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TRAVELLING BY READING
(ЧИТАЯ, ПУТЕШЕСТВУЕМ)

Учебное пособие по английскому языку

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Учебное пособие содержит материалы страноведческого и профессионально направленного характера, основанные на оригинальных источниках. Тексты и задания к ним нацелены на совершенствование различных видов чтения, расширение словарного запаса, развитие разговорных навыков и развитие поликультурной компетентности. Материалы могут быть использованы для аудиторной работы под руководством преподавателя, а также для самостоятельной работы.

Предназначено для курсантов образовательных организаций МВД России.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (INTRODUCTION)

Учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов первого и второго курса для обучения чтению и пониманию оригинальных англоязычных текстов страноведческого и профессионального характера, для совершенствования навыков устной речи на основе прочитанного. Оно обеспечит широкие возможности аудиторной и самостоятельной работы, повышение интереса обучающихся к преподаваемой дисциплине и развитие их поликультурной компетентности. Материалы пособия учитывают тематику лингво-страноведческого блока рабочей программы учебной дисциплины и нацелены на углубление тематических знаний и расширение кругозора курсантов.

Тексты могут быть использованы для развития и совершенствования навыков различных видов чтения: ознакомительного, поискового или изучающего. К ним составлены разнообразные задания лексической, грамматической, словообразовательной направленности, упражнения на языковую догадку и др., которые нацелены на совершенствование навыков понимания английских текстов, расширение словарного запаса и развитие разговорных навыков. Задания и упражнения могут выполняться в полном или сокращенном объеме. Все тексты пособия снабжены вопросами для проверки понимания.

«Travelling by Reading» состоит из двух частей. Первая часть «Across Countries» содержит разделы, посвященные географии, истории и современности англоговорящих стран: Соединенного королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединенных Штатов Америки, Канады, Австралии, Новой Зеландии, Южной-Африканской республики. Во второй части «Across Cultures» **представлены тексты о культуре различных народов (не только стран изучаемого языка) и комплекс заданий, направленных на развитие поликультурной компетентности обучающихся.**

Предлагаемый для изучения тематический материал основан на аутентичных источниках, представленных в интернет-ресурсах, профильных учебниках и учебных пособиях, список которых прилагается. При отборе и обработке учебного материала автором учитывались личностно ориентированный подход и принцип разноуровневого обучения иностранному языку, который является основополагающим в методике обучения английскому языку, принятой на кафедре.

PART I. ACROSS COUNTRIES

UNIT 1

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NORTHERN IRELAND

From the History of Britain

The first inhabitants of the island were the Iberians, who arrived from the Iberian Peninsula (the North of Spain). Soon after 700 B.C. Britain was invaded by the Celts. In the 1st century B.C. when the Celts still lived under the primitive communal system, the Roman Empire became the strongest slave owning state in the Mediterranean. The Romans ruled all the civilized world and in the 1st century A.D. they conquered Britain. Britain was a province of the Roman Empire for about four centuries. Today there are many things in Britain to remind the people of the Romans: towns, roads, wells and words. After the departure of the Romans Britain was attacked by the Germanic tribes of the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angels. The conquerors are generally referred to as the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons made up the majority of the population in Britain. The Anglo-Saxon language, or English, has been the principal language of the country since then. In 793 the Danes from Denmark and the Northmen from the Scandinavian peninsula (frequently called as the Vikings) carried out their first raids in Britain. At last all England was in their hands. The Kingdom of Wessex alone was left to resist them. King Alfred (ruled 871–901) gathered his men and defeated the Danes. In the 11th century England was invaded by the Normans. This was the fifth and the last invasion of England. The pretext for the invasion was the claims of Duke of Normandy, William, to the English throne. He gathered a numerous army and landed in the south of England. The battle between a numerous army and the Anglo-Saxons took place in 1066 at a little village near the town now called Hastings. The Anglo-Saxons were defeated. Thus the Norman Duke

became king of England — William the Conqueror. He ruled England for 21 years (1066–1087). **The Normans had to put down many rebellions in different parts of the country and the rebels were punished severely.** Gradually the Normans mixed with the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes and from this mixture the English nation finally emerged. For many centuries this country was simply known as England. To the west and north, Wales and Scotland fought for their independence so passionately that it took hundreds of years to bring them under English domination.

Task I. Match English and Russian equivalents.

1) the strongest slave-owning state	a) под предлогом
2) the Germanic tribes	b) подавить восстание
3) the principal language of the country	c) совершать набеги
4) under the pretext	d) германские племена
5) to carry out raids	e) многочисленная армия
6) a numerous army	f) бороться за независимость
7) to put down a rebellion	g) основной язык страны
8) to fight for independence	h) самое сильное рабовладельческое государство

Task II. Choose the right word or word-combination.

- The first ____ of the island were Iberians.
a) *villagers*; b) *settlements*; c) *inhabitants*.
- After ____ of Romans the principal language of the country was the Celtic.
a) *the departure*; b) *the invasion*; c) *the conquest*.
- In the 11th century England ____ by the Normans.
a) *was conquered*; b) *was captured*; c) *was invaded*.
- Duke of Normandy, William, gathered a numerous army and ____ in Scotland.
a) *went*; b) *landed*; c) *moved*.
- The rebels ____ severely.
a) *were headed*; b) *were punished*; c) *were attacked*.

Task III. Complete the sentences.

- The Iberians arrived from ____.
- In the 1st century B.C. the Celts still lived under ____.
- The strongest slave-owning state in the Mediterranean was ____.
- William the Conqueror ruled the country for ____.
- The conquerors are generally referred to as ____.
- Gradually the Normans mixed with ____.

Task IV. Insert the right word.

conquered
was invaded

fought
ruled

carried out
mixed

took place
was attacked

1. Soon after 700 B.C. Britain ____ by the Celts. 2. The Romans ____ all the civilized world and in the first century A.D. they ____ Britain. 3. After the departure of the Romans Britain ____ by the German tribes of Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. 4. The Danes and the Northmen ____ their first raids in Britain. 5. The battle between a numerous army and the Anglo-Saxons ____ in 1066. 6. Gradually the Normans ____ with the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes and from this mixture the English nation finally emerged. 7. To the west and north, Wales and Scotland ____ for their independence.

Task V. Answer the questions:

1. Who were the first inhabitants of Britain?
2. When did the Celts invade Britain?
3. When did the Romans conquer Britain?
4. How long was Britain a province of the Roman Empire?
5. What tribes attacked Britain after the departure of the Romans?
6. When did the Anglo-Saxon language become the principal language of the country?

Stonehenge

Task I. Before reading the text answer the following questions:

1. Do you know what Stonehenge is?
2. When was it built?
3. Where is it situated?

After 3000 BC the chalkland people* started building great circles of earth banks and ditches. Inside, they built wooden buildings and stone circles. These "henges", as they are called, were centers of religious, political and economic power. By far the most spectacular, both then and now, was Stonehenge, which was built in separate stages over a period of more than a thousand years. The precise purposes of Stonehenge remain a mystery, but during the second phase of building, after about 2400 BC, huge bluestones were brought to the site from south Wales. This could only have been achieved because the

* People on the chalk upland of south Britain.

political authority of the area surrounding Stonehenge was recognized over a very large area, indeed probably over the whole of the British Isles. The movement of these bluestones was an extremely important event, the story of which was passed on from generation to generation. Three thousand years later, these unwritten memories were recorded in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of Britain*, written in 1136.

Stonehenge was almost certainly a sort of capital, to which the chiefs of other groups came from all over Britain. Certainly, earth or stone henges were built in many parts of Britain, as far as the Orkney Islands north of Scotland, and as far south as Cornwall. They seem to have been copies of the great Stonehenge in the south. In Ireland the center of prehistoric civilization grew around the River Boyne and at Tara in Ulster. The importance of these places in folk memory far outlasted the builders of the monuments.

Task II. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and word-groups and reproduce the sentences with them.

Земляные насыпи и рвы; обитатели известкового нагорья; центры власти; самый захватывающий; за период более чем; оставаться загадкой; государственная власть; признавать; чрезвычайно важное событие; в народной памяти; из поколения в поколение; незаписанные воспоминания; центр до-исторической цивилизации; пережить.

Task III. Match the synonyms, translate them into Russian.

building	Aim
people	Control
purpose	Folk
Power	Replica
Area	Happening
Event	Territory
copy	Construction

Task IV. Fill in the gaps:

1. These "hengés" were centers of religious, political and economic__.
2. The precise __ of Stonehenge remain a mystery.
3. After about 2400 BC huge bluestones were brought to the site from south__.
4. The movements of these bluestones was an extremely important__.
5. These unwritten memories were recorded in Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of__.

6. Stonehenge was almost certainly a sort of ____.
7. Earth or stone henges were built in many ____ of Britain.
8. They seem to have been ____ of the great Stonehenge in the South.

Task V. Make questions for which the above sentences would be reasonable answers.

Task VI. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

Stone / built / people / the / chalkland / circles/
 Centers / were / power / religious / henges / and / economic / of / these /
 capital / sort / a / was / of / Stonehenge/
 Passed / was / on / generation / from / history / to / the / generation /
 Built / earth / or / many / stone / parts / of / henges / were / Britain / in /

The Celts

Task I. Can you answer the following questions:

1. Do you know who the Celts were?
2. When did they live?
3. Where did they come from?

Around 700 BC, another group of people began to arrive. Many of them were tall, and had fair or red hair and blue eyes. These were the Celts, who probably came from central Europe or further east, from southern Russia, and who had moved slowly westwards in earlier centuries. The Celts were technically advanced. They knew how to work with iron, and could make better weapons than the people who used bronze. It is possible that they drove many of the older inhabitants westwards into Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Celts began to control all the lowland areas of Britain, and were joined by new arrivals from the European mainland. They continued to arrive in one wave after another over the next seven hundred years.

The Celts are important in British history because they are the ancestors of many of the people in Highland Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall today. The Iberian people of Wales and Cornwall took on the new Celtic culture. Celtic languages, which have been continuously used in some areas since that time, are still spoken. The British today are often described as Anglo-Saxon. It would be better to call them Anglo-Celt.

The Celts were organized into different tribes, and tribal chiefs were chosen from each family or tribe, sometimes as the result of fighting matches between individuals, and sometimes by elections.

The Celtic tribes continued the same kind of agriculture as the Bronze Age people before them. But their use of iron technology and introduction of more advanced ploughing methods made it possible for them to farm heavier soils. However, they continued to use, and build, hill-forts. The increase of these, particularly in the southeast, suggests that the Celts were highly successful farmers, growing enough food for a much larger population.

Task II. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and word-groups and reproduce the sentences with them.

Прибывать; кельты; центральная Европа; юг России; двигаться на Запад; передовой в техническом отношении; вытеснять прежних обитателей; низинные районы Британии; волна за волной; предки; воспринимать; различные племена; вожди племен; результат состязаний; тот же тип сельского хозяйства; более передовые пахотные методы; более насыщенные почвы; опытные фермеры.

Task III. Complete the following table with appropriate verb or noun forms.

Verb	Noun
Arrive	
	Movement
Inhabit	
Control	
	Speech
describe	
	Election
	Introduction
Farm	
Increase	
	Population

Task IV. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word:

1. Another group ____ people began to arrive.
2. Many of them had fair or red hair and blue ____.
3. They had moved slowly westwards ____ earlier centuries.
4. The Celts were technically ____.
5. They know how to work with ____.
6. The Celts began to ____ all the lowland areas of Britain.
7. The Celts are the ____ of many of the people in Highland Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall today.

8. The Celts were organized into different ____.
9. The Celts were highly successful ____ growing enough food for a much larger population.

Task V. Choose one of the following items and make a speech.

1. The origin of the Celts.
2. The new Celtic culture and languages.
3. The technologies the Celts were good at.

The Romans

Task I. Study the information about the history of Great Britain.

1. Do you know where the word “Britain” comes from?
2. When and why did the Romans invade Britain?
3. What did the Romans bring to Britain?

The name “Britain” comes from the word “Pretani”, The Greco-Roman word for the inhabitants of Britain. The Romans mispronounced the word and called the island “Britannia”.

The Romans had invaded because the Celts of Britain were working with the Celts of Gaul against them. The British Celts were giving them food, and allowing them to hide in Britain. There was another reason. The Celts used cattle to pull their ploughs and this meant that richer, heavier land could be farmed. Under the Celts Britain had become an important food producer because of its mild climate. It now exported corn and animals, as well as hunting dogs and slaves, to the European mainland. The Romans could make use of British food for their own army fighting the Gauls.

The Romans brought the skills of reading and writing to Britain. The written word was important for spreading ideas and also for establishing power. As early as AD 80, as one Roman at the time noted, the governor Agricola “trained the son of chiefs in the liberal arts ...the result was that the people who used to reject Latin began to use it in speech and writing. Further the wearing of our national dress came to be valued and the toga (the Roman cloak) came into fashion.” While the Celtic peasantry remained illiterate and only Celtic-speaking, a number of town dwellers spoke Latin and Greek with ease, and the richer landowners in the country almost certainly used Latin. But Latin completely disappeared both in its spoken and written forms when Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in the fifth century AD. Britain was probably more literate under the Romans than it was to be again until the fifteenth century.

Task II. Find in the above text the English equivalents for the following words.

Британские кельты; галльские кельты; крупный рогатый скот; тянуть плуг; обрабатывать более богатые земли; во времена кельтов; поставщик продовольствия; европейский континент; искусство читать и писать; распространять идеи; упрочивать власть; гуманитарные науки; войти в моду; легко, непринужденно; англосаксы; вторгаться в Британию.

Task III. Find the connection. Match a word in A with a word in B.

A	B
Reading	Land
Island	National
Climate	Invasion
Food	Mild
Farm	Government
Army	Defense
Power	Literate
Mainland	Cattle

Task IV. Match the synonyms, translate them into Russian.

Inhabitant	Control
Invasion	Ruler
Reason	State
Producer	Motive
Mainland	Manufacturer
Skill	Continent
Power	Intrusion
Governor	Dweller
Fashion	Ability
Country	Style

Task V. Name a word that doesn't fit in a line:

- invasion, power, force, farm, arms;
- inhabitants, residents, dwellers, producers, citizens;
- defense, security, guard, fashion, protection.

Task VI. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Under	skills	probably	from	use
ease	Gaul	fashion	cattle	power

1. The name “Britain” comes ____ the Greco-Roman word “Pretani”.
2. The Celts of Britain were working with the Celts of ____ against the Romans.
3. The Celts used ____ to pull their ploughs.
4. ____ the Celts Britain had become an important food producer.
5. The Romans could make ____ of British food for their own army.
6. The Romans brought the ____ of reading and writing to Britain.
7. The written word was important for establishing ____.
8. The toga came into ____.
9. A number of town dwellers spoke Latin and Greek with ____.
10. Britain was ____ more literate under the Romans.

