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“СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ: США, КАНADA, АВСТРАЛИЯ”

Учебно-методическое пособие

Орёл

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие “Страноведение: Канада, США, Австралия” для студентов 1-го курса, обучающихся на неязыковых направлениях подготовки бакалавриата.

Целью пособия является развитие у студентов навыков работы с текстами. Тематика текстов уже знакома студентам, что позволяет успешно развивать у обучающихся навыки устной и письменной речи. Наличие текстов по страноведению позволяет повысить кругозор студентов.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие может быть с успехом использовано для самостоятельной аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы студентов неязыковых направлений подготовки бакалавров.

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

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Целью пособия является развитие у студентов навыков работы с текстами. Пособие состоит из 3-х частей. Каждая часть включает в себя 3 основных текста и 3 дополнительных. К каждому тексту даются лексические упражнения для закрепления и проверки усвоения изучаемого материала. Тематика текстов уже знакома студентам, что позволяет успешно развивать у обучающихся навыки устной и письменной речи. Наличие текстов по страноведению позволяет повысить кругозор студентов.

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Unit 1. Geographical position of the United States of America.

Text A:

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States territory consists of three separate parts, different in size, natural features, level of development and population:

1) The main part, the United States proper, with an area of 7800000 square kilometers. It borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and the Gulf of Mexico in the south-east;

2) Alaska, which occupies the north-western part of the continent of North America, including a lot of islands;

3) Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

The United States is mostly situated in the temperate and subtropical zones. Alaska lies in the sub arctic and arctic zones. The southern part of Florida and Hawaii are situated in the tropical zone.

The coastline length of the United States proper is 22860 km. The Atlantic coast is mostly lowland and greatly indented. The Pacific coast is mountainous, in the northern part cut by numerous fiords.

About half the United States’ territory is covered by plateaus and mountains.

The eastern part of the country is occupied by the Appalachian Mountains, which in the north come close to the Atlantic coast and in the south are separated from it by the Atlantic Lowland.

West of the Appalachians stretch the Central Plains, the Great Plains, and the Mexican Lowland.

The Central Plains are 500-400 m high and have a hilly moraine relief in the north and a more gentle erosional relief in the middle and southern parts.

The Great Plains (west of west longitudes 97-98°) are a deeply cut plateau with the heights of 500 m in the east to 1600 m at the Cordillera foothills.

The flat Mexican Lowland, with the height of up to 150 m, is swampy along the Gulf coast and fringed by a strip of marshes.

The western part of the country (including almost the whole of Alaska) is made up of high mountain ranges, tablelands and plateaus of the Cordillera system.

The Cordilleras consist of rows of mountain ranges with the heights of up to 3000-5000 m and a broad strip of intermountain tablelands and
plateaus. In Alaska the mountain ranges stretch in the west-east direction and include the Brooks Range, the Yukon Tableland, the Aleutian Range with Mount McKinley, 6193 m – the highest peak of the USA and the whole of North America.

On the territory of the USA proper the mountain ranges stretch in the north south direction. The first from the east are the Rocky Mountains, reaching up to nearly 4400 m. Columbia Plateau, the Great Basin – a desert tableland with deep depressions (the largest is the Death Valley containing the lowest point in the western hemisphere – 86 m below sea level), the Colorado Plateau. Typical for this area is the alternation of tablelands situated at the height of about 2000 m and mountain ranges reaching up to 3000-5000 m, with numerous deep river canyons.

Further west is a narrow belt of the Cascade Mountains, and the Sierra Nevada Range (over 4400 m) still further west lays an area of valleys (Willamette, the Californian Valley).

The Pacific coast is formed by the deeply cut Coastal Ranges with the height of up to 2400 m.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word-combinations:
Mexico
Pacific Ocean
Alaska
Hawaii
Appalachian Mountains
Cordillera
Aleutian Range
Columbia Plateau
Sierra Nevada Range
Willamette

2. State a part of speech of the following words:
different, natural, development, population, mostly, subarctic, tropical, mountainous, volcanic, depressions

3. Give 3 forms of the following verbs:
to lay, to consist, to be, to wash, to lie, to cut, to have, to make, to stretch, to reach

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:
1) separate parts  
2) temperate zone  
3) coastline length  
4) indented  
5) come close  
6) moraine relief  
7) erosional relief  
8) deeply cut  
9) swampy  
10) tableland

dлина береговой линии  
глубоко порезанные  
отдельные части  
плоскогорье  
умеренная зона  
болотистый  
близко подходить  
размытый рельеф  
мarenовый рельеф

6. Give Russian Equivalents:
natural features; numerous fiords; stretch; foothill; fringe by a ship of marshes; intermountain tableland; deep depressions; alternation of tablelands; narrow belt; the height up to.

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:
1. The United States territory consists of three parts (основная часть, Америка, Гавайи).
2. The US is mostly situated in the (умеренной и субтропической зонах).
3. The Pacific coast is (гористый).
4. (Около половины территории США) is covered by plateaus and mountains.
5. Central Plains have a (холмистый, мареновый рельеф) in the north.
6. The Great Plains have the heights 1600 m (у предгорья Кордильер).
7. The flat Mexican Lowland is (окаймлена полосой болот).
8. The Cordilleras consist of broad strip of (межгорных плоскогорий).
9. The mountain ranges on the territory of the USA proper (простираются в северо-южном направлении).
10. Typical for this area are (многочисленные глубокие речные каналы).

8. Answer the following questions:
1) How many parts does the United States territory consist of? What are they?
2) What countries does the main part border on?
3) What part does Alaska occupy?
4) In what zone are Florida and Hawaii situated?
5) What are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts?
6) What is the half of the United States’ territory covered by?
7) Where are the Appalachian Mountains situated?
8) What is the western part of the country made up of?
9) What ranges do the mountains in Alaska include?
10) Where do Willamette, the Californian Valley lay?

9. **Choose the right variant:**

1) The United States territory consists of …..separate, different in size parts.
   a) three
   b) two
   c) five

2) The main part United States proper is washed by ….. .
   a) Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
   b) Pacific and Arctic Oceans
   c) Indian Ocean

3) Alaska lies in the north-western part of North America and includes many ….. .
   a) peninsulars
   b) toys
   c) islands

4) Hawaii, the third part lies in …. .
   a) the Atlantic Ocean
   b) the Pacific Ocean
   c) Arctic Ocean

5) The United States proper, Alaska and Hawaii are situated in ….. .
   a) tropical zone
   b) subtropical zone
   c) temperate, subtropical, arctic, tropical zones

6) The Atlantic coast is …..and the Pacific coast is ….. .
   a) lowland; mountainous
   b) hilly; swampy
   c) volcanic

7) The United States’ territory is covered by ……..
   a) numerous fiords
   b) plateaus and mountains
   c) plains

8) The Appalachian mountains are separated from the Atlantic coast by …..
   a) the Great Plains
b) Mexican Lowland  
c) the Atlantic Lowland

9) The mountain ranges on the territory of the USA proper stretch in the …..  
   a) east direction  
   b) south direction  
   c) north-south direction

10) ……is the lowest point in the western hemisphere.  
   a) the Colorado Plateau  
   b) the Rocky Mountain  
   c) Columbic Plateau

10. Find the wrong statements and correct them:

1) The United States territory consists of three separate parts.  
2) The main part borders on Mexico and Canada.  
3) The main part is washed by the Arctic Ocean.  
4) Alaska and Hawaii are also parts of the United States territory.  
5) The Atlantic coast is mountainous and the Pacific coast is mostly lowland.  
6) You can find a lot of plateaus and mountains on the United States’ territory.  
7) There are Appalachian Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Cordilleras in the USA.  
8) The Plains in the east of Appalachians are divided into the Central Plains, the Great Plains and the Mexican Lowland.  
9) The Brooks Range, the Yukon Tableland, the Aleutian Range constitute the Cordilleras.  
10) The deep depressions lie in the south of Rockies.

11. Translate:

   1. Территория США состоит из трех различных по размеру частей: основная часть собственно Соединенные Штаты; Аляска и Гавайи.  
   2. Площадь собственно Соединенных Штатов – 7.800.000 и эта часть граничит на севере с Канадой, а на юге – с Мексикой.  
   3. Аляска имеет много островов и лежит в северо-западной части Северной Америки.  
   4. Гавайи – это острова расположенные в Тихом океане.  
   5. Соединенные Штаты расположены в умеренной, субтропической, арктической и тропической зонах.
The United States of American is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinly, which is located in Alaska.

America’s largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian mountains are the central lowlands which are called the prairie, and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley.

There are many mountains especially in the west and south-west. The Rocky mountains extend all the way from New Mexico to Alaska.
Resources are probably greater than those of any other area of equal size.

The land is as varied as huge. There are plains and mountains, grasslands and forests, sandy soil, clay and rich, dark loams. The mineral resources vary from precious gold and rare uranium to common lead and zinc. Coal, oil, iron, copper and other minerals are abundant. They form basis of modern industry.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans-Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Answer the following questions:

1) Where does the USA lie?
2) What is the total area of the country?
3) What is the USA made up of?
4) What is the population of the USA?
5) The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, the Sierra Nevada, aren’t they?
6) Are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, the Columbia the largest rivers of the USA?
7) Where are the highland regions situated?
8) How are the central lowlands situated between the Cordillera and Appalachian called?
9) Where are there many mountains?
10) What natural resources has the USA?

15. Complete the following sentences:

1. The United States of America occupies the southern part of North America and also includes … .
2. The United States is made up of 50 states and … .
3. The highest pick … .
4. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are … .
5. Because of a huge size the climate of the country … .
6. The continental part of the USA consists of … .
7. The Rocky mountains extend … .
8. … . form the basis of modern industry.
9. The Americans are mainly … .
10. The largest cities are …. .

16. Find in the text and read information about:

a) the surface of the USA
b) the climate of the USA
c) the origin of the Americans

17. Make a short summary of the test.
Unit 2. The State system of the USA.

Text A: THE STATE SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a parliamentary republic. It was formed in 1776. The US Constitution was adopted in 1787. By the Constitution the President is the head of the State. The government of the nation is composed of three coordinate branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative branch – the Congress – is made up of elected representatives from each of the 50 states. It is the only branch of U.S. government that can make federal laws, levy federal taxes, declare war, and put foreign treaties into effect.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected to two-year terms. Each member represents a district in his or her home state. The number of districts is determined by a census, which is conducted every 10 years. The most populous states are allowed more representatives than the smaller ones, some of which have only one. In all, there are 435 representatives in the House.

