Circus
26. British Parliament consists of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The House of Commons and the House of Lords  
B. The Senate and the House of Commons  
C. The Senate and the House of Representative  
D. The House of Representative and the House of Lords

27. Sir Laurence Oliver is world famous for his outstanding achievements in the sphere of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The computer design  
B. Technology  
C. Theatre and cinema  
D. Sport
28. The Beatles started their career in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Liverpool  
B. Oxford  
C. Birmingham  
D. London
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very large Gothic church in central London. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English monarchs.  
A. Westminster Cathedral  
B. Southwark Cathedral  
C. Westminster Abbey  
D. Buckingham Palace
30. What is the name of the London metro?  
A. The underground  
B. The subway  
C. The tube
31. Constable was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A politician  
B. A poet  
C. A musician  
D. A painter
32. The USA is a federal republic consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ states.  
A. 54  
B. 50  
C. 52  
D. 58
33. There are \_\_\_\_\_ stars on the USA flag.  
A. 49  
B. 50  
C. 47  
D. 51

34. The US flag is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Uncle Jack  
B. Union Jack  
C. Stars and Stripes  
D. Maple Leaf
35. Detroit is the centre of \_\_\_\_\_ industry.  
A. ship building  
B. tourism  
C. textile  
D. automobile
36. The United Nations headquarters building is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Washington  
B. San Francisco  
C. New York  
D. Chicago
37. Every year millions of people visit the Yellowstone National Park to watch the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old Faithful geyser.  
A. Ejection  
B. Emission  
C. Discharge  
D. Eruption
38. High school is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. An upper grade of a secondary school  
B. University  
C. College  
D. Good school
39. The capital of the USA was built on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Mississippi River  
B. The Colorado River  
C. The Potomac River  
D. The Ohio River
40. A well-known name for the USA is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "wild world"  
B. "melting pot"  
C. "crazy tribes"  
D. "great empire"



41. The “Big Apple” is a popular nickname of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chicago  
B. Los Angeles  
C. New York  
D. London
42. The main lakes in the USA are the \_\_\_\_\_ in the north.  
A. Great Lakes  
B. Grand Lakes  
C. Large Lakes  
D. Gigantic Lakes
43. In the USA \_\_\_\_\_ on July 4, 1776.  
A. The Civil War began  
B. The first President was elected  
C. The Revolutionary War began  
D. The Constitution was signed
44. Fast food was originated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Australia  
B. Great Britain  
C. The USA  
D. Canada
45. What is the name of the American metro?  
A. The underground  
B. The subway  
C. The tube
46. Most of the Canadian population is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.  
A. Irish and Scottish  
B. Welsh and English  
C. British and French  
D. French and Italian
47. In addition to English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, the country has a significant \_\_\_\_\_ population.  
A. Russian-speaking  
B. Eskimo  
C. Asian  
D. German-speaking

48. The National flag of Canada is popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Maple Leaf  
B. Uncle Sam  
C. Union Jack  
D. Stars and Stripes
49. The Canadian Federal Parliament consists of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Senate and the House of Representatives  
B. the House of Representatives and the House of Lords  
C. the Senate and the House of Commons  
D. the House of Lords and the House of Commons
50. Canada is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. States  
B. Districts  
C. Counties  
D. Provinces
51. Canada became independent from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The UK  
B. New Zealand  
C. Australia  
D. The USA
52. The largest city of Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Montreal  
B. Toronto  
C. Ottawa  
D. Vancouver
53. The British Queen is represented in Canada by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Prince of Wales  
B. Parliament  
C. Governor General  
D. Prime Minister
54. Canada is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with \_\_\_\_\_ as its head of state.  
A. Prince Albert  
B. President  
C. Queen Elizabeth II  
D. Lord-governor

### **Литература по курсу**

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