Task VII. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

/ more / Romans / under / was / the / Britain / literate /
 / Latin / dwellers / town / Greek / spoke / and /
 / skill / brought / the / writing / Romans / of / the /
 / corn / exported / and / Britain / animals /
 / cattle / the / pull / used / Celts / ploughs / their / to /

UK Geography

Task I. Before reading the text match the words and phrases to their definitions.

- 1) distinct; 2) boasting; 3) sparsely; 4) lies; 5) adjacent to; 6) hilly; 7) rugged;
 8) consists of; 9) spells; 10) prevailing.

Definitions:

- a) to be made or formed of;
- b) be in a particular place or position;
- c) next to;
- d) clearly separate and different;
- e) wild, not even, difficult to travel over;
- f) small in number and over a large area;
- g) having lots of parts higher than the surrounding land;
- h) having something to be proud of;
- i) which blows in a particular place;
- j) short periods of a particular type of weather.

So, what is the United Kingdom? To give it its full title it's 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'. You might hear it referred to as Britain, Great Britain or more often, simply as 'The UK'. Four countries make up the UK — England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It consists of a

group of islands — 2 large ones and several hundred smaller ones. By far the largest island is that which is divided into three countries — England, Wales and Scotland. This island is about 700 miles long and is 300 miles at its widest point. At its nearest point only the 22 miles of the English Channel separate it from the coast of France. England's capital London is also the capital city of the UK. Most of England consists of lowland with some mountainous terrain northwest of a line drawn between the Humber estuary in the East and the river Exe in the Southwest. Wales, with its capital Cardiff, lies to the West having a coastline adjacent to the Irish Sea. It is more mountainous than England, particularly in North and Mid Wales.

To the North is Scotland which consists of two very distinct regions known as the Highlands and the Lowlands. The Highlands region is to the North and West of the country and is much more mountainous than its lowland sister. The rugged terrain of the highlands ensures the region is sparsely populated. The Lowlands region is home to most of Scotland's population. It's here where Scotland's capital, Edinburgh and the larger city of Glasgow will be found. Crossing the Irish Sea takes us to Ireland of which only the north eastern corner (Northern Ireland) is part of the UK. The rest of this island is a separate country, the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland, with its capital, Belfast, is a hilly region boasting the largest inland body of water in the UK, Lough Neagh, at 150 square miles. The prevailing winds tend to come from the southwest, bringing with them frequent spells of mild but wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Overall though the climate is fairly temperate and similar to much of northern Europe.

Task II. Read the questions and choose the right answers:

1. The United Kingdom contains:
a) a hundred of small island. b) hundreds of small islands. c) thousands of small islands.
2. England consists mainly of:
a) low land with a few mountains. b) highlands and lowlands. c) mountains and lowlands.
3. The highlands of Scotland have:
a) few people and many mountains. b) many people and few mountains. c) many people and many mountains.
4. Most people in Scotland live:
a) in the Highlands. b) in the mountains. c) in the Lowlands.
5. The Atlantic Ocean brings lots of:
a) cold windy weather. b) wet but not too cold weather. c) cold and wet weather.

Task III. Match the numbers Match the given numbers to make facts about the UK.

22 300 4 700 2 150

1. The number of miles that separate the largest island from France =
2. The length in miles of the largest of the UK islands =
3. The number of distinct regions in Scotland =
4. The size in square miles of the largest inland body of water =
5. The maximum width in miles of the largest island in the UK =
6. The number of countries which make up the United Kingdom =

The following is a list of ten geographic facts to know about England.

1. Today England is governed as a constitutional monarchy under a parliamentary democracy within the United Kingdom and it is controlled directly by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. England has not had its own government since 1707 when it joined Scotland to form the Kingdom of Great Britain.

2. England has several different political subdivisions for local administration within its borders. There are four different levels within these divisions — the highest of which are the nine regions of England. These include the North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East, South East, South West and London. Below the regions are England's 48 ceremonial counties followed by metropolitan counties and civil parishes.

3. England has one of the largest economies in the world and it is very mixed with sectors in manufacturing and service. London, the capital of England and the UK, is also one of the world's largest financial centers. England's economy is the largest in the UK and the main industries are chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aerospace and software manufacturing.

4. England has a population of over 51 million people, which makes it the largest geographical region in the UK (2008 estimate). It has a population density of 1,022 persons per square mile (394.5 persons per square kilometer) and the largest city in England is London.

5. The main language spoken in England is English; however there are many regional dialects of English used throughout England. In addition, recent large numbers of immigrants have introduced several new languages to England. The most common of these are Punjabi and Urdu.

6. Throughout most of its history, the people of England have been mainly Christian in religion and today the Anglican Christian Church of England is England's established church. This church also has a constitutional position within the United Kingdom. Other religions practiced in England include

Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism, Buddhism, the Bahá'í Faith, the Rastafari Movement and Neopaganism.

7. England makes up about two-thirds of the island of Great Britain and the offshore areas of the Isle of Wight and the Isles of Scilly. It has a total area of 50,346 square miles (130,395 sq km) and a topography that consists mainly of gently rolling hills and lowlands. There are also several large rivers in England — one of which is the famous Thames River which runs through London. This river is also the longest river in England.

8. The climate of England is considered temperate maritime and it has mild summers and winters. Precipitation is also common throughout much of the year. England's climate is moderated by its maritime location and the presence of the Gulf Stream. The average January low temperature is 34°F (1°C) and the average July high temperature is 70°F (21°C).

9. England is separated from France and continental Europe by a 21 mile (34 km) gap. However they are physically connected to each other by the Channel Tunnel near Folkestone. The Channel Tunnel is the longest undersea tunnel in the world.

10. England is known for its educational system and large number of colleges and universities. Many of the Universities within England are some of the world's highest ranked. These include the University of Cambridge, Imperial College London, the University of Oxford and University College London.

Government and Society

Task I. Before reading the text try to answer the following questions:

1. Could the king in ancient Britain turn to any council for advice or support?
2. Can the Queen of England do it now?
3. Is the influence of Anglo-Saxon culture obvious today?

The Saxons created institutions which made the English state strong for the next 500 years. One of these institutions was the King's Council, called the *Witan*. The *Witan* probably grew out of informal groups of senior warriors and churchmen to whom kings like Offa had turned for advice or support on difficult matters. By the tenth century the *Witan* was a formal body, issuing laws and charters. It was not at all democratic, and the king could decide to ignore the *Witan*'s advice. But he knew that it might be dangerous to do so. For the *Witan*'s authority was based on its right to choose kings, and to agree the use

of the king's laws. Without its support the king's own authority was in danger. The Witan established a system which remained an important part of the king's method of government. Even today, the king or queen has a *Privy Council*, a group of advisers on the affairs of state.

The Saxons divided the land into new administrative areas, based on *shires*, or counties. These shires, established by the end of the tenth century, remained almost exactly the same for a thousand years. "Shire" is the Saxon word, "county" the Norman one, but both are still used. (In 1974 the counties were reorganized, but the new system is very like the old one.) Over each shire was appointed a *shire reeve*, the king's local administrator. In time his name became shortened to "sheriff".

The strength of Anglo-Saxon culture is obvious even today. Days of the week were named after Germanic gods: Tig (Tuesday), Wodin (Wednesday), Thor (Thursday), Frei (Friday). New place-names appeared on the map. The first of these show that the earliest Saxon villages, like the Celtic ones, were family, thus "Reading" is the place of the family of Rada, "Hastings" of the family of Hasta. *Ham* means farm, *ton* means settlement. Birmingham, Nottingham or Southampton, for example, are Saxon place-names. Because the Anglo-Saxon kings often established settlements, Kingston is a frequent place-name.

The Anglo-Saxons established a number of kingdoms, some of which still exist in county or regional names to this day: Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), Wessex (West Saxons), Middlesex (probably a kingdom of Middle Saxons), and East Anglia (East Angles). By the middle of the seventh century the three largest kingdoms, those of North Umbria, Mercia and Wessex, were the most powerful.

Task II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word-groups. Translate the sentences with them into Russian.

Создать ведомство; неформальная группа; обращаться за советом (поддержкой); по трудным вопросам; издавать законы и уставы; проигнорировать совет Витана; полномочие Витана; Тайный совет; административные районы; оставаться такими же; главный магистрат округа; семейные деревни; назвать в честь; основать ряд королевств.

Task III. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

authority	reeve	obvious	family	issued
sheriff	after	kingdom	advice	into

1. The king turned to the Witan for ____ or support on difficult matters.
2. The Witan ____ laws and charters.
3. The Witan's ____ was based on its right to choose kings.
4. The Saxons divided the land ____ new administrative areas, based on shires.
5. Over each shire was appointed a shire ____.
6. In time his name became shortened to ____.
7. The strength of Anglo-Saxon culture is ____ even today.
8. Days of the week were named ____ Germanic gods.
9. The earliest Saxon villages were ____ villages.
10. The Anglo-Saxons established a number of ____.

Task IV. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

/ institutions / the / number / created / a / Saxons / of /
 / privy / queen / today / the / Council / even / has / a /
 / thousand / those / remained / for / the / shires / same / years / a /
 / gods / days / were / week / Germanic / of / named / the / after /
 / number / the / Anglo-Saxons / kingdoms / of / established / a /

Task V. Make questions for which the following would be reasonable answers.

1. One of the institutions created by the Saxons was called the Witan.
2. The king turned to the Witan for advice or support on difficult matters.
3. The Saxons divided the land into new administrative areas.
4. In 1974 the counties were reorganized.
5. The strength of Anglo-Saxon culture is obvious even today.

Task VI. Render the text.

Main Cities

London

London, the capital of Britain, one of the largest cities in the world, is an extremely old town situated on both banks of the river Thames. The river is navigable and so deep that sea-going ships can easily come as far as London Bridge. That is why the city became a point of transshipment from water to land and from river to sea. No less than 19 bridges cross the Thames. Now London, one of the greatest seaports has the largest system of docks in the world. It carries on a world-wide trade and, in addition to that, supplies the

London region with all kinds of goods. In the heart of the capital is the City of London, an area of about one square mile. It was for long a place where people both lived and worked, but today the City of London is the centre of commerce and trade. It is one of the busiest parts of London. High office buildings stand on both sides of the streets. Buses passing up and down are crowded, for the day population of the City is over 1,000,000. London is the centre of Britain's cultural life. It houses the famous British Museum, founded in 1753, the National Gallery and many others. The University of London is the largest university in Britain and the principal centre for postgraduate study and research. A characteristic feature of London is the concentration of particular trades and professions in certain districts. For example, Fleet Street is the centre of almost all the newspaper offices, Harley Street is the medical centre and so on. The Thames river divides the city into two large parts: the West End known as the high class residential quarter with great hotels, department stores and splendid houses, and the East End where one can see narrow streets occupied by factories, workshops, the docks and warehouses. Modern London is not one city that has steadily expanded through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area. Greater London, includes not only the City and the County of London, but the outer suburbs and much land that still looks, here and there, more rural than urban. It has no definite boundaries, like the County of London, but covers an area of about twenty miles radius. Because London has grown so large, the Government has decided that it must spread no farther. It is now surrounded by a "green belt", a belt of agricultural and wooded land on which new buildings may be put up only with the permission of the planning authorities. The London traffic is simply unparalleled, a great many vehicles and persons entering and leaving its boundaries every day.

Task I. Translate the following word combinations and use them in your own sentences.

An extremely old town; medical centre; sea-going ships; expanded through the centuries; a point of transshipment; the principal centre for research; a world-wide trade; urban area; office buildings; a green belt; wooded land; the planning authorities; buses passing up and down; it must spread no farther; residential quarter; postgraduate study and research.

Task II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is London situated?
2. How many bridges cross the Thames?
3. What is the City of London today?
4. What is the day population of the City?

5. When was the famous British Museum founded? 6. What does a characteristic feature of London consist in? 7. What offices are concentrated in Fleet Street and Harley Street? 8. What is the difference between the West End and the East End? 9. What is Greater London? 10. Why has the Government decided that London must spread no farther?

Task III. Translate the text in writing.

London as a Port

The port of London is to the east of the City. Here, today, are miles of docks, and the great industrial areas that depend upon shipping. The River Thames, flowing from west to east, divides London into two parts known as the north bank and the south bank. Years ago the Thames used to overflow its banks when the tide came up, but now it has been banked up and you see a fine wide roadway called the Embankment. The Thames estuary offered excellent facilities for shipping. The deep channel and high tide of the lower river enable vessels to pass inland as far as the bridge and unload in waters that were little troubled by heavy storms in the North Sea. In the early days they anchored in the river and unloaded into small boats and barges which carried the goods to landing-places on the banks. As the ships grew larger this became too slow a process, and the river was overcrowded, so docks were constructed, deep-water basins excavated in the banks of the river, where vessels could come alongside and unloaded their cargoes directly on the wharves or even into lorries if necessary. Vessels increased rapidly in size during the last century and are still growing, and hence, larger and larger docks have had to be constructed with deeper and deeper basins. The Thames has the benefit of a good tidal range so that the biggest vessels can go up the river and enter docks at high tide. By closing the dock gates and thus shutting off their waters from the river, deep water can be maintained in the dock all the time it is occupied by vessels. On the river there are ocean-going ships, and lines of barges pulled along by tugs. Ships up to 6,000 tons can come as far as London Bridge below which is the part of the river called the Pool.

Cities of the United Kingdom

About 57 million people live in Great Britain. It has a very large population for its size. Nine people out of ten live in towns and cities. British cities began to grow when industries developed. Lots of people left the country and moved into cities to work in industry. Later more people moved to cities because farming was done mostly by machines. Other people choose to live in a country village and travel to work in the towns. Britain's largest cities are: London with the population of about 7 million people. Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield, Edinburgh (all with the population less than one million).

London, the capital of the United Kingdom, is built on the river Thames. It's a world centre for business and money trading. It is also the country's largest port and a cultural centre with numerous museums and theatres. Plays, musical shows, operas and concerts attract large audiences, including many tourists.

Birmingham is Britain's second largest city and its engineering center. It produces iron and steel for making cars, ships, aeroplanes and machinery.

Leeds, the third largest city in the United Kingdom, produces woolen goods.

Sheffield is a centre of producing steel goods.