Senators are elected to six-year terms. Each state has two senators, regardless of population. Senators’ terms are staggered, so that one-third of the Senate stands for election every two years. There are 100 senators.

To become a law, a bill must pass both the House and the Senate. After the bill is introduced in either body, it is studied by one or more committees, amended, voted out of committee, and discussed in the chamber of the House or Senate. If passed by one body, it goes to the other for consideration. When a bill passes the House and the Senate in different forms, members of both bodies meet in a “conference committee” to iron out the differences. Groups that try to persuade members of Congress to vote for or against a bill are called “lobbies”. They may try to exert their influence at almost any stage of the legislative process. Once both bodies have passed the same version of a bill, it goes to the president for approval.

The chief executive of the United States is the president, who together with the vice president is elected to a four-year term. As a result of a constitutional amendment that went into effect in 1951, a president may be elected to only two terms. Other than succeeding a president who dies or is disabled, the vice president’s only official duty is presiding over the Senate. The vice president may vote in the Senate only to break a tie.

The president’s powers are formidable but not unlimited. As the chief formulator of national policy, the president proposes legislation to Congress. As mentioned previously, the president may veto any bill passed by Congress. The president is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The
the authority to appoint federal judges as vacancies occur, including justices of the Supreme Court. As head of his political party, with ready access to the news media, the president can easily influence public opinion.

Within the executive branch, the president has broad powers to issue regulations and directives carrying out the work of the federal government’s departments and agencies. The president appoints the heads and senior officials of those departments and agencies. Heads of the major departments, called “secretaries”, are part of the president’s cabinet. The majority of federal workers, however, are selected on the basis of merit, not politics.

The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, Congress has established 13 federal courts of appeals and, below them, about 95 federal district court.

The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., and the other federal courts are located in cities throughout the United States. Federal judges are appointed for life or until they retire voluntarily; they can be removed from office only via a laborious process of impeachment and trial in the Congress.

The federal courts hear cases arising out the Constitution and federal laws and treaties, maritime cases, cases involving foreign citizens or governments, and cases in which the federal government is itself a party.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. With minor exceptions, cases come to the Supreme Court on appeal from lower federal or state courts.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word-combinations:
- legislative
- executive
- judicial
- foreign
- census
- persuade
- amendment
- throughout
- associate
- officials

2. State a part of speech of the following words:
- legislative, federal, smaller, amendment, formidable, formulator, previously, regulation, voluntarily, laborious
3. Give 3 forms of the verbs:
to go; to break; to meet; to hear; to become; to come; to arise; to make; to put; to stand

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

- elected representatives: на рассмотрении
- put into effect: готовый доступ
- two-year term: независимо от
- populous states: выбранные представители
- regardless of: через рабочий порядок
- for consideration: осуществлять
- to iron out: двухлетний срок
- to break a tie: улаживать
- ready access: изменить равное число голосов
- via a laborious process: густонаселенный штат

6. Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:

- vote out of committee: на рассмотрении
- formidable: ассимилированные
- associated justices: ассоциированных судей
- throughout the United States: на территории США
- retire voluntarily: добровольно
- on the basis of merits: на основе заслуг
- to issue regulations: издавать нормативы
- unlimited, terms are staggered: без ограничений, сроки смещены
- to exert the influence: использовать поддержку

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1) The President is the head of the USA (которые являются парламентской республикой).
2) (по конституции) the government consists of three branches (законодательной, исполнительной, судебной).
3) The Congress is (законодательная ветвь) and is made up of representatives from 50 states.
4) The Congress consists of 2 Chambers (палаты представителей и Сената).
5) Groups (которые пытаются убедить голосовать за или против законопроекта) are called “lobbies”.
6) A president may be elected (только на два срока).
7) The president is the head of his political party and (может легко влиять на общественное мнение).
8) The president (пользуется широкими полномочиями) to issue directives.
9) There are 13 federal courts of appeals and 95 (федеральных районных судов, являющимися низшими).
10) The federal courts (слушают дела) arising out of the constitution.

8. Find the wrong statements and correct them:

1. The USA is a monarchy.
2. The Congress consists of 5 representatives.
3. The members of the House of Representatives represent a district in his or her home state.
4. The Congress consists of the House of Representatives and the House of Lords.
5. The president is elected to a three-year term.
6. The president’s powers are limited.
7. The majority of federal workers are elected on the basis of politics.
8. The US Supreme Court is the only court specifically created by the Constitution.
9. Federal judges can be removed only via a laborious process of impeachment.
10. The federal courts hear maritime cases.

9. Choose the right variant:

1) ….. is the only branch that can make federal laws, levy federal taxes, declare war.
   a) The legislative branch
   b) The executive branch
   c) The judicial branch

2) Each member of the House of Representatives represents…..
   a) a state
   b) a district
   c) government

3) The number of districts is determined by a…..
   a) president
   b) constitution
   c) census

4) Each state has …..senators, regardless of population.
   a) two
   b) four
   c) three
5) The chief executive of the United States is ….
   a) the senator
   b) the prime-minister
   c) the president

6) If the president dies or is disabled ….. succeeds him.
   a) minister
   b) senator
   c) prime minister

7) ……. are part of the president’s cabinet.
   a) governors
   b) secretaries
   c) leaders of the parties

8) …….is the highest organ of the judicial branch.
   a) the U.S. Supreme Court
   b) the federal court of appeals
   c) the federal district court

9) Federal judges are appointed ….
   a) for life
   b) for one term
   c) for hearing one case

10) The Supreme Court consists of ….
     a) the president and a chief justice
     b) a chief justice and a jury
     c) a chief justice and eight associate justices

10. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the USA formed?
2. The head of the state is the president, isn’t it?
3. What can the legislative branch make?
4. For what term are the members of the House of Representatives and senators elected?
5. When do the bills become a law?
6. For what term are the president, the vice president elected?
7. What are the president’s duties?
8. What is the highest court in the USA? Where does it meet?
9. What cases do federal courts hear?
10. What justice does the Supreme Court consist of?

11. Translate from Russian into English:

1) Согласно Конституции США президент – глава государства, а правительство состоит из законодательной, исполнительной и судебной отраслей.
2) Единственной отраслью, которая может составлять законы и объявлять войну, является законодательная отрасль.
3) Самые густонаселенные штаты могут иметь больше представителей, которых в палате представителей 435.
4) Сенаторов – 100 и они избираются сроком на 6 лет.
5) Чтобы стать законом законопроект должен быть одобрен и палатой представителей и сенатом.
6) После одобрения законопроекта обеими палатами он поступает к президенту.
7) Президент может избираться на два срока.
8) Президент может наложить запрет на законопроект, принятый конгрессом.
9) В США 13 федеральных апелляционных судов и около 95 федеральных районных судов.
10) Дела поступают в Верховный суд из нижних федеральных судов.


Text B: 

BILL OF RIGHTS

The Constitution written in Philadelphia in 1787 could not go into effect until it was ratified by a majority of citizens in at least 9 of then 13 U.S. states. During this ratification process, misgivings arose. Many citizens felt uneasy because the document failed to explicitly guarantee the rights of individuals.

The Bill of Rights guarantees Americans freedom of speech, of religion, and of the press. They have the right to assemble in public places, to protest government actions, and to demand change. There is a right to own firearms. Because of the Bill of Rights, neither police officers nor soldiers can stop and search a person without good reason. Nor can they search a person’s home without permission from a court to do so. The Bill of Rights guarantees a speedy trial to anyone accused of a crime. The trial must be by jury if requested, and the accused person must be allowed representation by a lawyer and to call witnesses to speak for him or her. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden. With the addition of the Bill of
Rights, the Constitution was ratified by all 13 states and went into effect in 1789.

Since then 17 other amendments have been added to the Constitution. Perhaps the most important of these are the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, which outlaw slavery and guarantee all citizens equal protection of the laws, and the Nineteenth, which gives women the right to vote.

The Constitution can be amended in either of two ways. Congress can propose an amendment, provided that two-thirds of the members of both the House and the Senate vote in favor of it. Or the legislatures of two-thirds of the states can call a convention to propose amendments. (This second method has never been used). In both cases a proposed amendment does not go into effect until ratified by three-fourths of the states.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following statements:

1) The Constitution could go into effect if it was … .. .
2) The Americans have the right to … .
3) ………a person can be stopped and searched without good reason.
4) There must be a permission from a court … .
5) The Constitution was ratified by all 13 states … .. .
6) ……..have been added to the Constitution.
7) The Thirteenth amendment … … .
8) The fourteenth amendment guarantees … .. .
9) Congress can propose an amendment provided … .. .
10) A proposed amendment does not go into effect until .. .. .

15. Find in the text and read information about:

a) misgivings during the process of ratification
b) the rights of Americans
c) How constitution can be amended

d) ……

16. Answer the following questions:

1. When could the Constitution go into effect?
2. What freedoms does the Bill of Rights guarantee?
3. What rights have Americans?
4. Does the Bill of rights guarantee a speedy trial?
5. Any accused person can use a lawyer, call witnesses, can’t he?
6. What punishment is forbidden?
7. How many amendments have been added to the constitution?
8. What do the thirteenth and Fourteenth amendment guarantee?
9. Is there any amendment which guarantees women’s right to vote?

17. Make a short summary of the text.
**Unit 3. Washington, D.C.**

**Text A:**

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the north bank of the Potomac River. It’s the world’s largest one-industry city. And that industry is government. The while House where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress and the Supreme Court are all in Washington.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. One reason Washington looks different from other cities is that no building in the city may be more than 40 meters tall.

Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day.

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L. Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city. Washington was settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the Federal capital. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very center of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol—a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the national’s affairs. It’s easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books and more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US President.

The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office.

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington.