Glasgow is famous for heavy industry. Besides, it is an important cultural centre. It is noted for its architecture and art galleries.

Edinburgh is the city of science. It is associated with science, beautiful historic buildings and the annual festival of arts. Edinburgh is called "The Athens of the North".

Liverpool, known among the younger generation as the birthplace of the Beatles and the Mersey beat, is one of the world's greatest seaports. For hundreds of years ships flying the flags of all nations have been sailing in and out the river Mersey to and from Liverpool with their passengers and merchandise. Today, as ocean liners approach the city, passengers watching from the deck see before them one of the most impressive views in the whole of Britain. Behind the docks rises the city which is dominated by the tower of its immense cathedral, and near at hand is the skyline of the imposing group of buildings that line the waterfront. A familiar landmark for miles around Liverpool is the Royal Liver Building. The domes of the two main towers are surmounted by effigies of a mythical bird which appears in the city arms. Liverpool first attained importance in the seventeenth century, with the growth of trade with the American colonies. During the eighteenth century it became the main centre of the slave trade. Today trade is carried on with all parts of the world, but that with North and South America is particularly important. The seaport is an exporting centre for the textiles of the North of England. The merchants of Liverpool have always been enterprising, and their foresight led to the creation of the first dock of the modern world and to the building of the first railway a hundred and thirty-six years ago. Banking and insurance firms, founded originally to serve maritime interests alone, have expanded into an essential part of Liverpool's economy, while vast industries have been established to process the endless stream of raw products from abroad.

There are a lot of small towns in Great Britain, too. Most towns have a busy shopping area in the centre. Now there new suburbs around the edges of old cities and old towns. New buildings are planned to make the best use of space.

UNIT 2

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the History of the United States of America

About 500 years ago North America was a vast territory inhabited by Indians who perhaps 20 000 years earlier travelled across a land bridge from Asia to America where the Bering Strait is today. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sailed to America around the year 1000. Then in 1492 Christopher Columbus, an Italian, sailing under the Spanish flag, set out for Asia and discovered a 'New World'. For the next 100 years English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed forth looking for the New World, for gold and riches, for honour and glory. But North America brought them little glory and less gold, so most explorers did not stay there. The people who did settle the New World arrived later, and they came in search of different goals - economic opportunity, religious and political freedom. In 1607 the English settlers built the first village which they called Jamestown in commemoration of King James I of England. Bleak, hard and lonely immigrants soon founded colonies all along the Atlantic Coast. Over time settlers from many other nations joined the English in America. German farmers settled in Pansylvania, French settled in Canada and Spanish explorers established missions and settlements in Florida and American South West. Africans were first brought in Virginia as slaves in 1619. The settlers cleaned the land for farms, built villages and established local governing bodies. By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic Coast. A series of conflicts between the British and the French culminated in French and Indian War (1754–1763) in which the Britain with its American colonial allies won the victory. France ceded Canada and the Ohio territories east of Mississippi River to Britain in the Peace of Paris of 1763. In the following years the British started imposing new taxes on sugar, coffee, textiles and other imported goods. The British required the colonists to house and feed British soldiers. These measures seemed quite fair to the British politicians who had spent large sums of money to defend

their American colonies during the French and Indian War. But the Americans feared that the new taxes would make trading difficult and that British troops stationed in the colonies might be used to crush civil liberties, that was why they insisted that they could be taxed only by their own colonial assemblies. But the British Parliament heeded their protest and sent customs officers to Boston to collect the tariffs. When the colonists refused to obey, the British sent soldiers to Boston.

Task I. Match English and Russian equivalents.

1) to inhabit vast territories	a) облагать новыми налогами
2) to look for honour and riches	b) колониальные союзники
3) economic opportunity	c) одержать победу
4) religious and political freedom	d) в память о
5) in commemoration (of)	e) искать славы и богатства
6) to win the victory	f) населять огромные территории
7) to impose new taxes	g) экономическая возможность
8) colonial allies	h) религиозная и политическая свобода

Task II. Choose the right word or word combination.

1. Perhaps 20 500 years ago Indians, the inhabitants of North America, came there from ____.

a) *India*; b) *Asia*; c) *Europe*.

2. In 1492 Christopher Columbus set out for ____ and discovered a New World.

a) *America*; b) *England*; c) *Asia*.

3. In 1607 the ____ settlers built the first village in America.

a) *Dutch*; b) *Spanish*; c) *English*.

4. When the colonists ____ to obey, the British sent soldiers to Boston.

a) *decided*; b) *wanted*; c) *refused*.

Task III. Complete the sentences.

1. About 500 years ago the native inhabitants of North America were ____.
 2. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson is believed to be the first European who ____.
 3. Christopher Columbus discovered the New World in ____.
 4. For the next 100 years explorers from different countries sailed to America looking for ____.
 5. By 1733 European settlers occupied ____.
 6. A series of conflicts between the British and the French culminated in ____.
 7. Having won the victory in French and Indian War the British started ____.
 8. When the Americans refused to obey the British ____.

Task IV. Insert the right words.

Obey; cleaned; built; established; founded; settled; discovered; inhabited; travelled; make; sailing; called.

1. North America was ____ by Indians who perhaps 20 500 years ago ____ there from Asia. 2. Christopher Columbus ____ the New World ____ to Asia. 3. As it was believed that he reached India the people who lived there were ____ Indians. 4. Bleak and lonely immigrants ____ colonies all along the Atlantic Ocean. 5. They ____ the land, ____ villages, ____ governing bodies. 6. The American colonists feared that the new British taxes would ____ trading difficult and refused to ____.

Task V. Can you answer the following questions:

1. Who had inhabited North America before the first Europeans came to the continent?
2. Why didn't most of the first explorers stay on the American continent?
3. Why were the inhabitants of the continent called Indians?
4. Were there any conflicts between Indians and Europeans?
5. How many European colonies were there along the Atlantic Coast by 1733?
6. What was the result of imposing new taxes on imported goods by the British?
7. Why did the Americans decide not to obey the British Parliament demands?

Geographical position of the United States of America

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. The country consists of 3 parts: the continental part is in the center of the North American continent, the Hawaii and Alaska. Its total area is over 9 mln sq. km. The country borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia. The country is washed by 3 oceans: The Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, including the Great Lakes and many rivers, the longest of which are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Appalachi, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak, Mount McKinley, is in Alaska. The climate conditions are rather different. The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio-engineering and others. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals. Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations. The country population is over 250 mln. The official language of the state is English. The national symbol of the USA is the national

flag «Stars and Stripes, having 50 white stars and 13 white and red stripes on its field, symbolizing the number of the original and present day states. Officially the country comprises 50 states and 1 district — Columbia. The states differ in size, population and economic development. Each state has its own capital. The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river and is named after the first US President — George Washington. There are many large cities in the country: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Boston and some others. The United States of America is a federal state, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power belongs to the Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the states while the House of Representatives — population. The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The judicial power belongs to the Supreme Court and the system of federal courts. There are several political parties in the USA. The largest of them are the Republican (symbolized by a donkey) and the Democratic (symbolized by an elephant). Nowadays the USA is one of the leading powers of the world due to its economic, political and military influence.

Task I. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The USA is the largest English speaking country.
2. It occupies the whole North American continent.
3. The country borders on Russia, Canada and Mexico.
4. The US territory is over 9 mln. sq. km.
5. There are many lakes and rivers on the territory of the country.
6. The climate of the country is rather different.
7. The US is one of the highly developed industrial powers of the world.
8. There are 2 official languages in the country — English and French.
9. The national symbol of the US is the “Union Jack”.
10. The capital of the country is New York.
11. The head of the state is the President.
12. The legislative branch of the US Government is the Congress consisting of 2 chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
13. The President controls all the government branches.

Task II. Choose one of the following items and make a speech.

1. Geographical position. Some geographical facts about oceans, rivers, lakes, mountains.
2. Territory, population. States.

3. Industry and agriculture.
4. Political system. Political parties.

Melting Pot or Salad Bowl

Task I. Answers to which of the following questions do you expect to find in the text?

1. What nationalities live in the United States?
2. Where did the immigrants come from?
3. Are there people of Russian origin in the United States?
4. Who can be called “native Americans”?
5. Do people of all nationalities in the United States speak English?
6. Why is American society compared to salad?
7. Do people of different origins keep close ties with the “old countries”?
8. Do all people of different origins speak the language of their ancestors?
9. What traditions do people of different nationalities have?

Some people describe American society as a salad bowl while others see it as a melting pot. In a sense both are correct depending upon one's point of view. This ethnic multiplicity is a result of the history of immigration. Until the Immigration Law of 1924 the country was a “melting pot” of nations. The original settlers of the Atlantic colonies were chiefly from the British Isles. In addition numerous black African slaves were imported to work the plantations in the South. By the mid-19th century, as settlement of the West was accelerating, Irish and German immigrants came in great numbers soon to be followed by Scandinavians. After the Civil war the new arrivals were mainly from east and south Europe. Since World War II there has been an influx of Spanish speaking people especially Mexicans. In recent years there have been large numbers from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

In a bowl of freshly tossed salad, all the ingredients are mixed together. Yet they never lose their shape, form or identity. Together, however, the ingredients make up a unity. In a sense, all the ingredients of a salad contribute to the finished product. They may be covered with the same dressing, but the green vegetables, tomatoes, lettuce and eggs can all be seen for what they are.

From this point of view, America is very much like a salad bowl where individual ethnic groups blend together, yet maintain their cultural uniqueness. They may work together during the day at similar jobs and in identical companies, but at night they may return to their ethnic communities where the flavor of their individual culture dominates their way of life. This is why perhaps there is so much diversity within America. Each ethnic group has its own special interests, language, food,

customs and traditions to protect and defend. This idea of the salad bowl is referred to by sociologists as cultural pluralism. It simply means that American society is a collection of many cultures living side by side within one country.

The other concept which is also used to describe American society is that of the melting pot. In this usage, society is like a pot of stew or a cauldron of porridge. All of the ingredients mix and blend together losing their identity and yield a bit of what they were to become a new reality. A pot of stew is very different from a bowl of salad. Within the stew, the meat and vegetables in the cooking process give to each other a bit of their own flavor. The longer the stew is allowed to simmer, the better the taste and the more likely it will be for the mixture to dissolve.

In this sense America can surely be seen as a melting pot where people from all over the world come to live and work together forming one nation. In such a culture there are dozens of shared symbols which serve to develop all of the various ethnic groups to create a larger unified culture. The flag, the national anthem, the Pledge of Allegiance (Присяга на верность) all serve to break down the walls which isolate ethnic groups.

The melting pot evokes another image; that of the colonial quilt which is made out of fragments of different material but fashioned into one blanket. Whether a salad bowl or a melting pot, America can best be described as a mixture of both; that is to say, a nation where there is unity in diversity.

Most Americans can trace their family roots back to another country. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to claim that almost every country in the world has some migration to America as part of its history. The ethnic diversity found in the United States displays a uniqueness found in few other societies. America's greatness is based upon its ability to absorb the cultures of the world into its borders. Very often in conversation the term "hyphenated American" («американец иностранного происхождения») is used. This term refers to those Americans who can trace their origins directly back to another country. More often than not these Americans may be fluent in the language of their ancestry, speak it in their daily lives, and make frequent visits back to the "home country". They also maintain close ties with overseas relatives and continue to retain the traditions of the old country.

Americans, therefore, take great pride in their bicultural status and continue to keep alive the customs and traditions of their ancestors which in no way diminishes their loyalty to America. Because they feel very much connected to the country of their origins they enjoy celebrating the traditions of their parents and forefathers. The Irish, for example, celebrate St. Patrick's Day in March with a gallant parade and parties which involve the family. The Italians, for example, in New York's "Little Italy" hold a festival honoring San Gennaro

every year in September. The Germans celebrate Oktoberfest every fall and the Hispanic culture remains always vibrant and alive. Likewise, other groups celebrate their own ethnic awareness on different occasions throughout the year. The Polish, who make up a large minority group in Chicago, celebrate Kosciusko Day to proclaim their ethnicity. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish general and patriot, fought for the colonists in the American Revolution against the British. He became a champion for independence and his birthday is celebrated among Polish-Americans today.

In the 1970's for many Americans the cultivation of their ethnic heritage became an avocation. Buttons and bumper stickers essayed their ethnic origins and the study of ancestral languages and culture became a matter of fashion and vogue. Americans became obsessed with their roots and visits to the "Old Country" were all affirmations of ethnic identity.

The TV series "Roots" which explores black culture and the popular film series of "The Godfather" documenting the Italian immigrant culture further emphasized the value of one's ethnic background.

At election time politicians try to exploit the ethnic vote and they cater and adjust their campaigns to take into consideration the priorities of ethnic minorities.

There is, however, a large group of people who are not hyphenated Americans. They are the Native Americans. Their ancestors belonged to the land long before the coming of the early discoverers and first settlers from Europe. In a true sense, the land which is America really belongs to them. It is theirs. Their history, unfortunately, is a tragic one and lies in the shadow of shame for the way in which they were treated. These Native Americans are also justly proud of their cultural heritage and hope that it will never be allowed to die. In the past they were a voiceless minority but that also has changed as Americans have become increasingly aware of their rights and culture.

Task II. Read the questions and choose the right answers:

1. What is the cause of the ethnic multiplicity in the United States?
a) *The salad bowl;* b) *The melting pot;* c) *Its history of immigration;* d) *The Immigration Law of 1924.*
2. Where did the original settlers to America come from?
a) *From Spain;* b) *From England;* c) *From the British Isles;* d) *From Germany.*
3. Why were the blacks brought to America?
a) *They were needed to work on vegetable farms;* b) *They were needed to work on Southern plantations;* c) *They were a source of cheap labor;* d) *They were escaping persecution.*

4. Which group of people came to America after the Civil War?
a) *The Asians*; b) *The Eastern Europeans*; c) *The Southern Europeans*; d) *The Eastern and Southern Europeans*.
5. Which groups came to America after World War II?
a) *People from Spain*; b) *People from Puerto Rico*; c) *Many Hispanics, especially Mexicans*; d) *Africans and Asians*.
6. Which other image best describes the concept of “melting pot”?
a) *A knitted blanket*; b) *An American quilt*; c) *A colonial handicraft*; d) *The American flag*.
7. Why can most Americans trace their family roots back to another country?
a) *Because Americans are by and large immigrants*; b) *Most Americans have either immediate or distant relatives who are/were immigrants*; c) *Because America is a multi-cultural society*; d) *Because Americans have family members who live overseas*.
8. Which of the following is true of “hyphenated” Americans?
a) *They are all fluent in at least two languages*; b) *English is not their first language*; c) *They may very well speak a second language*; d) *They can learn a foreign language with great ease*.
9. What does “home country” mean?
a) *This term means the country where one’s ancestors were born*; b) *This is another term for America*; c) *This means the country where you feel most at home*; d) *This is the country of one’s birth*.
10. How do the Irish celebrate St. Patrick’s Day?
a) *By drinking green beer*; b) *By having a large parade and family gatherings*; c) *By singing traditional Irish songs*; d) *By visiting their home country*.
11. People of which nationality celebrate the Day of Thaddeus Kosciuszko?
a) *The Polish people*; b) *The Russian people*; c) *The German people*; d) *The Italian people*.
12. Which film series documents the history of the Italian immigrant culture?
a) *“Roots”*; b) *“The Godfather”*; c) *“The Mafia Connection”*; d) *“The Italian Man”*.
13. Which group of Americans can never be said to be a “hyphenated” one?
a) *The American Indians*; b) *The Blacks*; c) *The Latinos*; d) *The early pioneers*.

Task III. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations.

Миска салата; точка зрения; этническое разнообразие; первые поселенцы; в основном; в дополнение; в большом количестве; в основном; приток испано-говорящего населения; в последние годы; только что сме-

шанный салат; составляют единство; в некотором смысле; конечный продукт; соус; очень похожа; культурное своеобразие; этнические сообщества; преобладает в их образе жизни; живущие бок о бок; смешиваться; образуя одну нацию; национальный гимн; лоскутное одеяло; единство в разнообразии.

Проследить семейные корни; вбирать в себя мировые культуры; их повседневная жизнь; часто посещают; тесные связи; заграничные; сохранять традиции; очень гордиться; их преданность Америке; ощущают свою связь; предки; этническое самосознание; крупное меньшинство; борец за независимость; подчеркнули ценность; воспользоваться голосами этнических групп; коренные американцы; первооткрыватели; первые переселенцы; к сожалению; справедливо гордятся; культурное наследие; безгласное меньшинство.

Task IV. Make up sentences using these words putting them in the correct order. Translate these sentences.

1. And society people both bowl American pot melting describe salad as as.
2. Isles settlers first British from came the the.
3. Imported South many the African were black to slaves work the in plantations.
4. World War II most speaking came of Spanish people after the America to.
5. Nationalities their of people languages different have traditions special and interests.
6. Society cultures one American many collection country a within is living of one.
7. From people there countries America are in world the all the in.
8. Groups holidays ethnic even different own celebrate their.
9. Exploit politicians the groups often differences ethnic the of various.
10. Indians proud Americans American the native are to called be.

Task V. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. American society basically consists of people of one ethnic group.
2. American can be compared to a salad bowl, but not to a melting pot.
3. The black people were very willing to come to America.
4. There are no people in the United States who can be truly called the native Americans.
5. There are probably people from every culture living in the United States.
6. People of foreign origin keep close ties with their "old countries".
7. "Hyphenated" Americans do not speak their "old" languages any longer.
8. Americans of different ethnic groups have nothing in common.

Task VI. Give a talk on one of the following topics.

1. The United States as a “salad bowl” and a “melting pot”.
2. How the people of the world came to populate the “New World”.
3. Ethnic multiplicity in the United States and in Russia.

The American Dream

Task I. Before reading the text try to answer the following questions:

1. What is the American dream?
2. How much money do Americans want to have?
3. Is the American dream different from the dreams of other people?
4. Why do Americans have such a dream?
5. Do all Americans have the same dream?
6. Do all of them want to achieve it in the same way?

If you were to ask any American what his dream might be, most would probably say that his dream is to become rich and famous. Wealth and fame are not necessarily goals in themselves, but rather they are perceived as the rewards of achievement. Americans are taught at an early age that with perseverance and patience anything is possible and that wealth and fame crown one with both esteem and recognition.

Children in elementary schools are taught that Abraham Lincoln is the foremost example of the American dream and a model to emulate. Here was a man who lived in poverty and spent his youth in a log cabin. His thirst for knowledge and desire for self-fulfillment were motivating forces which made his dream come true. Being self-taught, he studied at night by candlelight, became a lawyer and later was elected president of the United States. His life was the success story of a self-made man.

America is filled with such stories of people who were born into the humblest of surroundings, and later achieved stardom, self-fulfillment, recognition and fame. Some of those who achieved the greatest success were physically handicapped. Thomas Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, had a hearing problem. The writer Helen Keller was both blind and deaf. Yet they achieved great success through sheer determination and hard work. Sojourner Truth, a black woman and the daughter of slaves, was illiterate and yet she became actively involved in social causes in spite of her lack of education.

Some of the greatest contributors to American society were simple people who had a driving force to make something of their lives. It is not surprising that many of those who fulfilled the American dream were immigrants. The vast number of immigrants who came to America very often possessed nothing.

They arrived in their new home with only a few bags of clothing and a suitcase which contained the sum total of their possessions. In addition to their poverty and frugal life they nourished the dream to make a better life for themselves and their children. For them the American dream was empowered by self-respect, determination and hard work.

There are others in America, however, who are less motivated and less self-sufficient. Their dream is fostered by fantasy and they believe that their dream can be realized by sheer luck. The popularity of game shows on prime time TV and state lotteries in local communities emphasize the possibility of being an instant winner.

Also, the ever increasing lure of the casinos tempt people with the glamour of getting rich quickly. Las Vegas and the myth of the casino tempt people to become overnight millionaires. The people who play such games also have a dream but it is much different from that which inspired Lincoln or the early immigrants. They dream of getting rich as quickly as possible and with the least amount of effort.

Task II. Read the questions and choose the right answers:

1. For an American what are wealth and fame a sign of?
a) A goal; b) The rewards of achievement; c) Something not available to the poor; d) The purpose of life.
2. What do young Americans learn at an early age?
a) Persistence and patience go hand in hand; b) Wealth and fame; c) Not everything is possible; d) Anything is possible; e) To persevere with patience.
3. What are children taught in elementary school?
a) To cheat and steal; b) To make models; c) That Abraham Lincoln is an example of American Dream; d) To imitate and admire; e) To be honest like Lincoln.
4. How did Abraham Lincoln study?
a) He was self-taught; b) He had a private tutor (пенемумор); c) He attended a small local school; d) He studied at night by candlelight.
5. Which profession did Lincoln enter before he was elected President?
a) He was a teacher; b) He was a preacher (проповедник); c) He was a lawyer; d) He was a self-made man.
6. What was the dream for many immigrant Americans?
a) They dreamed to become rich and famous; b) They dreamed to make better lives for themselves and their children; c) They dreamed to have self-respect and determination; d) Their dream was fostered by fantasy and luck.

Task III. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations.

Стать богатым и знаменитым; богатство и слава; сами по себе; награда за достижения; все возможно; начальная школа; наиболее выдаю-

щийся пример; образец для подражания; жил в бедности; жажда знаний; самореализация; сбывшаяся мечта; был избран; человек, сам добившийся всего; имели физические недостатки; стала активно участвовать; недостаток образования; лелеяли мечту; сделать жизнь лучше; самоуважение; тяжкий труд; возвращается; удача; постоянно растущая популярность; лучшее время на телевидении; стать миллионером за одну ночь; как можно быстрее, прикладывая как можно меньше усилий.

Task IV. Make up sentences using these words putting them in the correct order. Translate these sentences.

1. That believe achieve patient their Americans persistent only goals and people.
2. Best Lincoln dream Abraham of the one American examples is fulfilled who man the a of.
3. Physically handicapped achieve even success people great can.
4. Those immigrants it were is dream not American surprising the that fulfilled many who of.
5. Dream children had their immigrants and those themselves a for to life make better a.
6. Priorities work were their self-respect and hard.
7. People luck fulfill hope casinos some game shows their lotteries dream through in to and.

Task V. Correct the statements if necessary.

1. Americans want to be rich and famous only because they love money.
2. Abraham Lincoln came from a rich and famous family and it was really easy for him to become a lawyer and later a president.
3. Abraham Lincoln had little formal education.
4. Determination (решимость) and hard work helps even handicapped Americans achieve great success.
5. Most of the immigrants came to America with great wealth.
6. Though they were often poor and spoke no English the immigrants had a powerful dream to make a better life for themselves and their children and most of them fulfilled it.
7. Many people base their dream on fantasy wishing to get rich and famous without hard work.
8. The American dream can only be fulfilled by the wealthy.

Task VI. Give a talk on one of the following topics.

1. What are your dreams?

2. Could the American dream become your own?
3. How the American dream made America one of the most rich and powerful countries of the world.
4. The difference between those who fulfill the American dream through hard work and those who become rich through games and lotteries.

Firearms and Gun Controls

Task I. Answers to which of the following questions do you expect to find in the text?

1. Is it legal to possess firearms in the U. S. A.?
2. Who is allowed to possess guns?
3. Why do some people want to take away the right to carry guns?
4. What do people use guns for?
5. What kinds of guns can be found in America?
6. Who are the principal gun-owners?
7. How many people in the U.S.A. carry guns?

When foreigners are sometimes asked what seems most strange about American society, somewhere on the top of the list will be the fact that the average citizen is allowed to possess guns.

Although it is true that many people carry guns legally in the United States, it is also known that many who possess guns carry them illegally. Others, who don't have guns, feel that guns can be acquired quite easily. A recent survey indicated that many high school students, especially in the inner cities (**неблагополучные районы в центре больших городов**), **can get a gun with little difficulty**. Some schools require students to pass through a metal detector similar to those found at airports before entering the school buildings.

Police statistics also show that death by firearms is one of the leading causes of death among children under twenty and many citizens feel that owning one is necessary for self-protection. In a campaign to get children to give up their weapons, guns were once exchanged for toys at Christmas. This was a bizarre and ironic indication of the full extent of the problem.

Although most people would never want to own a gun, others have taken up hunting as a sport and enjoy hunting wild game in season. Hunting for deer, pheasants and duck in fall and winter is very much a part of the American culture. Also, some ranchers in rural areas who raise cattle and sheep feel they need to protect their animals against the mountain lions and wolves which attack their herds and flocks at night. To defend and support their rights to

possess firearms The National Rifle Association (NRA) was founded in 1871 by National Guard officers. Their purpose was to help rifle owners to increase the accuracy of their marksmanship. The organization has close ties with the Defense department which has helped to support the organization and even sponsor a rifle contest. Nevertheless, the main importance of this association has been its efforts to prevent strict gun control legislation. The association has great political support in small towns and rural areas especially in the West and the South where hunting is especially popular. Those who favor the right to possess guns insist that the second amendment to the constitution provides the right of people "to keep and bear arms." They believe that gun control laws will not solve the problem of crime and violence in America.

Recent events in America, however, have shown that the question of gun possession is now out of control and strong lobbies in Washington have called for immediate action to be taken. In seemingly peaceful schools students have gone into classrooms and cafeterias and opened fire upon their own classmates. In horror and shock America has been traumatized by such incidents which seem to occur with greater frequency. The periodic deaths of innocent citizens and even foreign visitors from guns have forced legislators to enact laws to stop these senseless killings.

Some have suggested that the distribution of ammunition be strictly controlled and heavily taxed, thereby making it difficult to acquire bullets for weapons. Others have proposed that a strict test be offered to anyone applying for a gun to ascertain his mental competency and stability.

The day may not be far off when America will be transformed from a gun culture to one which controls their use and possession.

Task II. Read the questions and choose the right answers:

1. What do many non-Americans find very strange about American culture?
a) They are too independent; b) They have easy access to guns; c) Many high school students want to own a gun; d) Guns are found in almost every home.
2. How do some schools check to see if students are carrying guns?
a) The administration searches their lockers (шкафчики с личными вещами); b) They have employed security guards on every floor; c) They have installed metal detectors at the entrance of the building; d) They invite the police to make surprise searches for guns.
3. Why do many people who are not interested in hunting choose to possess guns?
a) It is just a very practical weapon to have to deter crime; b) Guns are easier to use than knives; c) It is fashionable today to possess a gun; d) They need a gun for self-protection.

4. For those who do not own a gun for self-protection which reason is often given?

a) They enjoy hunting as a sport; b) They need a gun to protect their livestock from dangerous animals; c) They belong to the National Rifle Association; d) It is a part of American culture.

5. Which amendment to the American constitution gives people the right to “keep and bear arms”?

a) The first; b) The second; c) The fifth; d) There is no such amendment.

6. Which recent incidents in America have made people realize the necessity to put more control measures on gun ownership?

a) A rise in crimes which involve guns; b) The increase of terrorist activities; c) Violence in schools, which involves students shooting their classmates; d) The ownership of guns by people with mental illnesses.

Task III. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations.

Иностранцы; наиболее странное; в начале списка; среднестатистический гражданин; известно также; похожий на те, что стоят в аэропортах; смерть от огнестрельного ранения; самозащита; заставить детей сдать оружие; занялись охотой; сельские районы; нападают на стада; была основана; имеет тесные связи; соревнование по стрельбе из ружей; строгое законодательство по контролю за ношением оружия; пользоваться политической поддержкой; сторонники права владения оружием; призвали; казалось бы, мирные школы; открыли огонь; вынудили законодателей принять законы; облагаться большими налогами; убедиться в умственной дееспособности; возможно, близок день.

Task IV. Make up sentences using these words putting them in the correct order. Translate these sentences.

1. Unusual America it that many so is possess people guns in.
2. Some difficult guns not places in is it get to.
3. Also guns many carry schoolchildren.
4. People autumn hunting use some for guns winter and in.
5. NRA South especially West active the is in the the.
6. For citizens gun speak strict many control.
7. In terrible America the killings the shocked whole schools.
8. Become citizens many foreign victims even visitors and killings of senseless.
9. Soon be not where America many carry country maybe will can so a people guns.

Task V. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. In American culture it is quite unusual for an average citizen to carry a gun.
2. Anyone who wants to possess a gun must take a strict test of his mental competency.
3. The latest events in some schools demonstrated to the public the danger of free possession of guns.
4. Laws have been adopted to try and stop the terrible killings.
5. The National Rifle Association is a small organization with little political support.
6. For many people guns are a means of self-protection.
7. Hunting is not very popular in the United States.
8. Everybody in the U.S. wants to have a gun.
9. Schools have special detectors to see if students are carrying guns to school.
10. There are no people in America who carry guns illegally.

Task VI. Give a talk on one of the following topics.