1. **Practice the pronunciation of the following worlds and word-combinations:**

D.C. – District of Columbia
Potomac River; Supreme Court; Lincoln Memorial; George Washington; Pierre L. Enfant; design; huge dome; circle; original

2. State a part of speech of the following words:

The largest, government, beautiful, unusual, different, independence, hardly, impressive, sculpture

3. Give 3 forms of the verbs:

to hide, to come, to see, to struggle, to take, to rise, to stand, to meet, to get, to look, to find

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

1) one-industry city
2) reason
3) demonstrations against
4) designed the city
5) the huge dome
6) circle of pillars
7) full of
8) not far from
9) the most impressive
10) Declaration of Independence

недалеко
огромный купол
dекларация независимости
город с одним видом промышленности
заполненный
причина
самый впечатляющий
demonстрации против
спроектировал город

6. Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:

A beautiful and unusual city; askyscraper; hide from view; was named after; was settled; in the very centre; personal papers; one can hardly find

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1) (Вашингтон расположен в районе Колумбия) on the north bank of the Potomac River.
2) It is one of the largest (город с одной промышленностью-правительство).
3) (Вашингтон отличается от других городов тем, что) no building in the city may be more than 40 meters tall.
4) People come to see the monuments (тем, кто боролся за независимость страны).
5) Washington is the place where mass demonstrations (проходят за демократию и гражданские права).
6) Washington was named (именем президента США Джорджа Вашингтона).
7) In the center of Washington rises a huge dome of the Capitol (большой белый купол).
8) (очень легко затеряться в огромном здании Капитолия) full of paintings and statues.
9) The White Hall is (официальная резиденция президента США).
10) There are some important museums in Washington (где можно увидеть оригинал Декларации Независимости, платья жен президентов, самый большой в мире голубой алмаз).

8. Find the wrong statements and correct them:

1. Washington is the capital of the USA, which is situated in the state Texas.
2. Washington is situated on the bank of the Potomac River.
3. Heavy industry is highly developed in Washington.
4. The Oval Office is the place where the US President lives and works.
5. One million people live in Washington.
6. All the buildings are more than 40 meters tall.
7. Washington was settled in 1790.
8. The Capitol is in the very center of Washington.
9. The Library of Congress is the largest library in the States.
10. There are monuments and memorials in every park, square, open area.

9. Choose the right variant:

1) Washington is situated in … .
   a) the District of Columbia
   b) California
   c) Nebraska
2) Washington is situated on the River … .
   a) Hudson
   b) Mississippi
   c) Potomac
3) The White Hall is the place where … .
   a) members of the Congress meet
   b) US President lives
   c) people read books
4) Washington was named after … .
   a) the first president
b) the first settler
c) the river

5) Washington was settled in … .
a) 1800
b) 1790
c) 1890

6) The 535 members of the Congress meet in the … .
a) the library of Congress
b) the Oval Office
c) Capitol

7) The US President works in the … .
a) Oval Office
b) Library of Congress
c) Capitol

8) There are …..Universities in Washington.
a) 1
b) 5
c) 4

10. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Вашингтон столица США расположен в районе Колумбия на берегу реки Потомак.
2. Главная промышленность Вашингтона – правительство.
3. Вашингтон отличается от других городов США тем, что здания не выше 40 метров.
4. Туристы изо всех частей США приезжают в столицу, чтобы посмотреть ее достопримечательности.
5. Вашингтон назван в честь первого президента, который выбрал место для столицы.
6. Огромный купол Капитолия поднимается в самом центре столицы.
7. Капитолий – место работы 535 членов Конгресса.
8. Самая большая библиотека США – библиотека Конгресса содержит более 13 млн. книг.
9. В Вашингтоне в каждом парке, на каждой площадке, на каждой открытой территории есть памятник или мемориал.
10. В Вашингтоне много музеев и 5 университетов.

11. Answer the following questions:

1) What is the capital of the USA and where is it situated?
2) What is the White Hall?
3) What is the Capitol?
4) How many people live in Washington?
5) Why does Washington look different from other cities?
6) Who designed the city?
7) What is situated in the center of the city?
8) What does the Library of Congress contain?
9) What best-known monument and memorial is situated in Washington?
10) What kinds of things can one see in the museums in Washington?


Text B: NEW YORK

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States.

New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river.

New York was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometers. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of “old” architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers.

New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses.

The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world.
New York has many museums and art galleries which have collected works of art of many people and of all times. Many of them are on constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. The Metropolitan and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following sentences:

1. New York which is situated in …..is the center of the USA.
2. New York was founded …. .
3. The five districts of New York are …. .
4. Many …..are situated in Wall Street.
5. The total area of New York is …. .
6. Almost all nationalities settled in New York during ….. .
7. The Statue of Liberty, some churches, hospitals, newspaper offices are the examples….
8. New York is the home …. .
9. The mouth of Hudson River makes …. .
10. New York has many museums and art galleries which …. .

15. Find in the text and read information about:

1) Manhattan
2) architecture of New York
3) New York as a seaport

16. Answer the following questions:

1. New York is the seaport and the largest city in the USA, isn’t it?
2. Where is New York situated?
3. How many people live in New York?
4. How many districts are there in New York? What are they?
5. Is Manhattan business and financial part or entertaining part of the City?
6. Why do people of almost all nationalities live in New York?
7. What is the history of the Statue of Liberty?
8. What branches of industry are developed in New York?
9. Can we say that New York is a cultural centre?
10. What is the longest street in New York?

17. Make a short summary of the text.
Unit 4. Geography (Canada).

Text A: GEOGRAPHY (CANADA)

Canada is about 7730 km from east to west. Its only neighbour is the USA, which includes Alaska in the north-west. With such size the country can boast a tremendous variety of topography.

Though much of the land is lake and river-filled forest, there are mountains, plains and even a small desert. Canada has (or shares with the USA) seven of the world’s largest lakes and also contains three of the globe’s longest 20 rivers. The country is blessed with the most fresh water of any country. About 25% of the country is covered in forest. Canada’s highest mountain, Mt. Logan at 5951 metres, is found in the south-west Yukon.

Despite being bordered on three sides by oceans Canada is not generally viewed as a maritime country. This is in part due to the large, central regions which contain the bulk of the population and dominate in so many ways. Also the Rocky Mountains and Niagara Falls, the country’s two best known geographic features, are found inland.

From eastern Quebec to the eastern edge of the country, the Atlantic Ocean plays a major part in the population’s day-to-day life. The same can be said of the Pacific Ocean and British Columbia to the west.

Canada can be divided into seven geographic regions each with its own characteristic scenery and landforms.

The far eastern area, the Appalachian Region, includes Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the part of Quebec south of the St Lawrence River. The land is mainly hilly and wooded.

The St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland is roughly the area between Quebec City and Windsor, Ontario, and includes most of the country’s large towns, cities and industry. In all, about half of Canada’s people live here. The land, originally forested, later nearly all used for farming, is generally flat.

Centrally, south of vast Hudson Bay, the most dominant characteristics of the Canadian map, are the Hudson Bay and Arctic Lowlands. This region is mainly flat, bog or muskeg – little-inhabited or visited with the notable exception of Churchill, Manitoba.

Most of the north is taken up by the Canadian Shield, also known as the Precambrian Shield, formed 2.5 billion years ago. This geographic area covers all of northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec and stretches further east across Labrador and west to the northern edge of Alberta. It’s an
enormous ancient, rocky, glacially sanded region of typical Canadian river and lake-filled timberland. It is also very rugged, cool and little-developed, with mining and logging the two primary ingredients in human settlement.

The fifth region, the Great Plains, runs through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta. The plains, formerly grasslands, make up a huge, flat region now responsible for Canada’s abundant wheat crop.

The sixth geographic area is the Mountain or Western Cordillera Region covering British Columbia, the Yukon and parts of Alberta. Mountains dominate this region. The Rocky Mountains form the eastern edge of the area rising from 2000 to 4000 metres. Between them and the coastal peaks lie a series of lesser mountain ranges and valleys. Among the latter is the long, narrow valley called the Rocky Mountain Trench.

The interior of British Columbia consists of countless troughs, plateaus, hills, gorges, basins and river deltas. The province is by far the most scenically varied and spectacular in the country. Further north, the twenty highest mountains in the country are found in the Yukon.

Lastly, there is the far north, the Arctic region. The northernmost section of the north is made up of islands frozen together for much of the year.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word expressions:
   neighbour
   Mt. Logan
   Yukon
   maritime country
   Rocky Mountains
   Niagara Falls
   Quebec
   British Columbia
   Appalachian
   New Brunswick
   Nova Scotia
   St. Lawrence River
   Hudson Bay
   Churchill
   Manitoba

2. State the part of the speech of following words:
tremendous, generally, central, population, geographic, eastern, notable, exception, enormous, settlement, responsible, countless

3. Give 3 forms of the following verbs:
to make, to freeze, to find, to rise, to lie, to run, to take, to know, to say

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) boast</td>
<td>удаленный от моря</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) river-filled forest</td>
<td>всего</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) is blessed</td>
<td>малонаселенный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) is not viewed</td>
<td>лес залитый рекой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) inland</td>
<td>ответственный за</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) roughly</td>
<td>хвалиться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) in all</td>
<td>благословлять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) originally forested</td>
<td>не обозреваться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) little inhabited</td>
<td>грубо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) responsible for</td>
<td>первоначально заполненный лесами</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:

shares with; despite being bordered on; this is in part due to; day-to-day life; scenery and land forms; the far eastern area; most of the north is taken up; lake filled timberland; countless toughs, gorges, river deltas; by far

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1. Canada is about 7730 km from east to west and (граничит с единственной страной - США).
2. The surface of Canada is various, including (леса, горы, равнины и даже пустыни).
3. Canada contains three of (20 самых длинных рек мира).
4. The Atlantic Ocean plays a major part in (каждодневной жизни населения).
5. The land, originally forested (позже почти всю стали использовать для фермерства).
6. Most of the north is taken up by the Canada Shield, (сформированный 2.5 миллиона лет назад).
7. In the fifth region the plains, formerly grasslands, (составляют огромный, плоский район).
8. In the sixth geographic region (преобладают горы).
9. The twenty highest mountains (находится в Юконе).
10. The Arctic region (состоит из смерзшихся вместе островов).
8. Choose the right variant:

1) Canada’s only neighbour is ….. 
   a) the USA 
   b) Russian 
   c) Mexico 
2) Canada has ……of the world’s largest lakes. 
   a) 5 
   b) 7 
   c) 6 
3) There are …..of the globe’s longest 20 rivers in Canada. 
   a) two 
   b) four 
   c) three 
4) Canada is bordered on three sides by oceans but it is not viewed as….. 
   a) maritime country 
   b) desert 
   c) mountainous country 
5) Canada can be divided into …..geographic regions. 
   a) two 
   b) seven 
   c) five 
6) The far eastern area is ….. 
   a) mountainous 
   b) a lowland 
   c) mainly hilly and wooded 
7) The St. Launce – Great Lakes Lowland is ….and the south of vast Hudson Bay is ….. 
   a) forested; mainly flat 
   b) hilly; bog 
   c) flat; muskeg 
8) Most of the north is ….. 
   a) flat 
   b) rugged, cool and little-developed 
   c) mountainous 
9) The Mountain or Western Cordillera Region is ….. 
   a) a desert 
   b) hilly 
   c) mountainous with valleys 
10) The British Columbia consists of ….. 
    a) Cordillera Mountains 
    b) plains 
    c) plateaus, hills, gorges
9. Answer the following questions:

1. What country does Canada border on?
2. What surface has Canada?
3. Are there many largest lakes and longest rivers in Canada?
4. Why isn’t Canada viewed as a maritime country?
5. How many geographic regions can Canada be divided into? What are they?
6. What surface has the far eastern area?
7. Where is St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland?
8. What can you say about the Hudson Bay and Arctic Lowlands?
9. What is characteristic for the Precambrian Shield?
10. What surface have the fifth, sixth, and seventh areas.

10. Translate from Russian into English:

1) Канада простирается на 7730 км. с востока на запад и граничит только с одной страной США.
2) С трех сторон Канада омывается океанами.
3) В Канаде можно найти разные виды поверхности: леса, горы, равнины, даже пустыню.
4) Атлантический океан играет важную роль в повседневной жизни населения.
5) Из-за разнообразной поверхности Канада делится на 7 географических районов.
6) Люди в основном живут в низине Великих озер, где развиты города и промышленность.
7) Юг Гудзонского залива слабо населен, так как поверхность болотистая.
8) Север, сформировавшийся 2,5 миллиона лет тому назад занимает территорию Северной Манитобы, Онтарио и Квебека.
9) Пятый район Великие Равнины очень важен для выращивания пшеницы.
10) Скалистые горы, находящиеся в лесном географическом районе, возвышаются на 2000-4000 метров.

11. Speak on the topic: “Canada”

Text B: CANADA
Canada is the second largest country in the world – nearly as big as all of Europe. Only the Russian Federation is larger. The population of 27.3 million works out to close to just two people per sq km. In the countryside the population is very thinly spread – the average Canadian farm is 200 hectares in size.

Nearly 90% of Canadians, though, huddle along the 6379-km southern border with the USA. It’s the longest unguarded national boundary in the world. The southern region is, of course, the warmest, most hospitable area of the country and also has the best land and waterways. About three-quarters of the population live in the towns and cities in this part of the country. Toronto is the largest city with about 2.5 million residents.

The country is made up of 10 provinces and two northern territories. The four eastern coastal provinces are known as Atlantic Provinces or the Maritime Provinces, the latter term often excluding Newfoundland. The three generally flat mid-western provinces are the prairies. Ontario and Quebec are collectively termed central Canada, although Canadians will often refer to this area as eastern Canada.

The provinces (from east to west) are Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The territories are the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The government is a constitutional monarchy and the capital is Ottawa, Ontario.

There are two official languages in the country, English and French. A movement within Quebec, the one predominantly French province, to separate from Canada and form a new country has waxed and waned since the mid-1960s. Canada is a young country with great potential and a people working to forge a distinct national identity while struggling to hold the parts together.

12. Read and translate the text: “Canada”.

13. Complete the following statements:

1) Canada is the second largest country ….. .
2) The southern region is the warmest ….. .
3)……..live in the towns and cities in this part of the country.
4) Toronto is the largest city ….. .
5) The country is made up of ….. .
6) The government is ….. .
7) The capital of Canada is ….. .
8) There are ….. official languages.
9) A movement within Quebec .... .
10) Canada is a young country .... .

14. Find in the text and read information about:

a) the provinces of the country
b) the border with USA

15. Answer the following questions:

1. What country is larger than Canada?
2. What is the population of Canada?
3. Canada borders on USA, doesn’t it?
4. What region is the warmest?
5. Does the most population live in towns or villages?
6. How many people live in Toronto?
7. Canada consists of 10 provinces, doesn’t it?
8. What state is Canada?
9. Are there two or three official languages in Canada?
10. What province struggled to separate from Canada?

POLITICAL SYSTEM

The country is a parliamentary democracy with a federal system of parliamentary government and strong democratic traditions.

Canada is a federative state consisting of ten provinces and two territories. The head of state is Queen of Britain, represented by Governor-General. (The Queen’s title in Canada is “the Queen of Great Britain, Canada and other territories”). The head of government is Prime Minister.

The Constitution Act, 1867 (formerly the British North America Act) established governance based on Parliamentary precedent: similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom” and divided powers between the federal and provincial governments. The Constitution Act, 1982 added a Canadian Charter of Rights and freedoms, which guarantees basic rights and freedoms for Canadians that generally, cannot be overridden by legislation of any level of government in Canada. However, a “notwithstanding clause”, allows the federal parliament and the provincial legislatures to override certain sections of the Charter temporarily, for a period of five years.

The constitution consists of both written proclamations under the Constitution Acts (1867 and 1932) and unwritten conventions.

The position of Prime Minister, Canada’s head of government belongs to the current leader of the political party that can obtain the confidence of a plurality in the House of Commons. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers, all of whom are sworn into the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada to become Ministers of the Crown and responsible to the elected House of Commons.

The Prime Minister and Cabinet are formally appointed by the Governor General (who is the Monarch’s representative in Canada). However, the Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet, and by convention, the Governor General respects the Prime Minister’s choices. Cabinet ministers are traditionally drawn from elected members of the Prime Minister’s party in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister exercises vast political power, especially in the appointment of government officials and civil servants. Michaele Jean has served as Governor General since September 27, 2005, and Stephen Harper, leader of the Conservative Party, has been Prime Minister since February 6, 2006.

Legislative body is Parliament (bicameral), consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of a maximum of 104 members, appointed until the age of 75 by the Governor-General on the
advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Commons has 282 members elected for five years.

The federal parliament is made up of the Queen and two houses: an elected House of Commons and an appointed Senate. Each member in the House of Commons is elected by simple plurality in a “riding” or electoral district; general elections are called by the Governor General when the Prime Minister so advises. While there is no minimum term for a Parliament, a new election must be called within five years of the last general election. Members of the Senate, whose seats are apportioned on a regional basis, are chosen by the Prime Minister and formally appointed by the Governor General, and serve until age 75.

Local governments are in 10 provinces, governed by a premier and an elected legislature.

There are also two large northern territories – Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canadian provinces are: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word expressions:

monarchy, Queen, Elizabeth II, Commonwealth; parliamentary democracy; precedent; Canadian Charter of Rights; Queen’s Privy Council; Michaelle Jean

2. State the part of the speech of the following words:

constitutional, relationship, parliamentary, democratic, governance, basic, freedom, legislature, temporarily, leader, plurality, executive

3. Give 3 forms of the following verbs:

to write, to put, to override, to swear, to become, to draw, to make, to choose

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

1) personal union relationship
   должностные лица и гражданские служащие
2) unwritten conventions
   назначаются
3) similar to that of
   ненаписанные конвенции
4) temporarily  
5) is exercised  
6) officials and civil servants  
7) appointed  
8) riding or electoral  
9) are called by  
10) are apportioned

6. **Give Russian equivalent to the following English ones:**

- governance; cannot be overridden by legislation; notwithstanding clause;
- on the advice of; current leader; obtain the confidence of a plurality;
- elected House of Commons; formally; members are drawn from minimum term; under; the Constitution Acts

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1. Canada is a constitutional monarchy (с Елизаветой II, королевой Канады, которая является как главой государства так и главой государств 15 других стран Содружества).
2. The country is a parliamentary democracy with (федеральной системой парламентского правительства).
3. Constitution of Canada consists (как из написанных прокламаций так и ненаписанных конвенций).
4. Canada is a federative state (которое состоит из 10 провинций и двух территорий).
5. The head of the State is Queen of Britain (представленная генерал-губернатором).
7. The position of Prime Minister, Canada’s head of government (принадлежит нынешнему лидеру политической партии).
8. Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet and the Governor General (уважает выбор Премьера-министра).
9. Cabinet ministers are traditionally drawn from (выбираемых членов партии премьер-министра в Палате общин).
10. The federal parliament consists of the Queen and (двух палат: выборной Палаты Общи и назначаемого Сената).

8. **Find the wrong statements and correct-them:**

1) Canada is a parliamentary monarchy.
2) The head of the state is the Governor General, who represents the Queen of Britain.
3) Canadian Charter of Rights and freedom of 1982 guarantees basic rights and freedoms for Canadians.
4) Executive power belongs to the Prime Minister and the House of Commons.
5) The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are appointed by the Queen of Britain.
6) The Prime Minister exercises west political powers.
7) Each member of the House of Commons is appointed by the Prime Minister.
8) General elections are called by the Prime Minister.
9) Members of Senate serve until age 75.
10) There are ten provinces in Canada the head of which is a local government.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. What State is Canada?
2. Who is the head of the State?
3. What does the Constitution of Canada consist of?
4. The Constitutional Act is based on Parliamentary precedent, isn’t it?
5. Is the Prime Minister elected or appointed?
6. What does the legislative branch consist of?
7. What does the executive branch consist of?
8. What does the parliament consist of?
9. How is each member in the House of Commons elected?
10. How often are elections to a Parliament called?

10. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1) Канада – конституционная монархия с федеральной системой парламентского правительства.
2) Глава Канады – королева Великобритании, представленная генерал-губернатором.
3) Конституция Канады состоит из прокламаций и конвенций.
4) Премьер-министром является лидер партии, которая имеет большинство членов в палате Общин и назначается генерал-губернатором.
5) Члены кабинета министров – это члены партии премьер-министра в Палате Общин.
6) Парламент Канады состоит из королевы и двух палат: Палаты Общин и Сената.
7) Общие выборы назначает генерал-губернатор по совету премьер-министра.
8) Члены Сената выбираются премьер-министром, а официально назначаются генерал-губернатором.
9) Сенат состоит из 104 назначаемых членов, а палаты Общин из 282 членов, которые избираются на 5 лет.
10) В Канаде 10 провинций и 2 больших северных территорий.


Text B:

POLITICAL PARTIES

Canadian voters were “cranky” upon entering the 90s, as one losing politician lamented. This general widespread dissatisfaction has meant major changes in voting patterns.

The last federal election changed the scene in Ottawa more than anyone could have foretold. The lambasting that the Progressive Conservatives and their leader Kim Campbell took has resulted in fundamental alterations in parliament.

That the Liberals (Grits) won a landslide majority is not so unusual, even the Conservatives (Tories) under Britain Mulroney did that. It was more who else won and who lost. Now forming the official opposition, after garnering the second highest number of seats in the country, is the Bloc Quebecois party of Quebec. They have no members in any other part of Canada and their stated goal is to work toward the separation of Quebec from Canada. They rose dramatically and nearly swept the province of Quebec which, due to its large size and population, can supply enough seats to out-elect more wide-spread parties.

In third place and a mere two seats behind, another regional party called the Reform Party of Canada, which is based in Alberta, came out of nowhere. Their platform of fiscal restrain, deficit reduction and less government, more responsibility attracted voters across the country but especially in Alberta and British Columbia.

Between the overwhelming number of votes for the Liberals and the support given the two regional upstarts, the Conservatives and New Democratic Party (NDP) have found themselves without enough backing to even maintain official party status and the privileges that brings.

The three principal political parties were the Liberals, the Progressive Conservatives and the NDP.

The NDP has never formed a federal government and always came up third. They have, ruled in several provinces and generally accept their opposition status.
Provincially, the three main parties are again the Liberals, the Progressive Conservatives and the NDP. In British Columbia the Social Credit Party periodically forms a government. The provincial parties generally keep their distance from their federal cousins and act independently from them.

Canada’s current flag was proclaimed in 1965 after 2000 public design entries were hotly debated in parliament. In the centre of the flag there is a red sugar maple leaf, Canada’s best known symbol. The side bars represent the ocean boundaries and are not blue because an important reason for the entire procedure was to show independence from Britain and France. Before the new flag, between 1924 and 1965, the Red Ensign, which included a Union Jack, rippled over the country.

Each province also has its own flag.

The national anthem, “O Canada”, was composed by Calixa Lavalee in 1880.

12. Read and translate the text.

13. Complete in the following statements:

1) The general widespread dissatisfaction has meant .....
2) The lambasting has resulted .....
3) Now forming the official opposition is the .....
4) The Bloc Quebecois party’s goal is .....
5) In third place another religion party .....
6) The platform of the Reform Party of Canada consists of .....
7) The three principle political parties .....
8) The NDP has never formed a federal government .....
9) The NDP has ruled in several provinces .....
10) The provincial parties generally keep this distance .....

14. Find the text and read information about:

a) major changes in voting patterns;
b) Grifts and Tories;
c) the Reform Party of Canada.

15. Answer the following questions:

1. What has the general widespread dissatisfaction meant?
2. Did the last federal election change the scene in Ottawa?
3. The Liberals won a landslide majority, didn’t they?
4. What party is the official opposition?
5. What is the goal of the Bloc Quebecois party?
6. What is the platform of the Reform Party of Canada based upon?
7. What are the three principle political parties of Canada?
8. Does NDP form a federal government?
9. What can you say about the NDP?
10. Where does the Social Credit Party form a government?

16. **Make a short summary of the text: “Political Parties of Canada”**.
**Unit 6. Ottawa.**

**Text A:**

**OTTAWA**

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. It is the political, cultural and one of the most important economic centres of the country. The city is situated on the banks of the River Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, on the territory of the province Ontario.

The climate is temperate and continental. The average annual temperature is $11^\circ C$, the temperature in July is $20.3^\circ C$.

The population of the city is 302.4 thousand people. The city government is the elected municipal Council with the mayor at the head.

Ottawa was founded in the 20s of the 19th century at the time the Rideau Canal was built. It grew up as a lumbering town and was later chosen as Canada’s capital.

It got its status in 1854. Since that time it has been called Ottawa. Earlier it was called Baytown. In 1858-1867 Ottawa was a capital of English colony Canada.

Ottawa is a port. There is a national airport Uplands. There are 36% of clerks and only 12% are engaged in industry.

The leading position belongs to cellulose-paper industry, printing industry, the production of office and electronic equipment, computers, scientific instrument and devices and a number of branches of industry connected with the service of population.

Since 1899 Ottawa has been developing according to general plan. Much water and greenery are characteristic for the Ottawa’s appearance. There are 134 parks in Ottawa. The main commercial streets stretch along the river. Among the administrative buildings, situated in the centre of the city on the right bank of the Ottawa there is a new gothic complex of the Parliament (which burnt out in 1916 and was reconstructed in 1919-1927).

The industrial enterprises are located in the suburbs of Hall (on the left bank of the Ottawa on the territory of the province Quebec), Eastview and others.

The airport Uplands, the National Art Centre, the buildings by Pages and H. Still and numerous monuments are built in modern architectural style.

There are 2 Universities in Ottawa: Ottawa University, which was founded in 1842 and Karlton University which was founded in 1942.

There are a lot of museums among them Canada Military museum, the National museum of science and technology. National museum of a human being in Ottawa.
Rising high above the central building is the famous Peace Tower. There are a lot of lovely parks and gardens in the city. Many fine houses are located along the Rideau Canal, which flows through the heart of Ottawa. In the north-eastern part of the city, near the Ottawa River is Rockcliffe Park. It covers about one hundred acres.

One can find many research institutes, libraries, galleries in Ottawa. The cultural life is rich in Ottawa. Ottawa is famous for its national symphony orchestra, national art centre.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations:
   Ottawa; Rideau Canal; Ontario; Bytown; Uplands; cellulose-paper industry; equipment; appearance; Quebec municipal

2. State the part of the speech of the following words:
   political, economic, population, position, equipment, appearance, numerous, architectural, symphony, famous, lovely, eastern

3. Give 3 forms of the following verbs:
   to situate, to elect, to found, to get, to engage, to stretch, to burn, to build, to find, to grow, to choose, to rise

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

   1) the most important centre  магистерский Совет
   2) province  Канадский военный музей
   3) temperate  полиграфическая промышленность
   4) average temperature  самый важный центр
   5) municipal Council  высоко над
   6) engaged in industry  провинция
   7) printing industry  умеренный
   8) new gothic complex  средняя температура
   9) Canada Military Museum  занятые в промышленности
  10) high above  неоготический комплекс

6. Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:

   a lumbering town; lovely parks; flows through; elected council; got its status; is characteristic; in modern architectural style; among them; is famous for; are located along the Rideau Canal
7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1. Ottawa is political (культурный и самый важный экономический центр) of the country.
2. The city is situated (на берегах реки Оттава).
3. The climate is continental with average (январской температурой 11° C).
4. The city government is (выборный муниципальный Совет).
5. Ottawa was founded (в 20-е годы 19 в., когда был построен Канал Ридо).
6. The following industry are developed in Ottawa (производство электронного оборудования).
7. (Много воды и земли) is characteristic for Ottawa’s appearance.
8. The airport Uplands the National Art Centre (построены в современном архитектурном стиле).
9. There are a lot of museums (в Оттаве, среди них Канадский военный музей).
10. Many fine houses are located (вдоль канала Ридо, который протекает через сердце Оттавы).

8. Find the wrong statement and correct them:

1) Ottawa is the capital of the USA.
2) Ottawa is situated on the banks of the River Ottawa.
3) The climate of the capital is mild.
4) Ottawa got its statues in 1954.
5) Production of electronics and office equipment is developed in Ottawa.
6) The administrative buildings are situated in the centre of the city on the right bank of the Ottawa.
7) The industrial enterprises are located in the centre of the city.
8) The oldest University of Ottawa is Ottawa University.
9) Ottawa is famous for its museums.
10) The biggest park in Ottawa is Hyde Park.

9. Choose the right variant:

1. The Capital of Canada is ….. .
   a) Ottawa
   b) Kiev
   c) Montreal
2. Ottawa is situated on the banks of the river ….. .
   a) Volga
   b) Ottawa
3. The city Ottawa was founded in …..  
   a) the 70-s  
   b) the 20\textsuperscript{th} century  
   c) 20-s of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century

4. The branches which are connected with ….. are highly developed in Ottawa.  
   a) the service of population  
   b) electronics  
   c) heavy industry

5. Ottawa is rich in …..  
   a) factories  
   b) parks and gardens  
   c) buildings

6. The complex of the Parliament is built in …..  
   a) modern style  
   b) renaissance style  
   c) new gothic style

7. The industrial enterprises are located in …..  
   a) the suburbs of the city  
   b) along the banks of the river  
   c) in the centre of the city

8. Ottawa is rich in Universities. They are …..  
   a) five  
   b) two  
   c) three

9. Ottawa is a scientific centre and many ….. are situated there.  
   a) galleries  
   b) libraries  
   c) research institutes

10. Fine houses are located …..  
    a) along the Rideau Canal  
    b) in the centre of the city  
    c) in the suburbs

10. **Answer the following questions:**

1) What centre is Ottawa the capital of Canada?  
2) The city is situated on the river Ottawa, isn’t it?  
3) How many people live in Ottawa?  
4) What is the governing body of the capital?  
5) Did Ottawa get its status in 1854 or 1857?  
6) What industries are developed in Ottawa?
7) What can you say about the appearance of the city?
8) Where are enterprises situated?
9) What museums are situated in Ottawa?
10) What is Ottawa famous for?

11. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Оттава – столица Канады, ее политический, экономический, образовательный, научный и культурный центр.
2. Столица расположена на берегах реки Оттава и канала Ридо.
3. Городом управляет выборный муниципальный Совет с мэром во главе.
4. Оттава была основана в 19 веке и получила свой статус в 1854 г.
5. Оттава крупный порт и аэропорт.
6. Легкие отрасли промышленности развиты в Оттаве, среди них целлюлозно-бумажная, полиграфическая и другие.
7. Оттава – очень зеленый город, там более 134 парков.
8. Здание парламента, построенное в неоготическом стиле сгорело в 1916 г. и было заново построено в 1919-1927 г.г.
9. В Оттаве находится много научно-исследовательских институтов, библиотек, музеев, галерей.
10. Национальный симфонический оркестр Оттавы известен во всем мире.

12. Speak on the topic: “Ottawa”.

Text B:

LARGEST CITIES

Ottawa; Montreal 3,100,000; Toronto 3,800,000; Vancouver 1,600,000; Edmonton 839,000; Calgary 754,000.

The most important ports are Montreal, St. John’s and Halifax on the Atlantic, Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific, and Fort William and Port Arthur on Lake Superior.

Montreal. City is in the province of Quebec Canada, on Montreal Island and on the St. Lawrence River. The island city of Montreal combines modern skyscrapers and XIX century mansions in a unique mixture, not unexpected in a city that is Canada’s financial, commercial and industrial centre and that at the same time has been called the “Paris of the Western Hemisphere”. First visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, then by Champlain in 1603, the city was settled by the French in 1642 when Paul de Chomedey founded the Ville Marie de Montreal. Today Montreal is
Canada’s largest city, and is the largest French-speaking city in the world with exception of Paris.

Montreal is Canada’s most important port. Montreal is the chief manufacturing centre of Canada, with a great diversity of both heavy and light industries. Industries include aircraft, chemicals, food processing, and the city, is an important transport centre. It is the seat of McGill University (English-speaking), the University of Montreal (French-speaking) and several colleges.

The city’s first subway, called the metro, was opened in 1966 with some 16 m. of track. In 1967 Montreal was host to the international exhibition “Expo 67”.

Between Craig Street and the harbour is the administrative and financial district. Here, on James Street, known as the “Wall street of Canada”, are the banks and financial institutions, the stock exchange, and City Hall and other municipal buildings.

Notre Dame de Montreal and the Basilica of Mary Queen of the World are two of Montreal’s most famous churches. Notre Dame is one of the largest churches in America and the Basilica is nearly half-size replica of St. Peter’s in Rome.

Montreal has a number of large libraries and several theatre companies. The symphony orchestra performs in the modern Grande Salle (1963).

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following statements:

1) The island city of Montreal combines …..  
2) The city was settled by the French …..  
3) Montreal is Canada’s largest city …..  
4) Montreal is the chief manufacturing centre …..  
5) Industries include aircraft, chemicals, food processing …..  
6) The city’s first subway …..  
7) Between Croid Street and the harbour is …..  
8) On James Street known as the “Wall Street of Canada”…..  
9) Notre dame de Montreal and the Basilica of Mary Queen of the World …..  
10) Montreal has a number of large libraries…..  

15. Find in the text and read information about:

a) architecture of the city Montreal  
b) the most famous churches of Montreal
c) the foundation of Montreal

16. **Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is Montreal situated?
2. What can you say about the architecture of Montreal?
3. Is Montreal Canada’s financial, commercial and industrial centre?
4. How is Montreal called?
5. Who founded Montreal?
6. Montreal is the largest French-speaking city in the world, isn’t it?
7. What industries are developed in Montreal?
8. When was the first subway opened in Montreal?
9. What is situated in James Street?
10. What are the most famous churches in Montreal?

17. **Make a short summary of the text.**
Unit 7. Australia.

Text A:

AUSTRALIA

Australia is located in the Southern Hemisphere (that is in the bottom half of the world). That is why it is sometimes called the Land Down Under. It lies to the south-east of Asia between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the smallest, flattest and driest inhabited continent in the world, which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. It is the only country which is also a whole continent. Its total area is 7,682,300 square kilometers.

The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau. Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortable mild in the south to hot in the central inferior and north.

The surface of Australia varies. The East Australian mountains are in the East. The middle part is a lowland, the western part is a plateau.

18.6 million people live in Australia. Over 85% of the people live in cities. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

There are 6 states and 2 territories in Australia: Queens-land New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern territory, Australian Capital Territory.

Australia has the largest coral reef in the world called the Great Britain Reef. It is stunning.

Australia is rich in mineral resources. There is coal, gold, silver, iron ore, and other mineral resources in Australia.

The rivers are not very deep. The busiest river is the Murray and the longest is the Darling.

The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Australia is the world’s largest wool producer and one of the world’s largest wheat exporters. The main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food and minerals which also provide raw, materials for home processing industries.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word expressions:
Australia, hemisphere, Asia, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, topographic, although, diversity, mineral resources

2. **State the part of speech of the following words:**
southern, completely, general, topographic, region, sandy, diversity, comfortable, producer

3. **Give 3 forms of the verbs:**
to call, to lie, to divide, to change, to live, to speak, to have, to be

4. **Read and translate the text.**

5. **Match English and Russian equivalents:**

1) is located  ошеломляющий
2) hemisphere  сырье материалы
3) that is  располагается
4) that is why  самая оживленная река
5) ocean expanses  полушарие
6) a wide diversity  то есть
7) stunning  широкое разнообразие
8) the busiest river  поэтому
9) raw materials  океанская протяженность

6. **Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:**

the bottom half; general topographic regions; central inferior; British or Irish ancestry; wheat exporter; foreign earning; home processing industries; the busiest river

7. **Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:**

1. Australia lies to the south-east of Asia (между Тихим и Индийским океанами).
2. Australia is the (самый маленький, самый ровный и самый сухой континент в мире).
3. The total area of Australia is 7,682,300 square km. and (это единственная страна, которая занимает целый континент).
4. The continent of Australia is divided (на 4 общих топографических района).
5. On the vast territory of Australia one can find (равнины, велокогорье, плато, пустыни).
6. The climate in Australia is warm and dry (без особых холодов и небольших морозов).

7. Most Australians are British or Irish ancestry and (большинство населения говорит на английском языке).

8. There are 6 states and 20 territories in Australia and (самый большой в мире коралловый риф).

9. Australia is the largest (экспортер пшеницы).

8. Find the wrong statements and correct them:

1) Australia is situated in the Northern Hemisphere.
2) Australia lies between two oceans: Pacific and Atlantic.
3) Australia is almost completely surrounded by oceans.
4) Australia is a country and a continent.
5) Australia is divided into 5 topographic regions.
6) The climate in Australia is warm and dry.
7) Most Australians live in the country.
8) There are 6 states and two territories in Australia.
9) The largest coral reef in the world is in Australia.
10) Australia is a producer of wool, food and minerals.

9. Choose the right variant:

1. Australia is located between two oceans…. .
   a) the Pacific and the Indian
   b) the Pacific and the Arctic
   c) the Arctic and the Atlantic

2. Australia is the …..continent.
   a) biggest
   b) smallest and driest
   c) widest

3. Australia occupies the …..continent.
   a) part of
   b) ½ of
   c) the whole

4. Australia is divided into 47 topographic regions ….. .
   a) plain, highlands, central plain, plateau
   b) desert, highlands, mountains, lowlands
   c) plain, highland, lowland, desert

5. The climate of Australia is ….. .
   a) cool and moisty
   b) warm and dry
   c) warm and cold
6. Most Australians are of .....ancestry.
   a) French
   b) English and French
   c) English and Irish

7. There are .....in Australia.
   a) 6 states and two territories
   b) 6 states and 6 territories
   c) 5 states and two territories

8. The largest in the world .....is in Australia.
   a) island
   b) colal reef
   c) peninsular

9. The capital of Australia is ..... .
   a) Sydney
   b) Melbourne
   c) Caldera

10. The busiest river is ..... .
    a) the Murray
    b) the Darling
    c) the Ontario

10. Answer the following questions:

1) What is Australia?
2) Where is Australia situated?
3) What is the total area of Australia?
4) What is the surface of Australia?
5) 18.6 million people live in Australia, don’t they?
6) Is the climate of Australia cold?
7) Do people live in the cities or in the country?
8) How many states are there in Australia?
9) What industries are developed in Australia?
10) What is the surface of Australia?

11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Австралия занимает целый континент и расположена в южном полушарии.
2. Австралия лежит на юго-востоке Азии между Тихим и Индийским океанами.
3. Австралия – самый маленький и сухой континент.
4. В Австралии 4 топографических района.
5. В Австралии большое разнообразие климата, но в основном климат теплый и сухой.
6. В Австралии 18.6 млн. жителей и в основном они британского и ирландского происхождения.
7. Австралия - крупнейший производитель шерсти и крупнейший экспортер пшеницы.
8. На территории Австралии можно обнаружить горы, пустыни, равнины, плато.
9. В Австралии есть полезные ископаемые угля, железной руды, серебра, золота.
10. Реки в Австралии не очень глубокие.

12. Speak on the topic” “Australia”.

Text B:

WHO DISCOVERED AUSTRALIA

In about 200AD a famous Greek astronomer named Claudius Ptolemy believed that the earth had to be balanced or it would topple over. So he figured that there had been a land yet unknown to Europeans somewhere below the Indian Ocean. Over time this yet to be discovered land came to be known as Terra Australis Incognito which means the Unknown Southern Land.

For many centuries people in Europe were certain that there was a land down under but nobody knew how to get to it. They kept missing it or not realizing that had stumbled upon it. For over 200 years hundreds of European navigators set across the seas searching for the Unknown Southern Land.

They expected to find gold and other treasures.

Aborigines were the first people to discover Australia. They may have walked or sailed here from Asia over 60,000 years ago. They arrived at a time when the northern parts of Australia had a hot humid tropical climate much like that of Asia today.

Portuguese sailors may have sailed along the coastline of Australia as far back as 1542. Some maps have been found which show parts of what appears to be the Australian coastline. But there is no definite proof that they did.

In 1616 a Dutch trading ship, the Eendracht, on its way to the Indies (now called Indonesia) bumped into west coast of Australia. Captain Dirk Hartog landed at Shark Bay, looked around a bit but didn’t find anything interesting. He nailed a pewter dish to a tree to record his visit. He did not realize that he had found Australia. His is the first recorded European landing in Australia.
Dutch sailors continued to see the coastline on their trips and called this land New Holland but didn’t bother to visit it.