1. Gun possession in the U.S.A. and in Russia.
2. Who should be allowed to “keep and bear arms”?

Main Cities

New York

New York, one of the largest cities on the globe, and the largest industrial, commercial and banking centre of the USA, is not a very old city. It was founded some three hundred years ago. Its territory is 310 square miles. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River, which makes an excellent harbour with different kinds of ships not only for passengers but also for much of the materials by which the city lives. New York is made up of five boroughs — Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, all of them islands with the exception of the Bronx which is part of the continent. The centre of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city. Numerous bridges link Manhattan Island with the opposite shores. The Hudson River flowing through the city remained unbridged for many miles because the bridge would have to be a very big one. The crossing of this mile-wide river was finally provided by boring two tunnels. Sky-scrapers of fifty and more storeys reach high into the sky, many of them housing the banks and offices of America's money kings, the richest men in the country. The tallest building in the world, the Empire State Building, is in New York. The Statue of Liberty stands on a small island in New York Harbour. It was presented to America by France. There are over 9 million inhabitants in New

York. The national structure of New York's population makes it a veritable ethnographic museum. They say that there are more Italians in New York than in Rome, and more Irishmen than in Dublin. New York is an easy place to get about thanks to its careful planning. The city is laid out rectangularly in fifteen long avenues running north and south and about 300 short streets running east and west. New York is the largest seaport of the USA. Highly developed is the manufacture of electrotechnical equipment and of various precise machinery and tools. In the suburbs there are oil refineries, rubber plants working on imported crude rubber, copper smelting works, etc.

Task I. Find in the text facts concerning:

- New York as the largest city of the USA
- the administrative structure of New York
- the national structure of New York's population

Task II. Translate the text in writing.

The Port of New York

New York Harbour is one of the greatest natural deep water ports in the world. Its wide bays and waterways are open all year round with a tidal range of only 4,5 feet. Within the port district, a circle radiating 25 miles, in all directions from the Statue of Liberty as its centre and covering 1,500 square miles, there is 650 miles of developed water-front with some 400 deep-sea vessel berths suited to handle all types of ships. The Port of New York is the leading port of the USA, and its annual turn round of ocean-borne foreign trade of bulk and general cargoes is about 180 mln tons. In most cases outbound ships sail directly from New York to destinations overseas, having already called at intervening United States ports. The same is true for inbound cargo-ships that call at New York first. The Port of New York District is a complex of ports within a port. It is composed of eight distinct areas, all melting one into other: the East River Piers, the North River Piers, Port Newark, etc. Traditionally, the East River is the heart of the Port of New York. The Hudson River (North River) lies to the west of Manhattan. The North River Piers is a tremendous row of trans-ocean terminals stretching along the west side of Manhattan. The Port Authority operates six marine terminals: the Brooklyn Piers, the Grain Terminal and Columbia Street Piers, the Erie-Basin-Piers, the Elizabeth Piers, the Hoboken Piers and Port Newark. Port Newark handles millions of tons of cargo annually at 31 deep-water berths, it is served by all the railroads and is adjacent to Newark Airport. The Port of New York District is ringed by four regional airports operated by the Port Authority. The Port of New York's terminal and transportation facilities are supplemented by headquarters for international trade built in Low Manhattan.

Task III. Read the text and choose the right word for each blank space

Washington, DC

Washington, D.C. is the capital city of the United States of America. "D.C." is an ____ (*aberration/abbreviation*) for the District of Columbia, the federal district ____ (*who/which*) the city of Washington is a part of. The centers of all three ____ (*branch/branches*) of the U.S. federal government are in the District. It ____ (*services/serves*) as the headquarters for the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Organization of American States, and ____ (*other/others*) national and international ____ (*instigators/institutions*). Washington is the ____ (*sight/site*) of numerous national landmarks, monuments, and museums, and is a popular destination for tourists. The ____ (*everywhere/world*)-famous Smithsonian Institution is located in the District. The Smithsonian today is a ____ (*collection/collocation*) of museums that includes National Museum of American History, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Renwick Gallery, the National Zoo, and many ____ (*other/others*).

Task IV. Retell the following texts or write their annotations.

Los Angeles

The second largest city of America is Los Angeles. Even people who hate the United States love San Francisco. It is also called LA. LA is famous for one of its suburbs, Hollywood, which is the capital of world movie production. The biggest and most successful film studios – Disney, Universal, Fox, Warner Bros, Paramount, Columbia, MGM – are here. These are star factories. In the main streets, such as parkways Sunset and Hollywood are located restaurants, radio studios. L.A. has many famous sights. There are many very long beaches, such as Venice Beach. Many visitors go to Hollywood, home to the Hollywood Walk of Fame and the Mann's Chinese Theater, a large cinema. Los Angeles is known for its large movie and television industry. Much of this is located in Hollywood. Some military aircraft are also made there. The music industry is also concentrated in the area. The city is also a banking center. The San Pedro area has a busy port.

Chicago

Chicago is the largest city in both Illinois and the Midwest, and the third most populous city in the United States, with over 2.8 million people living within the city limits. Its metropolitan area, commonly named "Chicago land", is the 26th most populous in the world, home to an estimated 9.7 million people spread across the U.S. states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Chicago was founded in 1833, near a portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River watershed. The Potawatomi were forcibly removed

from their land following the Treaty of Chicago. The city became a major transportation and telecommunications hub in North America. Today, the city retains its status as a major hub, both for industry and infrastructure, with O'Hare International Airport being the second busiest airport in the world. In 2008, the city hosted 45.6 million domestic and overseas visitors.

Chicago has a very well-known culture. Some of the many things Chicago is famous for are: Chicago-style hot dogs, Chicago-style (deep dish) pizza, Maxwell Street Polish Sausage, jazz music. Chicago is also known for interesting architecture like the Willis Tower, many museums, and many loyal sports fans.

For many years, the Sears Tower was the tallest building in the world. It is still the tallest building in the United States. Sports are a big part of the cultural life in Chicago. Chicago is home to 15 sports teams. All of the city's major sports teams play within the city limits. There are many museums in Chicago. These include: Adler Planetarium — built in 1930, it is the oldest planetarium in the world, Art Institute of Chicago — has a large collection of American and Impressionist art.

San Francisco

The City and County of San Francisco is the fourth most populous city in California and the 12th most populous city in the United States. San Francisco is a popular international tourist destination, renowned for its chilly summer fog, steep rolling hills, eclectic mix of Victorian and modern architecture and its famous landmarks, including the Golden Gate Bridge, cable cars, and Chinatown. The city is also a principal banking and finance center, and the home of over 30 international financial institutions, helping to make San Francisco eighteenth place in the world's top producing cities, ninth in the Orlando (pronounced is a major city in the central region of the U.S. state of Florida. It is the county seat of Orange County and the center of the Greater Orlando metropolitan region. The Greater Orlando metropolitan area has a population of 2,082,628 while the city-proper population is 230,51. It is the fifth largest city in Florida by population, and the 3rd largest metropolitan area in Florida after Miami and Tampa. It was incorporated on July 31, 1875, and became a city in 1885.

Originally the center of a major citrus region, Orlando is now an urban city with various industries. The area is a major tourist destination and is the home of the Universal Orlando Resort, and SeaWorld. Orlando is also about 21 miles Northeast of Lake Buena Vista, Florida, home of the Walt Disney World Resort. These attractions helped make Orlando the third most visited American city among travelers in the year 2007. Since the establishment of destination tourism in the 1970s, the local economy has diversified, and today the region is the center of operations for companies servicing Central Florida. Orlando is

also home to the University Of Central Florida, the largest university campus by student enrollment in the state of Florida and among the largest in the United States.

In 2008, Orlando was listed as a “high sufficiency” world-city in the World Cities Study Group’s inventory by Southborough University and is one category away from becoming a Gamma world city. According to Southborough, Orlando now ranks alongside other cities such as Osaka, Glasgow, and Baltimore.

Miami

Miami is a well-known global city due to its importance in finance, commerce, culture, media, fashion, education, film, print media, entertainment, the arts and international trade. Known as The Gateway to the Americas, Miami is an international center for entertainment, education, media, music, fashion, film, culture, print media, and the performing arts.

The city’s central business district is home to the largest concentration of international banks in the United States as well as home to several corporate headquarters and television studios. Additionally, the metropolis’ namesake port, the Port of Miami, is one of the leading cruise ship passenger ports in the world in both passenger traffic and cruise lines.

Dallas

Dallas with a population of 1.3 million is the third-largest city in Texas and the eighth-largest in the United States. The city is the primary economic center of the 12-county Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington metropolitan area that according to the March 2010 U.S. Census Bureau release, had a population of 6.45 million as of July 2009. The metropolitan area is the fourth-largest metropolitan area in the United States.

Founded in 1841 and formally incorporated as a city in February, 1856, the city’s economy is primarily based on banking, commerce, telecommunications, computer technology, energy, and transportation; only New York City and Houston are home to more Fortune 500 headquarters in the city limits. Located in North Texas and a major city in the American South, Dallas is the core of the largest inland metropolitan area in the United States that lacks any navigable link to the sea. The city’s prominence despite this comes from its historical importance as a center for the oil and cotton industries, its position along numerous railroad lines, a strong industrial and financial sector, and its status as a major inland port (due largely to the presence of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, one of the largest and busiest in the world) It was rated as a beta world city by the Globalization and World Cities Study Group & Network.

Denver

The City and County of Denver is the capital and the most populous city of the U.S. state of Colorado. Denver is a consolidated city-county, located in the South Platte River Valley on the High Plains, just east of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The Denver downtown district is located immediately east of the confluence of Cherry Creek with the South Platte River, approximately 12.8 miles (21 km) east of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Denver is nicknamed the “Mile-High City” because its elevation is one mile, or 5,280 feet (1,609 m) above sea level,. The 105th meridian west of Greenwich passes through Union Station and is the temporal reference for the Mountain Time Zone.

The United States Census Bureau estimated that the population of Denver was 610,345 in 2009, making it the 24th most populous U.S. city. The 10-county Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area had an estimated 2009 population of 2,552,195 and ranked as the 21st most populous U.S. metropolitan statistical area and the 12-county Denver-Aurora-Boulder Combined Statistical Area had an estimated 2009 population of 3,110,436 and ranked as the 16th most populous U.S. metropolitan area. It is the largest city within a 500-mile (800 km) radius and the second-largest city in the Mountain West after Phoenix. Denver is the largest city in the Front Range Urban Corridor, an urban region stretching across eighteen counties in two states. The population of the Front Range Urban Corridor was estimated to be 4,328,406 in 2009. The city has the tenth-largest central business district in the United States by population.

Task V. Make sure that you know the answers to the following questions:

1. What do you already know about American English?
2. How many variants of the English language do you know?
3. Now look through the text and say what facts are new to you.

American English

American English is very different from other forms of English spoken around the world. If you learned English as a second language, you probably learned a British variety in a classroom setting. One of the first things you will notice in the United States is the American usage of English does not always conform to strict rules. Even among well educated Americans, spoken English is very flexible and popular idioms are common - another example of American informality.

To understand American English, listen carefully, relax, and be aware that idioms are often used. For example, an American might greet you with *Howya doin?*_as a way of saying ‘hello’. Other common phrases include *Shape up*(behave yourself), *Suit yourself* (do as you please), and *Knock it off* (stop

what you are doing). If you do not understand an American's phrase ask for an explanation.

Throughout the country, only a few minor dialectal variations exist. Except for some differences in pronunciation, Americans speak a uniform language. This is due largely to American mobility, the national mass media (especially television), and the nation's education system. In areas such as New England, the 'r' may be dropped from the end of a word; in the South, English is spoken at a slower pace that leads to different vowel pronunciations. In general, Americans draw out their sounds, rather than speaking in concise, clipped syllables. Some ethnic groups also have their own variety of English, especially in large urban areas. Spanish is common in many Hispanic communities, and Native Americans speak a variety of Amerindian languages. Many first- and second-generation immigrants continue to speak their native tongues.

A special challenge for newcomers is to understand American idioms. Some for years have learned many English words, but they are still baffled in trying to understand when Americans combine words into expressions.

American English is constantly being enriched by new words, new meanings given to old words. The problem presented by idioms is that these expressions usually include words that are understandable by themselves, but when combined with other words often have entirely different meaning. Also, Americans use the same idiom to mean diametrically opposite things. For example, "That's just great." means both "wonderful" and "that's awful".

Task VI. Choose the one best answer to each question from the text:

1. Is American English a language or a variety of the English language?
a) a variety; b) a dialect; c) a language.
2. Does American English observe strict rules?
a) no rules at all; b) strict rules; c) not always.
3. What is often used in American English?
a) proverbs; b) idioms; c) neologisms.
4. Where can you find the main differences between American and British English?
a) in vocabulary; b) in grammar; c) in pronunciation.
5. Are there many dialectal variations in American English?
a) many; b) two major; c) a few minor.

Task VII. Below there are some examples of American idioms and their English meanings. Translate them into colloquial Russian.

1. Catch on? Do you understand?

2. We are working for peanuts. We are working for very low wages.
3. Dry up Be quiet!
4. What's the catch? What's the bad news?
5. Put on your best bib and tucker. Put on your best clothes.
6. Will he catch on? Will he discover the truth? 7. It's a snow job. They are trying to fool us.
8. He is square. He is very formal.
9. It's a lemon! It's faulty! It's worthless!
10. Way to go! Wonderful!

Task VIII. Here are some more Americanisms. Write their equivalents in British English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. He ain't gonna help. | 6. I gotta go. |
| 2. Monday thru Friday. | 7. Did you have a good vacation? |
| 3. Boy, he was real mad! | 8. Wonna cookie? |
| 4. I arrived in the fall. | 9. Waiter! The check, please. |
| 5. I'm going downtown. | 10. What did you do on the weekend? |

UNIT 3

CANADA

A Short History of Canada *By Tim Lambert* **The Discovery of Canada**

The first people in Canada crossed the Bering Straits from Asia. In the north the Inuit lived by hunting seals, walruses and whales. They also hunted caribou. On the west coast people hunted deer, bear and beaver. They also fished. On the plains people lived by hunting buffalo. In the east people grew crops of beans, squash, maize and sunflower seeds.

The first Europeans to reach Canada were the Vikings. In 986 a Viking called Bjarni Herjolfsson was blown off course by a storm and he spotted a new land. However he sailed away without landing. In 1001 a man named Leif Eriksson landed in the new land, which he named Vinland (it was part of Canada). However Eriksson did not stay permanently. Later the Vikings did establish a colony in North America but they abandoned it because of conflict with the natives.

However after the Vikings Canada was forgotten until the end of the 15th century. In 1497 the English king Henry VII sent an Italian named Jean Cabot on an expedition across the Atlantic to Newfoundland. Cabot discovered rich fishing waters off the coast of Canada.

Then in 1534 and in 1535–1536 a Frenchman named Jacques Cartier (1491–1557) sailed on two expeditions to Canada. On 10 August 1535 (St Lawrence's Day) he sailed into the St Lawrence River, which he named after the saint.

Canada in the 17th Century

However no permanent European settlements were made in Canada until the early 17th century. In 1603 a Frenchman named Samuel de Champlain (1567–1635) sailed up the St Lawrence River. In 1604 he founded Port Royal in Acadia (Nova Scotia). In 1608 de Champlain founded Quebec. (The name Quebec is believed to be an Algonquin word meaning a narrow part of a river). In 1642 the

French founded Montreal. The new colony in Canada was called New France. By 1685 the population of New France was about 10,000. By 1740 it was 48,000.

In the early 17th century French missionaries such as the Jesuits attempted to convert the natives of Canada to Christianity — without much success. Meanwhile the French settlers traded with the natives for furs and farmed the land. Unfortunately they also brought European diseases like smallpox, to which the natives had no resistance.

However the English were also interested in Canada. In 1610 Henry Hudson discovered Hudson Bay. (In 1611 his crew mutinied and set him adrift). In 1631 Thomas James led another expedition. James Bay is named after him. Then in 1629 the English captured Quebec. However it was returned to France in 1632.

In 1670 the English founded the Hudson Bay Company. The company was given exclusive rights to trade with the inhabitants of the Hudson Bay area. They traded with the natives for skins and furs. Meanwhile rivalry between the British and the French in Canada continued.

Canada in the 18th Century

After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713) France was forced to recognize British control of Hudson Bay and Newfoundland. The French were also forced to cede Nova Scotia to Britain.

However more conflict between Britain and France was inevitable. During the Seven Years War (1756–1763) the two nations fought for control of Canada. In 1758 the British captured the French fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island. Then in 1759 General Wolfe captured the city of Quebec. (Wolfe's victory at Quebec ensured that Canada would become British rather than French). Then in 1760 the British captured Montreal. Finally in 1763 the French were forced to surrender all their territories in Canada to Britain by the Treaty of Paris.

The British were then left with the problem of how to deal with the French Canadians. Wisely they decided to treat them gently and the Quebec Act of 1774 allowed the French Canadians to practice their own religion (Roman Catholicism). The French Canadians were also allowed to keep French civil law alongside British criminal law. By 1775 Canada had a population of about 90,000. The colony was flourishing.

When the American Revolution began in 1775 the Americans hoped the French Canadians would join them. However they were disappointed. An American army entered Canada in September 1775 and captured Montreal in November. However an attempt to capture Quebec in December failed and the American soldiers retreated in 1776.

After the American Revolutionary War about 40,000 Americans who remained loyal to Britain migrated from the newly independent country to Canada.

Then in 1791 the British parliament passed another act, which divided the Lawrence River Valley into two parts, Upper and Lower Canada. (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were not affected).

Meanwhile exploration continued. George Vancouver (1757–1798) sailed along the west coast of Canada in 1791–94. Vancouver Island is named after him. Alexander Mackenzie (1755–1820) traveled from Great Slave Lake along the Mackenzie River and reached the Arctic Ocean in 1789. In 1793 he crossed the continent by land and reached the Pacific.

During the American War of 1812 the Americans invaded Canada but they were repulsed.

Canada in the 19th Century

Meanwhile in the early 19th century the population of Canada grew rapidly boosted by many migrants from Britain. A shipbuilding industry flourished in Canada and canals were built to help commerce.

However in the early 19th century many Canadians became dissatisfied with their government. In 1791 both Lower and Upper Canada were allowed an elected legislature. However the king appointed councils with executive powers. Yet both French and English speaking Canadians wanted a more democratic form of government.

Eventually in 1837 some Canadians rebelled. Louis Joseph Papineau led an uprising of French Canadians. However the rebellion was soon crushed. In Upper Canada William Lyon Mackenzie, who became the first Mayor of Toronto in 1834, led the insurrection. In 1837 he led an uprising, which was quickly crushed. Mackenzie himself was killed.

However Canada finally gained democratic government in 1867 when Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federated as the Dominion of Canada. Canada then had a strong central government, which ruled from Ottawa, the new capital. The first prime minister of Canada was Sir John Macdonald.

Manitoba was made a province in 1870. British Columbia joined the confederation in 1871. Alberta and Saskatchewan joined in 1905.

In the late 19th century and the early 20th century the population of Canada grew rapidly. The Canadian economy also expanded rapidly helped by the spread of railways. A transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885.

Many Britons migrated to Canada and in the early 20th century many Eastern Europeans also migrated there. Vast areas of land were turned over to farming and manufacturing industries boomed.

Meanwhile in 1896 gold was found in the Klondike district of the Yukon and a gold rush ensued.

Canada in the 20th Century

More than 60,000 Canadian men died in the First World War. Meanwhile Manitoba was the first province of Canada to allow women to vote in provincial elections in 1916. Women in Canada were given the right to vote in federal elections in 1918. By 1925 all provinces except Quebec had granted women the right to vote in provincial elections. Quebec finally gave women that right in 1940.

The 1920s were, in general prosperous years for Canada. However like the rest of the world Canada suffered in the depression of the 1930s. Canada suffered from a huge drop in exports of timber, grain and fish. By 1933 unemployment had soared to 23%. The government introduced relief works but economic hardship continued throughout the 1930s. The depression only ended when the Second World War began in 1939. However during World War II 45,000 Canadians were killed.

In the late 20th century the population of Canada grew rapidly. In 1951 it was 16 million. By 1961 it had risen to 18 million. After 1945 people from Southern and Eastern Europe flocked to live in Canada. From the 1960s many immigrants came from South Asia.

Meanwhile during the 1950s and 1960s the Canadian economy boomed and Canada became an affluent society. Meanwhile television began in Canada in 1952. However things turned sour in the 1970s. In the early 1980s Canada suffered a deep recession and unemployment rose to 11%. There was another recession in the early 1990s. Yet Canada recovered.

In 1995 the people of Quebec voted in a referendum not to secede from Canada. Then in 1999 North West Territories was divided into two and a new territory called Nunavut was created.

Meanwhile in 1993 Kim Campbell became the first woman prime minister of Canada.

A Canadian Society

As social values changed over more than 50 years, Canada became a more flexible and open society. Many took advantage of expanding secondary and postsecondary educational opportunities and a growing number of women entered the professional work force.

Most Canadians of Asian descent had in the past been denied the vote in federal and provincial elections. In 1948 the last of these, the Japanese Canadians, gained the right to vote. Aboriginal people were granted the vote in 1960. Today every citizen over the age of 18 may vote.

The idea of multiculturalism, as a result of 19th- and 20th-century immigration, gained a new impetus. By the 1960s, one-third of Canadians had origins that were neither British nor French, and took pride in preserving their

distinct culture in the Canadian fabric. Today, diversity enriches Canadians' lives, particularly in the cities.

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. Who were the first people to live in Canada?
2. How did they come to Canada?
3. What countries took part in exploration of Canada?
4. When did Canada gain its independence?
5. Is Canada a developed country now?
6. What problems does Canada face today?

Task II. Test.

1. What is the capital of Canada?

- a) Ottawa; b) Sydney; c) Columbia; d) Washington.

2. What is the symbol of Canada?

- a) Sun; b) Leaves; c) Bear; d) Maple leaf.

3. Who is the head of the state?

- a) King; b) Queen; c) President; d) Prime-minister.

4. What is the territory of the country?

- a) about 5 mln.; b) about 7 mln.; c) about 10 mln.; d) about 9 mln.

5. What is the biggest waterfall in the world?

- a) Victoria Falls; b) Angel Falls; c) Iguazu Falls; d) Niagara Falls.

6. What languages are official in Canada?

- a) English-German; b) English-French; c) English-Spanish; d) Spanish-French.

7. What sport is national in Canada?

- a) ice-hockey; b) Baseball; c) basketball; d) football.

8. In what continent Canada is situated?

- a) n North-America; b) in Europe; c) in Africa; d) in South America.

9. What are official colours of Canada?

- a) red and blue; b) white and red; c) red and gold; d) green and red.

10. What the Great lakes are there in Canada?

- a) Michigan; b) Baikal; c) Balkhash; d) Como.

Geography of Canada

Geography

While some countries have too much history, Canada has too much geography.

From Sea to Sea

Occupying the northern half of the North American continent, Canada has a landmass of nearly 10 million km².

Canada's motto, 'From Sea to Sea', is geographically inaccurate. In addition to its long coastlines on the Atlantic and Pacific, Canada has a third sea coast on the Arctic Ocean, giving it the longest coastline of any country.

To the south, Canada shares an 8,892-km boundary with the United States. To the north, the Arctic islands come within 800 km of the North Pole. Canada's neighbour across the frozen Arctic Ocean is Russia.

A Long Thin Band

Because of the harsh northern climate, Only 12 per cent of the land is suitable for agriculture. Thus, most of the population of 26 million live in cities within a few hundred kilometres of the southern border — where the climate is milder — in a long thin band stretching between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

Numberless Lakes and Great Rivers

It has been estimated that Canada has one-seventh of the world's fresh water. In addition to sharing the Great Lakes with the United States, Canada has many other freshwater seas and mighty rivers.

The Pacific Coast

Bathed by warm, moist Pacific air currents, the British Columbia coast, indented by deep fiords and shielded from the Pacific by Vancouver Island, has the most moderate.

The Cordillera

Canada's highest peaks, however, are not in the Rockies, but in the St. Elias Mountains, an extension of the Cordillera stretching north into the Yukon and Alaska. The highest point in Canada is Mt. Logan (6,050 m).

The Prairies

The plains of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are among the richest grain-producing regions in the world.

Yet even here are surprises. If you drive north, you descend into the Red Deer River valley. Here, in desert-like conditions, water and wind have created strange shapes in the sandstone called 'hoodoos'. The same forces of erosion have uncovered some of the largest concentrations of dinosaur fossils, examples of which are displayed in museums in Canada and around the world.

Alberta is Canada's leading producer of petroleum. The sedimentary rocks underlying the Prairies have important deposits of oil, gas and potash.

The Canadian Shield

Look at a map of Canada and you will see a huge inland sea called Hudson Bay. Wrapped around this bay like a horseshoe is a rocky region called the Canadian Shield.

The region is a storehouse of minerals, including gold, silver, zinc, copper and uranium, and Canada's great mining towns are located here — Sudbury and Timmins in Ontario, Val d'Or in Quebec, and Flin Flon and Thompson in Manitoba.

Great Lakes — St. Lawrence Lowlands

Southern Quebec and Ontario, the industrial heartland of Canada, contain Canada's two largest cities, Montreal and Toronto. In this small region, 50 per cent of Canadians live and 70 per cent of Canada's manufactured goods are produced.

The region also has prime agricultural land. The Niagara Peninsula, for example, has some of the best farmland in Canada. The large expanses of lakes Erie and Ontario extend the number of frost-free days, permitting the cultivation of grapes, peaches, pears and other soft fruits.

The region is sugar maple tree country. In the autumn, the tree's leaves — Canada's national symbol — are ablaze in red, orange and gold. The sap is collected in spring and evaporated to make maple syrup and sugar, a culinary delicacy first used by the aboriginal North American peoples.

Atlantic Provinces — Appalachian Region

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are the smallest Canadian provinces, and the first to be settled by Europeans.

The shallow continental shelf extends 400 km off the east coast of Newfoundland where the mixing of ocean currents has created one of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

Agriculture flourishes in the fertile valleys, such as the Saint John River Valley, New Brunswick, and the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is famous for its potatoes. This fertile island is Canada's smallest province, making up a mere 0.1 percent of Canada's landmass.

The Arctic

North of the tree-line is a land of harsh beauty. During the short summer, when daylight is nearly continuous and a profusion of flowers blooms on the tundra, the temperature can reach 30 °C. Yet the winters are long, bitterly cold, dark and unforgiving.

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. What is the geographical position of Canada?
2. What is the country bounded by?
3. How much world's fresh water does Canada have?
4. How many regions are there in Canada?

5. What are Canada's highest peaks?
6. Where are the richest grain-producing regions in the world?
7. What is displayed in museums in Canada and around the world?
8. What region is a storehouse of minerals?
9. What is the industrial heartland of Canada? What is produced here?
10. Where are grapes, peaches, pears and other soft fruits cultivated?
11. What is a culinary delicacy first used by the aboriginal North American peoples?
12. Where is one of the richest fishing grounds in the world situated?

Task II. Read and translate the sentences.

1. The history of the white man in Canada actually began in 1497, when John Cabot reached Newfoundland or Nova Scotia.
2. John Cabot discovered Canada in 1497, five years after Columbus discovered America.
3. In 1534, the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, sailed right down the St. Lawrence River until he could go no further.
4. It was almost another hundred years before French colonists settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence and founded Quebec.
5. Some Canadians during the World War II were really angry if anyone walked out of the cinema while "God Save the King" was being played.
6. The Great Lakes feed the St. Lawrence River where lowlands host much of Canada's population.

Task III. Open the brackets using the right form of the Adjective.

1. Russia is (large) country in the world. Canada is on the second place.
2. Canada is (big) than the USA.
3. The St. Lawrence is not (long) river in Canada but it is (important).
4. (High) peak of Canada is Mount Logan, 19,850 feet.
5. The Niagara Falls is one of (splendid) sights in the world.
6. Canada is a country of lakes. They are (large) and (small). All of them are (beautiful).
7. (Cold) the weather is in the region, (difficult) people's life is there.
8. There is (much) rain in the east and west of Canada, but (little) in the centre.
9. The manufacture of wood pulp and paper is one of (significant) industries.

Task IV. Insert prepositions. From the history of Canada.

Canada was thinly populated ____ different Indian tribes. They spoke different languages and were often ____ war with one another. ____ the Far North there were tribes of Eskimos.

Modern Canada originated as a country ____ immigrants. The First European appeared on Canadian soil ____ 15th and 16th centuries.

French explorer Jacques Cartier, who discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence ____ 1534, is generally regarded as the founder of Canada. But English seaman John Cabot sighted Newfoundland 37 years earlier, in 1497, and Vikings are believed to have reached the Atlantic coast centuries ____ either explorers.

Then many temporary settlements of Spanish, Portuguese, English and French fishermen began to appear ____ the coasts of Newfoundland.

The French explorers established the first permanent settlements ____ Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642), and declared New France a colony in 1663.