In 1642 a Dutchman named Abel Tasman sighted an island he called Van Diemen’s Land. He did not realize that this island was a part of Australia. He also went on to explore New Zealand.

This island was later renamed Tasmania in honour of Abel Tasman.

In 1770 an expedition from England lead by Captain James Cook sailed to the south pacific. They were supposed to make astronomical observations. But Captain Cook also had secret orders from the British Admiralty to find the southern continent.

They sailed in the Endeavour. It had a crew of 94 men.

They landed in a bay on the east coast on the 29th of April 1770. Cook first called this place Stingray Bay, then he changed it to Botanist Bay and finally called it Botany Bay because of all the strange and unusual plants there.

He called this new land New Wales and then changed it to New South Wales. He claimed the land for England (even though the land already belonged to the Aborigines).

Captain Cook was also the first European to visit the Great Barrier Reef.

Actually he ran into it and damaged his ship pretty badly. He had to spend seven weeks repairing his ship.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following sentences:

1) Greek astronomer stated that there had been a land….. .
2) This unknown land came to be known as ..... .
3) The Aborigines arrived at a time when ..... .
4) In 1616 a Dutch trading ship ..... .
5) Captain Dirk Hartog landed at Shark Bay but didn’t ..... .
6) Dutch sailors called the land ..... .
7) In 1642 a Dutchman Abe Tasman sighted an island which was ..... .
8) An expedition lead by Captain Cook ..... .
9) The Bay on the east coast was called Botany Bay because ..... .
10) The new land discovered by Captain Cook was called ..... .

15. Find in the text and read information about:

a) the land existing below the Indian Ocean
b) Aborigines who first discovered Australia
c) Captain Cook’s ship Endeavour
16. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy said about the unknown land?
2. What was the name of Australia in 200 A.D.?
3. For how long were European navigators searching for the new Land?
4. Who were the first to discover Australia? When?
5. Whose landing in Australia was the first?
6. How did Dutch sailors call the new land?
7. What did Abel Tasman find in 1672?
8. What ship headed by Captain Cook sailed to the south pacific?
9. The place where Cook landed on the 29th of April 1770, was called Stingray Bay, wasn’t it?
10. Who first visited the Great Barrier Reef?

17. Make a short summary of the text.
Text A: THE STATE SYSTEM OF AUSTRALIA

Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six former British colonies, which thereupon became States. The Australian Constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the USA federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and the Australian Parliament.

The Federal Parliament House is built on top of Capital Hill. It was completed in 1988 and replaced the old parliament house which is located further down the hill. The building was designed to merge into the profile of the hill itself a stainless steel flag mast 81 metres tall surmounts the building from which flatters the Australian flag (the flag is as big as a double Decker bus).

It cost over 800 million dollars to build and is considered to be one of the most attractive parliament buildings anywhere in the world.

The Members Hall is at the very centre of the Parliament complex between the House of Representatives and Senate chambers. It has a large skylight canopy through which can be seen the stainless steel flag mast and the Australian flag.

The House of Representatives Chamber can seat up to 240 Members of Parliament. Currently there are approximately 148 members. They are popularly elected for three year term. The number representing each state is proportional to their population but there must be at least five members from each state.

The Senate Chamber can seat 120 Senators.

Currently there are 75 senators. They are popularly elected for 6 year term. There are 12 senators from each state and two from each territory.

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words and word expressions:
parliamentary, thereupon, monarchy, enumerated, sovereign, was designed, profile, chamber, approximately, senator

2. State the part of speech of the following words:
federal, parliamentary, government, Australian, enumerate, stainless, attractive, currently, senator
3. Give 3 forms of the verbs:
to form, to become, to combine, to build, to complete, to cost, to see, to elect

4. Read and translate the text.

5. Match English and Russian equivalents:

1) federal parliamentary government — вниз холма
2) former colonies — самый центр
3) powers — полномочия
4) are limited — Федеральное парламентское правительство
5) down the hill — по крайней мере
6) is considered — бывшие колонии
7) the very centre — считается
8) approximately — ограничены
9) popularly — приблизительно
10) at least — всенародно

6. Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:

thereupon, are enumerated, British sovereign, was designed to merge into the profile, surmount, skylight canopy, proportional to, currently.

7. Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:

1. Australia has a federal parliamentary government which (было сформировано 1 января 1901 г., из 6 бывших колоний).
2. Constitution of Australia consists of (традиций Британской парламентской монархии и элементов федеральной системы США).
4. The Australian government consists of (Британского монарха и австралийского парламента).
5. The Federal Parliament House is situated on the top of Capital Hill and (был завершен в 1988 г.).
6. The Federal Parliament House is considered to be (один из самых привлекательных зданий).
7. The Members Hall is (в самом центре комплекса Парламента).
8. The House of Representative Chamber can (вмещать до 240 членов Парламента).
9. The Members of Parliament are elected (всенародно сроком на 3 года).
10. Each state is represented by (по крайней мере пятью членами).
8. Find the wrong statements and correct them:

1) Australia has a federal parliamentary government.
2) The Australia federation was formed from 5 former British colonies.
3) The Australian Constitution is built on the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy.
4) The government of Australia consists of British sovereign.
5) The building of Parliament is one of the most attractive in the world.
6) The Senate has a large skylight canopy.
7) The House of Representatives houses 240 members.
8) The members of the House of Representatives are appointed by the Prime Ministers.
9) Each state has four members in the House of Representatives.
10) The Senate involves 80 members.

9. Choose the right variant:

1. Australia has ….government.
   a) federal parliamentary
   b) constitutional
   c) presidential
2. The Constitution of Australia combines ….
   a) traditions and precedents of Britain
   b) traditions of British monarchy and the US system
   c) US federal system and traditions of Rome
3. The powers of the government are ….
   a) unlimited
   b) enumerated
   c) limited
4. The government consists of ….
   a) British sovereign and Australian parliament
   b) president and parliament
   c) monarch and Senate
5. …..surmounts the building of Federal Parliament.
   a) the skylight
   b) stainless steel flag mast
   c) the wooden flag mast
6. The Member Hall is between ….
   a) Parliament complex and block of flats
   b) buildings of the Senate
   c) the House of Representatives and Senate
7. The House of Representatives involves ….
a) 148 members  
b) 240 members  
c) from 200 to 300 members  

8. The members of the House of Representatives are ….. .  
a) selected by the British monarch  
b) popularly elected  
c) appointed by the Prime Minister  

9. The number of the members of the House of Representatives from each state is ….. .  
a) 10  
b) 1  
c) 5  

10. The members of the Senate Chamber are ….. .  
a) elected for 6 year term  
b) appointed for 4 year term  
c) selected for 6 years term  

10. Answer the following questions:

1) What government has Australia?  
2) How many colonies was the Australian federation formed from?  
3) What does the Australian Constitution consist of?  
4) What does the Australian government consist of?  
5) The Federal Parliament House is built on top of Capital Hill, isn’t it?  
6) What building is one of the most attractive buildings in the world?  
7) Where is the Members Hall situated?  
8) How many members of the House of Representatives are there in Parliament?  
9) For what term are they elected?  
10) How many senators are there in Senate?  

11. Translate from Russian into English:  

1. В Австралии федеративное парламентское правительство.  
2. Австралийская Федерация была сформирована из 6 бывших колоний 1 января 1901 года.  
3. Конституция Австралии состоит из традиций британской парламентской монархии и элементов федеральной системы США.  
4. Правительство Австралии состоит из Британского монарха и австралийского правительства.  
5. Полномочия правительства ограничены.  
6. В Парламенте есть Холл Членов Парламента, который находится между Палатой Представителей и Сенатом.
7. В Палате Представителей 148 избираемых на 3 года членов.
8. В Сенате 75 избираемых сроком на 6 лет членов.
9. Каждый штат избирает 12 сенаторов и 2 сенатора от каждой территории.


Text B:  

THE PEOPLES OF AUSTRALIA

They came from all the world. Australians are a very friendly open sort of people. They love their sports, their family barbecues and the beach. They are very urbanized – most of them living in the larger cities along the coast. Almost 94% of the population are of European decent and as a result they have a western outlook and culture. In general Australians are very tolerant of other people and their customs.

Australians are one of the most urbanized societies in the world. Almost 80% of the workforce are employed in service industries such as: offices, banks, etc. in the major cities.

About 16% work in manufacturing. About 3% are farmers or graziers. Wool is one of Australia’s major exports. Wool shearing is hard work. Australia is rich in mineral deposits. They mine and export aluminium, iron, coal, copper, gold, uranium, etc. all over the world. About 1% works in the mining industry.

During winter they play Australian Rules Football which is played with an oval ball on an oval field with eighteen players on each team. They also play Rugby. In the summer they play cricket. Cricket is played with a flat bat and a round leather covered ball. Each team has 11 players. The objective of the game is to hit the ball as far as possible without getting “caught out” or without having the ball come in contact with your body or hitting the stumps (3 short poles behind the batsman). The 2000 Olympic Games were held in Sydney, Australia.

Almost 85% of Australians live within a few hours drive of the coast. Most major cities have bicycle tracks. They love to race almost anything: horses, camels, goats, cockroaches and even earth worms. Australia has lots of wide open spaces and parks.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following sentences:
1) Australians are urbanized ….. .
2) Australians are very tolerant ….. .
3) About 80% of the workforce are ….. .
4) As Australia is rich in mineral deposits they ….. .
5) Australians are fond of ….. .
6) …..sports are popular among Australians.
7) 85% of Australians live ….. .
8) Australians race ….. .

15. Find in the text and read information about:
a) work
b) sports

16. Answer the following questions:
1. Where did Australians come from?
2. How do Australians look like?
3. What features are characteristic for Australians?
4. Where do Australians usually work?
5. What industry is developed in Australia?
6. What kinds of sport do Australians do?
7. What is characteristic for major cities?

17. Make a short summary of the text.
Unit 9. Canberra.

Text A:

CANBERRA

Canberra is the capital of Australia. Canberra is a city of about 310,000 people located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) approximately 200 kilometres from Sydney. Most of the people in Canberra are employed by the federal government.

Canberra is a very young city. The plans for the city were only drawn up in 1911 and construction didn’t commence until 1913.