The early period of Canadian history passed ____ the struggle between the two powers, France and England.

Britain, as part of its American expansion, acquired Acadia (later Nova Scotia) in 1717. Britain ____ military victory over French forces ____ Canada captured Quebec (1759) and obtained control of the rest of New France in 1763.

During the American Revolution about 40 000 English colonists, who preferred to remain ____ British rule, crossed the frontier to Canada. The balance of forces was altered and the English speaking settlers became the majority.

In 1791 Canada was divided ____ Upper Canada (English-speaking) and Lower Canada (French-speaking).

Fur traders and explorers led Canadians westward across the continent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific 1793.

In 1840 the Lower and Upper Canada were united ____ the Act of Union and given internal self-government in 1848.

The union lasted ____ Confederation, July 1, 1857, when proclamation of the British North America Act launched the Dominion of Canada, consisting ____ Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway ____ 1885 opened up the prairies and the Northwest. Saskatchewan and Alberta joined the federation in 1905.

In 1945 the Dominion of Canada became the member ____ the UN (United Nations).

Task V. Find in the above text the English equivalents for the following words.

Вторая по величине страна; находится к северу; граничить с; на севере; морской климат; преобладать; располагаться; защищать от; мягкий умеренный климат; занимать; протекать (о реке); водный путь; играть важную роль; пригодный для чего-либо; прозрачный; живописный; быть

популярным среди; плодородный; быть известным чем-либо; над уровнем моря; делиться на; природные ресурсы; состоять из.

Main Cities of Canada

Ottawa

It is the capital of Canada. Ottawa is a great example of a metropolitan city. It has **lots of banks, big skyscrapers and embassies. The symbol of Ottawa is its Parliament buildings.** It's really worth seeing. The buildings are home to the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament, the Hall of Honour, the Senate, and the impressive Peace Tower. In summer you can watch the Changing of the Guard Ceremony on the hill. You won't see much difference between this ceremony and equivalent one in England. In Ottawa you can take the Amphibus — the bus that not only rides on the streets, but also can float on water like a boat. In the city one can see the residence of the Canada's Governor General. It's a big beautiful building. There are a lot of other interesting places in Ottawa. They include the National Museum of Canada, which has collections representing Indian and Eskimo culture; the Public Archives of Canada; Royal Canadian War Museum; the Design center; Royal Canadian Mint and others. You can see Ottawa University with classes for English- and French-speaking students.

Montreal

It is situated in Quebec — the French part of Canada. It really looks like France: lots of narrow, small streets, cafes, and other tilings typical for France. It combines modern skyscrapers and XIX century mansions in a unique mixture. It's usually called "Paris of the Western Hemisphere". The most interesting part of the city is the Notre-Dame de Montreal that is known as the most beautiful church in North America. The Basilica of Mary Queen is nearly half-size replica of St. Peter's in Rome. The Royal Place is the oldest place in Montreal. In the eastern part of Montreal you can see Olympic Park with its famous tower that close resembles the one that is in Pisa, Italy (the leaning one). One can take an elevator and go up this tower. Near the leaning tower there is a special place, where different animals and plants survive in their natural conditions. The city's first subway, called the Metro was opened in 1966. Montreal is Canada's most important port. It is the chief manufacturing centre of Canada. It has a number of large libraries and several theatres. It is the seat of McGill University (English- speaking), the University of Montreal (French-speaking) and several colleges. There are many museums in the city and among them are the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Archaeology and History, Wax Museum and others.

Toronto

It is the capital and the largest city of Ontario, and is located on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is one of the chief Great Lakes ports. The city is famous for its CN Tower — the biggest tower in the world — 553 m in height. From the tower you can observe the whole city. The most interesting thing about the tower is its glass floor. As you walk, you can see what is under you. The Canadian National Exposition, held here annually features industrial and agricultural exhibitions and also contains an amusement park area. The city is an artistic and musical center, with the Art Gallery of Toronto and the Royal Conservatory of Music. The Royal Ontario Museum is famous for its collection of dinosaur bones and for its Oriental exhibits. The University of Toronto, Ryerson Institute of Technology, and York University offer advanced educational facilities.

Quebec

It's difficult to call Quebec a city. It very much looks like a town — but is still the capital of the province of Quebec. There is Saint-Anne Church there. It has a cyclorama (a big picture screen that is round) — the biggest cyclorama in the world, on which the last days of Jesus Christ are painted. Quebec is a city for tourist — there are lots of squares, monuments, souvenir shops, small houses, and museums. It is the only city in North America that still retains a wall around it that was used to defend it from enemies. There is a very interesting big castle there — the Chateau de Frontenac.

Task I. Answer the questions on the text. Use the following expressions to begin your answer:

The text tells the reader that...

I think...

I suppose...

If I got it right...

It seems to me that ...

In my opinion ...

1. How large is Canada?
2. Where is Canada situated?
3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What is the capital of Canada?
5. What is Canada's climate?
6. What are the main lakes in Canada?
7. What are the most important rivers in Canada?
8. Why do the Niagara and the St. Lawrence play a very important role in Canada's economy?

9. What is Western Canada famous for?
10. What is the tallest peak of Canada?
11. How can Canada be divided into?
12. What are the main natural resources in Canada?
13. Is Canada densely populated country?

Task II. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements.

1. Canada is one of the biggest countries in the world. The size of its territory places it fourth in the world.
2. Canada is washed by the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.
3. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.
4. Canada borders on the USA and Mexico.
5. The majority of Canadian territories have subtropical climate.
6. Canada is famous for its lakes.
7. The largest lake is Great Bear Lake.
8. The St. Lawrence is the longest river in Canada.
9. The Niagara is used for producing electricity.
10. Eastern Canada is famous for the Rocky Mountains.
11. All the main cities are situated in Eastern Canada.
12. Canada is divided into four parts.
13. The main natural resources in Canada are nickel, zinc, copper, gold, tin, silver, coal, oil and gas.
14. Canada is one of the most densely populated countries of the world.

Task III. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

1. The main lakes are Huron, Great Bear, Superior, Great Slave, Winnipeg, Erie and Ontario.
2. Canada borders on the USA in the south and in the west.
3. The main natural resources are nickel, zinc, copper, gold, tin, silver, cold, oil and gas.
4. Canada is situated to the North from the USA between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.
5. In the Arctic region there is tundra which is divided to the north into many islands covered with ice all the year round.
6. The largest Canadian river is the Mackenzie.
7. In winter almost all the territory of the country is covered with snow and rivers and lakes are covered with ice.
8. Canada can be divided into five parts with different physical and geographical characteristics.
9. The capital of Canada is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.

10. The mountain chains of Canada are located along the meridians and do not protect its southern part from the influence of the Arctic winds.
11. The Niagara and the St. Lawrence rivers connect Canada to the USA.
12. The majority of Canadian territories have continental climate.

Task IV. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. Canada is ____.
2. Canada is situated to ____.
3. Canada borders on ____.
4. There are many climatic variations in Canada ____.
5. The St. Lawrence is Canada's ____.
6. The Columbia is used for ____.
7. Though most of Canada's territory ____.
8. The Canadian Shield ____.
9. Canada is divided into ____.
10. The population of Canada ____.

Task V. Translate into English.

1. Территория страны составляет 9976,1 тыс. кв. км.
2. Население Канады — 30,3 млн человек. Столица государства — Оттава.
3. Климат большей части арктический и субарктический, на юге умеренный, преимущественно континентальный. Средняя температура января $-35 - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ на крайнем севере, $-18 - 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ на юге, в центральных районах до $-5 - 7^{\circ}\text{C}$, на Атлантическом и на Тихоокеанском побережьях $+1 + 4^{\circ}\text{C}$. Средняя температура июля от $+4 + 7^{\circ}\text{C}$ на севере, до $+16 + 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ в большинстве южных районов, до $+21^{\circ}\text{C}$ на крайнем юге «полуострова Онтарио». Годовая сумма осадков на западном побережье более 2500 мм, на восточном — до 1250 мм, в центральных районах 400–250 мм, на севере менее 150 мм. Почти повсеместно — устойчивый снежный покров; максимальная толщина до 150 см (полуостров Лабрадор).

The following is a list of Canadian discoveries and inventions to know:

Alexander Graham Bell — hit on the idea of the telephone at his summer house in Canada.

Joseph-Armand Bombardier — invented the snowmobile, a light-weight winter vehicle.

Sir Sandford Fleming — invented the worldwide system of standard time zones.

Matthew Evans and Henry Woodward — together invented the first electric light bulb and later sold the patent to Thomas Edison who, more famously, commercialized the light bulb.

Reginald Fessenden — contributed to the invention of radio, sending the first wireless voice message in the world.

Dr. Wilder Penfield — was a pioneering brain surgeon at McGill University in Montreal, and was known as “the greatest living Canadian.”

Dr. John A. Hopps — invented the first cardiac pacemaker, used today to save the lives of people with heart disorders.

SPAR Aerospace / National Research Council — invented the Canadarm, a robotic arm used in outer space.

Mike Lazaridis and Jim Balsillie — of Research in Motion (RIM) — a wireless communications company known for its most famous invention: the BlackBerry.

Do you know that:

The word Canada comes from one of the Red Indian languages — “Kannata”, meaning “a number of huts”. Canada is often called the “Land of the Maple Leaf”. The maple leaf is the natural emblem of Canada.

Canada was thinly populated by different Indian tribes. In the Far North there were tribes of Eskimos. Modern Canada originated as a country of immigrants. The First European appeared on Canadian soil between 15th and 16th centuries.

French explorer Jacques Cartier, who discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, is generally regarded as the founder of Canada. But English seaman John Cabot sighted Newfoundland 37 years earlier, in 1497, and Vikings are believed to have reached the Atlantic coast centuries before either explorer.

Then many temporary settlements of Spanish, Portuguese, English and French fish men began to appear on the coasts of Newfoundland.

The French explorers established the first permanent settlements at Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642), and declared New France a colony in 1663.

The early period of Canadian history passed in the struggle between the two powers, France and England.

Canada is the second largest country in the world.

About 2 per cent of Canada is covered by glacier ice. The central plains form the prairies. Much of the land of Canada is still in a state of wilderness.

UNIT 4

AUSTRALIA

Australia History

Before the arrival of European settlers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples inhabited most areas of the Australian continent. Each people spoke one or more of hundreds of separate languages, with lifestyles and cultural traditions that differed according to the region in which they lived. Their complex social systems and highly developed traditions reflect a deep connection with the land and environment.

Asian and Oceanic mariners and traders were in contact with Indigenous Australians for many centuries before the European expansion into the Eastern Hemisphere. Some formed substantial relationships with communities in northern Australia.

The first recorded European contact with Australia was in March 1606, when Dutch explorer Willem Janszoon (c.1570–1630) charted the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Later that year, the Spanish explorer Luis Vaez de Torres sailed through the strait separating Australia and Papua New Guinea. Over the next two centuries, European explorers and traders continued to chart the coastline of Australia, then known as New Holland. In 1688, William Dampier became the first British explorer to land on the Australian coast. It was not until 1770 that another Englishman, Captain James Cook, aboard the Endeavour, extended a scientific voyage to the South Pacific in order to further chart the east coast of Australia and claim it for the British Crown.

Britain decided to use its new outpost as a penal colony; the First Fleet of 11 ships carried about 1500 people — half of them convicts. The fleet arrived in Sydney Harbour on 26 January 1788, and it is on this day every year that Australia Day is celebrated.

In all, about 160 000 men and women were brought to Australia as convicts from 1788 until penal transportation ended in 1868. The convicts were joined

by free immigrants from the early 1790s. The wool industry and the gold rushes of the 1850s provided an impetus for free settlers to come to Australia.

Scarcity of labour, the vastness of the land and new wealth based on farming, mining and trade made Australia a land of opportunity. Yet during this period, Indigenous Australians suffered enormously. Death, illness, displacement and dispossession disrupted traditional lifestyles and practices.

A Nation is Born

The Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901 through the federation of six states under a single constitution. The non-Indigenous population at the time of Federation was 3.8 million. Half of these lived in cities, three-quarters were born in Australia, and the majority were of English, Scottish or Irish descent.

The founders of the new nation believed they were creating something new and were concerned to avoid the pitfalls of the old world. They wanted Australia to be harmonious, united and egalitarian, and had progressive ideas about human rights, the observance of democratic procedures and the value of a secret ballot.

While one of the first acts of the new Commonwealth Parliament was to pass the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, which restricted migration to people of primarily European origin, this was dismantled after the Second World War. Today Australia has a global, non-discriminatory policy and is home to people from more than 200 countries.

From 1900 to 1914 great progress was made in developing Australia's agricultural and manufacturing capacities, and in setting up institutions for government and social services.

The Impact of War

The First World War had a devastating impact on Australia. In 1914 the male population of Australia was less than 3 million, yet almost 400 000 of them volunteered to fight in the war. As many as 60 000 died and tens of thousands more were wounded.

Out of this experience was born one of Australia's most enduring values: the 'Anzac' ethos of courage and spirit. Every year on 25 April, Australia commemorates the brave but devastating battle fought by the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps — Anzacs — at Gallipoli, Turkey, in 1915. The day also commemorates all Australian soldiers who have fought in wars since then.

'In the end ANZAC stood and still stands for reckless valour in a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship and endurance that will never admit defeat.'

— Charles Bean, historian of the First World War.

The period between the two world wars was marked by instability. Social and economic divisions widened during the Depression years when many Australian financial institutions failed.

During the Second World War Australian forces made a significant contribution to the Allied victory in Europe and in Asia and the Pacific. The generation that fought in the war and survived came out of the war with a sense of pride in Australia's capabilities.

Post-War Prosperity

After the war Australia entered a boom period. Millions of refugees and migrants arrived in Australia, many of them young people happy to embrace their new lives with energy and vigour. The number of Australians employed in the manufacturing industry had grown steadily since the beginning of the century. Many women who had taken over factory work while men were away at war were able to continue working in peacetime.

The economy developed strongly in the 1950s with major nation-building projects such as the Snowy Mountains Scheme, a hydro-electric power scheme located in Australia's southern alps. Suburban Australia also prospered. The rate of home ownership rose dramatically from barely 40 per cent in 1947 to more than 70 per cent by 1960.

Other developments included the expansion of the social security net and the arrival of television. Melbourne hosted the Olympic Games of 1956, shining the international spotlight on Australia. (In 2000, the Olympic Games came to Australia a second time, hosted by Sydney.)