The grand design for the city was drawn up by a relatively obscure American architect named Walter Burley Griffin. The lake which is a central focus of the city today is named after him.

With its imposing building, broad boulevards and uncluttered streetscape (there are no billboards, in Canberra) it lacks the charm and vibrancy of more cosmopolitan cities such as Sydney and Melbourne.

Aborigines lived around what is now Canberra for thousands of years. The first Europeans to visit the Limestone plains where current day Canberra is located were Joseph Wild, James Vaughan and Charles Throsby who came to Australia in 1820. In 1824 Joshua John Moore took up the first land grand on the Limestone Plains. He called his property “Canberry” after the name the local aborigines called the place. His property was where the Australian National University and Lake Burley Griffin is today.

In 1825 Robert Campbell started a grazing station on the Limestone Plains. He named his property “Duntroon” after the family castle in Scotland. He built a house called Duntroon House which was added on to by his son and descendants. It is part of the Royal Military College today.

Many other people also farmed and grazed the land around the Limestone Plains. In 1901 on January I Queen Victoria signed the Constitution Act making Australia an independent country. Both Sydney and Melbourne wanted the national capital to be in their cities. So to prevent too rivalry a search was begun to find a new site for the federal capital.

In 1908 the Canberra area was selected as the future site for the capital of Australia. In 1911 an international competition was launched to find the best plan for the new city. The design by an American landscape architect named Walter Burley Griffin won the competition.

In 1927 the temporary federal parliament building was completed and federal parliament moved from Melbourne to its new home in Canberra. In 1978 it was decided that a new parliament building was
needed to replace the temporary building which had been used for over fifty years. In 1988 the new Parliament House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II.

1. **Practice the pronunciation of the following words and wood expressions:**
   Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Sydney, grand design, obscure, architect, Walter Burley Griffin, boulevard, vibrancy, Melbourne aborigine, Limestone plain, James Vaughan

2. **State the part of the speech of the following words:**
   federal, relatively, vibrancy, local, station, military, independent, rivalry, competition, temporary

3. **Give 3 forms of the verbs:**
   to employ, to draw, to name, to take, to build, to sign, to begin, to find, to select, to win

4. **Read and translate the text:**

5. **Match English and Russian equivalents:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>are employed</td>
<td>неизвестный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand design</td>
<td>назван его именем</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscure</td>
<td>заняты</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is named after him</td>
<td>временный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current day</td>
<td>сегодняшний</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descendant</td>
<td>грандиозный проект</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporary</td>
<td>потомок</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Give Russian equivalents to the following English ones:**
   Australian Capital Territory, commence, central boars, imposing building, grazing, was launched, was decided

7. **Use English equivalents instead of Russian ones:**
   1) The Capital of Australia is Canberra where (житель 310 тыс.).
   2) Most of the people in Canberra (нанимаются правительством).
3) Canberra is a young city (ее строительство началось в 1913 г.).
4) Walter Burley Griffin (относительно неизвестный американский архитектор) won the city grand design.
5) The lake which is the central focus of the city (названо в честь Вальтера Берли Гаферина).
6) Canberra has imposing buildings, broad boulevards (но ей не достает очарования большинства крупных городов).
7) Aborigines lived around the territory (которая сейчас является Канберрой) for thousand years.
8) Joshua John Moore took the first land grand and called his property (так, как называли это место аборигены).
9) On January 1st 1901 Australia (стала независимой страной).

8. Find the wrong statements and correct them:
1) Sydney is the capital of Australia.
2) Canberra is a city of about 310 000 people situated not far from Sydney.
3) Canberra is a young city.
4) The lake in the centre of the city is named after Captain Cook.
5) Canberra lacks the charm and vibrancy of Sydney and Melbourne.
6) Aborigines lived around what is now Canberra for thousand of years.
7) The Royal Military College is Duntroon House built by the descendants of Robert Campbele.
8) The federal government moved from Milbourne to Canberra.

9. Choose the right variant:
1. The Capital of Australia is ….. .
   a) Canberra
   b) Sydney
   c) Melbourne
2. Canberra is located in the Australian Capital Territory not far from….. .
   a) Melbourne
   b) Sydney
   c) London
3. There is a lake in the centre of Canberra called after ….. .
   a) Captain Cook
   b) Joshua John Moore
   c) Walter Burley Griffin
4. The first Europeans who visited the territory of current Canberra were ….. .
   a) Joseph Wild, James Vaughan, Charles Throsby
   b) Captain Cook
   c) Walter Barley Griffin
5. Joshua John Wild, Robert Campbell had ….. .
a) lakes  
b) their own property  
c) gold  
6. Australia became an independent country …. .  
   a) in January 1921  
   b) in January 2001  
   c) in January 1901  
7. A new site for the capital was looked for …. .  
   a) to prevent too much rivalry  
   b) to stop demonstrations  
   c) to build a new building of Parliament  

10. Answer the following questions:  
1) What is the Capital of Australia?  
2) How many people live in Canberra?  
3) Where is Canberra located?  
4) When was the construction of Canberra commence?  
5) After whom is the lake which is a central focus named?  
6) What is characteristic for the streets of Canberra?  
7) Who visited the place where current day Canberra is?  
8) When did Australia become an independent country?  
9) Why was the search for a new site begun?  

11. Translate from Russian into English:  
1. Столица Австралии Канберра, расположенная в 200 км. от Сиднея.  
2. 310 тыс. людей проживают в Канберра, которые нанимаются федеральным правительством.  
3. Строительство Канберра началось в 1913 г.  
4. Город проектировал Уолтер Берли Гриффин, в честь которого названо озеро в городе.  
5. Аборигены жили на территории, на которой находится Канберра, тысячи лет.  
6. Многие европейцы посетили то место, на котором находится Канберра.  
7. Джошуа Джон Мор назвал место «Канберру», так, как его называли аборигены.  
8. Роберт Кэмпбел назвал место на Лаймстоун Плейн в честь семейного замка в Шотландии.  
9. Столицу не стали делать в Сиднее и Мельбурне, а нашли новое место.
12. Speak on the topic: “Canberra”.

Text B: MELBOURNE

Melbourne is the capital of the state of Victoria in Australia. It is the second largest city in Australia.

It was voted the worlds’ most livable city in 1994 and the least polluted for a city of its size. Melbourne is renowned for its parks, fickle weather, clanging trams, upside-down river, football and its cosmopolitan outlook. It is also the financial capital of Australia. It is a relatively safe city with a very low crime rate. About 3.2 million people live in the greater Melbourne area. The people of Melbourne came from all over the world.

The Yarra River flows right by the city. It is sometimes called “the river that flows upside down” because of its muddy colour. The reason for this colour is because mud particles stay suspended in the water and don’t settle to the bottom like in most rivers. It is a very clean river (now).

During the warmer months people like to walk along the river, visit the parks and sunbathe along the banks.

The Moomba festival also has a lot of events on the river. During the birdman competition they try to see who can fly the furthest after jumping off a bridge. It’s very funny.

Melbourne loves its electric trams. It is the only city in Australia which still has them as part of its public transport system some of them are panted with interesting designs and motifs. There is even a tram restaurant where you can dine while trundling past interesting city sites. Trams have right of way on road and also make Australians do unusual right hand turns at city intersections.

The Arts Centre is a short walk across Princes Bridge on St. Kilda Road and is now a part of the larger Southgate entertainment complex.

It consists of the:
- National Gallery of Victoria with its large collection of works by local and overseas artists.
- Melbourne Concert Hall which can seat 2600 people and has fantastic acoustics.
- State Theaters home of the Australian Ballet and Opera Companies.
  The Art Centre’s lattice work spire glows a light purple colour at night and can be seen from miles around. The water wall at the museum is very popular with young kids.
- Melbourne has many public parks and gardens within walking distance of the centre: Botanical Gardens was created in the English landscape tradition and extends for 36 hectares along the Yarra River.
- Flagstaff Gardens the city’s first public gardens.
- Fitzroy Gardens has Captain Cooks Cottage, the Fairy Tree carved with tiny figures and a model Tudor village.
- Treasury Gardens is close to the state government offices.
- Carlton Gardens where the Exhibition Buildings are situated.
  Kings Domain contains the Shrine of Remembrance, la Trobe’s Cottage and the Myer Music Bowl.
  Government House is the official residence of the Governor of Victoria. It is located in the precincts of the Botanical Gardens. This is where the Queen of England stays when she visits Melbourne.
  It is said to be the grandest house in Victoria (some say even all of Australia). It was built during the gold rush when Melbourne was flush with money and was intent on outdoing everyone else.
  Luna Park has lots of entertainment for kids and adults alike. It is located in St. Kilda not far from the city.
  The Westgate Bridge is the longest bridge in Australia. It is over 2.6 kms long and soars over the Yarra River and the harbour. It offers a panoramic view of the harbour and the city. This is a view of Melbourne taken from across the bay at Williamstown. Yes these Black Swans really do live there.
  Melbourne was founded in 1835 by John Batman and a group of businessmen who bought land from the local Aborigines for some trinkets. It was named, in 1837, after the British Prime Minister at the time: Lord Melbourne.

13. Read and translate the text.

14. Complete the following statements:
1) Melbourne is the capital of ….. .
2) Melbourne is renowned for ….. .
3) The Jarra River is sometimes called ….. .
4) It is the only city in Australia which ….. .
5) There is even a tram restaurant ….. .
6) The Art Centre consists of ….. .
7) Government House is the official ….. .
8) Luna Park is located ….. .
9) The Westgate Bridge is ….. .
10) Melbourne was founded ….. .

15. Find in the text and read information about:
a) things that make Melbourne famous
b) the Yarra river
c) the Westgate Bridge
16. Answer the following questions:
1. What state is Melbourne the capital of?
2. How many people live in Melbourne? Where are they from?
3. What is the colour of the Jarra River?
4. Are trams popular in Melbourne?
5. What does the Southgate entertainment complex consist of?
6. There are many gardens in Melbourne, aren’t there?
7. What is the official residence of the Governor of Victoria?
8. What is Luna Park?
9. What is the longest bridge in Melbourne? How long is it?
10. Who founded Melbourne?

17. Make up a short summary of the text.
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Щепотина А.С., Баранова О.А.

СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ: США, КАНАДА, АВСТРАЛИЯ

Учебно-методическое пособие