A Changing Society

The 1960s was a period of change for Australia. The ethnic diversity produced by post-war immigration, the decline of the United Kingdom and the Vietnam War (to which Australia sent troops) all contributed to an atmosphere of political, economic and social change.

In 1967 the Australian people voted overwhelmingly in a national referendum to give the federal government the power to pass legislation on behalf of Indigenous Australians and to include Indigenous Australians in future censuses. The referendum result was the culmination of a strong campaign by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. It was widely seen as a strong affirmation of the Australian people's wish to see its government take direct action to improve the living conditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

The long post-war domination of national politics by the coalition of the Liberal and Country (now National) parties ended in 1972, when the Australian Labor Party was elected. The next three years saw major changes

in Australia's social and economic policy agenda and a heavy legislative program of reforms in health, education, foreign affairs, social security and industrial relations. However, in 1975 a constitutional crisis resulted in Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam being dismissed by the then Governor-General. In the subsequent general election the Labor Party suffered a major defeat and the Liberal–National Coalition ruled until 1983, when Labor again won office.

The Hawke-Keating Labor governments were in office from 1983 till 1996. They introduced a number of economic reforms, such as deregulating the banking system and floating the Australian dollar. In 1996 a Coalition Government led by John Howard won the general election and was re-elected in 1998, 2001 and 2004. The Liberal-National Coalition Government enacted several reforms, including changes in the taxation and industrial relations systems.

In 2007 Mr Kevin Rudd led the Australian Labor Party to government with policies designed to build a modern Australia equipped to meet the challenges of the future — including tackling climate change, reforming Australia's health and hospital system, investing in education and skills training and reforming Australia's workplace laws.

Today Australia is one of the most cosmopolitan and dynamic societies in the world. Over 200 languages are spoken, with English the common language. The nation has thriving ethnic media, an international business reputation, an innovative artistic community, diverse religious and cultural activities and variety in foods, restaurants, fashion and architecture.

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. What part of Australia was first used as a colony?
2. How did the early settlers behave towards the aborigines?
3. Why did very many people go to Australia after 1851?
4. When was the new nation born in Australia?

Task II. Match the questions to the answers:

1. By whom was Australia discovered and when was it happened?
2. When was the birth of the new nation celebrated?
3. What is the official name of Australia?
4. What landscape is typical of Australia?
5. Name the greatest rivers of Australia?
6. What animals live in Australia?
7. Name big cities of Australia.
8. What is the capital of Australia?

- a) Australia was discovered by Captain Cook.
- b) The birth of the new nation was celebrated on January 1, 1901.
- c) It is the Commonwealth of Australia.
- d) Much of the land is a useless desert; it is mostly a great plain with mountains too.
- e) They are the Murray and the Darling.
- f) They are the kangaroo, the dingo, the emu, the platypus, the koala, the echidna.
- g) There are 5 big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.
- h) The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Task III. Test.

1. What significant new law came into effect in Australia on 1 September, 1976?

- a) *Random Breath Testing Was Introduced To Apprehend Inebriated Drivers;*
- b) *The Industrial Court And The Bankruptcy Court Were Amalgamated To Form The Federal Court;*
- c) *The Family Law Act Which Made Divorces Easier To Obtain;*
- d) *The Banning Of The Advertising Of Cigarettes And Tobacco On Radio And Television.*

2. How much did a packet of 20 mild Capstan cigarettes in the red packet cost in 1937?

- a) *One Shilling And Six Pence Ha'penny;*
- b) *One Shilling;*
- c) *Nine Pence;*
- d) *Four Pence Ha'penny.*

3. What kind of aircraft crashed into Mount Dandenong to the east of Melbourne in October of 1938?

- a) *Douglas DC-3;*
- b) *Ford Tri-Motor 5-At-B;*
- c) *Avro Anson Mkii;*
- d) *Douglas DC-2.*

4. Who succeeded Governor Lachlan Macquarie as Governor of the colony of New South Wales in 1821?

- a) *William Bligh;*
- b) *Richard Bourke;*
- c) *Thomas Brisbane;*
- d) *Ralph Darling.*

5. Why was Dudley de Chair important in Australian history?

- a) *He Was Premier Of Queensland;*
- b) *He Was A Governor Of New South Wales;*
- c) *He Was Editor Of The Melbourne Truth Newspaper;*
- d) *He Was The First Member To Make A Speech In The Australian Senate.*
- 6. What did European explorers originally call the Murray River in Australia?**
 - a) *The Fitz Roy River;*
 - b) *The Hume River;*
 - c) *Tamblyn Creek;*
 - d) *The Macquarie River.*
- 7. What was the name of the first U.S. ship to arrive in Australia?**
 - a) *The Sparta;*
 - b) *The Philadelphia;*
 - c) *The Atlanta Queen;*
 - d) *The Louis Beauregarde.*
- 8. Where did Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's aircraft disappear in 1935?**
 - a) *In The Northern Rockies Of Canada;*
 - b) *In The Hills Of Northern Burma;*
 - c) *In The Southern Highlands Of New South Wales;*
 - d) *In The Bay Of Bengal.*
- 9. Why was Will Cocher arrested at Australia's Manly Beach in 1902?**
 - a) *He Was Swimming With Some Women And Girls In The Female Area;*
 - b) *He Was Swimming During Daylight Hours;*
 - c) *He Was Sun Tanning Himself In A Costume;*
 - d) *His Swimming Costume Did Not Have The Regulation Front Skirt.*
- 10. Which Australian naturalist led an expedition into the Tasmanian forests to find live Thylacine?**
 - a) *Crosbie Morrison;*
 - b) *Joshua Whittington;*
 - c) *David Fleay;*
 - d) *Sir Colin McKenzie.*
- 11. Why is the lyrebird's breeding season during the rainy, cool winters of Australia?**
 - a) *None Of These Reasons;*
 - b) *It Is Not Too Hot For The New-Born Chick;*
 - c) *There Is Plenty Of Insect Food Available At This Time Of Year;*
 - d) *Lrebirds Require A Lot Of Water And There Is Plenty Of Water To Drink.*
- 12. How many times has the government changed hands in Victoria since 1955?**
 - a) *Three Times;*
 - b) *Five Times;*

- c) Twice;
- d) Four Times.

13. Where can you walk on the words, "Where no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counselors there is safety"?

- a) Adelaide Town Hall, South Australia;
- b) Legislative Assembly Building;
- c) Parliament House, Canberra;
- d) Victorian Parliament Buildings, Melbourne.

14. What became of explorer George Bass after he left Australia in the Venus in 1803?

- a) He Became A Slave-Holding Planter In Georgia, USA;
- b) No One Knows For Sure;
- c) He Became Well-Known Surgeon In London;
- d) He Died In A French Prison On The Island Of Mauritius.

15. What type of programs did Philip Crosbie Morrison broadcast on Australian radio during the 1940's and 1950's?

- a) Cricketing Highlights;
- b) Programs For Men At Sea;
- c) Programs About Australia's Flora And Fauna;
- d) Radio Evangelism.

16. In Australia, what is the area around Mildura in northwestern Victoria usually called?

- a) Sunraysia;
- b) Citrusonia;
- c) The Little Desert;
- d) The Riverina.

17. Which Australian Football League team sang its club song to a tune, composed by Thomas Augustine Barrett [aka Leslie Stuart] in 1898?

- a) West Coast Eagles;
- b) Carlton;
- c) Melbourne;
- d) Hawthorn.

18. What happened to the P&O liner Australia on 20 July, 1904?

- a) It Collided With Another Ship In The Mediterranean Sea;
- b) There Was A Serious Fire In The Hold And The Liner Was Towed Back To Sydney;
- c) It Was Launched For The First Time In A Shipyard In Northern England;
- d) It Ran Aground Near The Entrance To Port Phillip Bay.

19. Where were the men from who landed in Australia in 1970 after drifting on a balsa raft for months?

- a) *Chile;*
- b) *Mexico;*
- c) *French Polynesia;*
- d) *Ecuador.*

20. Which of these was not heard regularly on 3AW's highly popular 1940's radio children's program, "Chatterbox Corner"?

- a) *Fred Tupper;*
- b) *Nancy Lee;*
- c) *Nicky;*
- d) *Uncle Mac.*

Geography

Australia lies to the south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7,682,300 sq. km. 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 comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central inferior and north. The total population is about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 persons per sq. km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English. The capital of Australia is Canberra. Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six British colonies, which thereupon became states. The Australian constitution combines the tradition of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the US federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and Australian Parliament.

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What kind of climate is there in Australia?
3. What is the total area of the country?
4. What is the capital city of the country?
5. How many states does Australia consist of?
6. What is the political system of Australia?

Economy

About 98 per cent of all manufacturing firms of Australia are small businesses. The main industries are chemicals, aerospace, electrical and electronics, information technology, engineering, food processing, motor vehicles, iron and steel, paper, woodchips and forestry. Due to a sizeable resource base, Australia has developed an efficient and internationally competitive agricultural industry. Agricultural output contributes about 2,5 per cent to GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Australia leads the wool production and is a significant supplier of cereals, dairy produce, meat, sugar and fruit. As Australia is the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wheat exporters, so the main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food and minerals which also provide raw materials for home processing industries. Australian wines are receiving increasing attention due to their high quality and distinctive flavour. Exports have grown rapidly in recent years. Fisheries products are exported mainly to East Asia and the US. The services industry, the largest segment of the economy, is the fastest growing industry. It covers construction, trade, property, finance, communications, education, tourism, business services. Tourism is the largest and fastest growing sector of the services industry. Australian scientists and researchers have been responsible for many advances in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries.

Task II. Answer the questions:

1. What are the main industries and branches of the Australian economy?
2. What is the world leading production of Australia?
3. What products does Australia supply to other countries?
4. What can you say about the services industry in Australia?

Main Cities

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world comprising of several states and territories with Canberra as its capital and Sydney as the largest city. Each of these states and territories encompass a large number of cities. The Capital Cities of Australia are:

- ADELAIDE
- BRISBANE
- CANBERRA
- DARWIN
- HOBART
- MELBOURNE

- PERTH
- SYDNEY

ADELAIDE

It is the capital of South Australia and is divided into Adelaide and North Adelaide by the Torrens River and stands on the Gulf of St Vincent.

This city of Australia was founded in 1836 and was named in Honor of Queen Adelaide, The Consort of King William IV. With a Population of over one million, the city of Adelaide has retained much of its small city charm and grace.

The city of Adelaide is surrounded by a diverse range of landscapes including the Mount Lofty Ranges, the coastal beaches and green parkland. It is a well planned city and having an area of mere one square mile, Adelaide is easily accessible and it is almost impossible for anyone to get lost.

Accommodation is easily available with a wide range of options. Whether it is in the heart of the city, or amidst the beautiful landscape in the Adelaide Hills or even by the coast, finding an ideal location is really quite simple. All this combined makes Adelaide one of the great cities of Australia and also a great holiday destination.

BRISBANE

The capital of the state of Queensland , the city of Brisbane was founded in the year 1825 and named after Sir Thomas Brisbane. It is the third largest city of Australia with a fast-growing population of 1.5 million; the city stands on the banks of River Brisbane.

Brisbane is an urban, cosmopolitan city which is both progressive and dynamic and its diversity only adds to its charm and sophistication. Constituting skyscrapers and parkland in addition to an artificial beach, Brisbane is surrounded by hills and bridges. The city is also renowned for its subtropical climate.

Most of the accommodation facilities are concentrated in the inner suburbs of Brisbane. Hostels, hotels, motels and bed breakfasts are available aplenty. Besides being a great holiday destination Brisbane makes for a great base for tourist attractions like the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast.

CANBERRA

Canberra is the capital of Australia located in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The city was planned by Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect, in the year 1912 and has a population of 310,000. Canberra is essentially the city of the government being home to the Parliament House of Australia.

Major government places include:

Government House
Old Parliament House

The National Gallery of Australia
Australian National Botanic Gardens

Canberra is also noted for its natural beauty, being surrounded by hills and Greenlan.

It is an ideal place for bushwalking, cycling and skiing. The leading tourist attractions are on the triangle constituting Commonwealth Avenue, Constitution Avenue and Kings Avenue. A wide range of accommodation is also available.

DARWIN

The capital of Northern Territory, Darwin was founded in 1869 and named after Charles Darwin. Owing to its proximity to South- East Asia, it is known as Australia's multicultural city with a population of 80,000. Darwin is said to have the most youthful population making it a lively and fun city.

The principle industries include mining and administration. One of the great attractions of Darwin is the Mindil Beach Sunset markets. The City makes for a great holiday destination with its youthful and jovial ambience and plentiful accommdation facilities.

HOBART

Hobart is the capital city of Tasmania, founded in 1803 and the smallest state capital of Australia. It stands on the estuary of the River Derwent and is known to be a rather small city with a population of 180,000.

The city offers a blend of both historical and modern features. While on the one hand there are the Georgian buildings and harbor, on the other hand there is the Wrest Point casino complex which is Australia's first casino. These contrasts lend uniqueness to the city of Hobart.

Besides offering a wide range if accommodations, the city also has many places to stay which include Battery Point , Glebe, New Town, North Hobart, Sandy Bay and Sandy Bay. All this together makes Hobart a great tourist destination.

MELBOURNE

The capital of Victoria and the second largest city of Australia, Melbourne has a population of 3.2 million people. Situated on the Northern banks of the Yarra River, Melbourne exudes a multicultural atmosphere amidst the many Victorian era buildings and beautiful parkland. Melbourne is a cosmopolitan city offering a diversity of attractions to its tourists and visitors alike. From bike riding and tennis to windsurfing and fishing, the city has it all and makes for an amazing holiday destination.

PERTH

The capital of Western Australia, Perth was founded in 1829 and is situated across the Swan River. Often referred to as the Sunniest capital, Perth has a

population of 1.3 million. The city had boomed during the Aussie Gold Rush in the 1850s.

Perth is a modern city with a number of historical tourist attractions with the most popular being The Perth Mint, which is Australia's oldest operating mint. Other attractions include a wide range of beaches like Cottesloe, Floreat, Leighton, Port, Scarborough, Swanbourne and Trigg Island.

Availability of plenty of accommodation facilities combined with all the other attractions makes Perth a great tourist destination.

SYDNEY

The capital of New South Wales and founded in 1788, Sydney is the largest and oldest City of Australia with a population of about 4 million people which is 20% of the total population of Australia.

It is a city with many Tourist attractions combined with many beaches, bay and national parks. Major attractions include:

The Sydney Harbor

The Rocks

Darling Harbour

Tourist accommodations are available aplenty which includes: Sydney apartments, Sydney bed and breakfast, Sydney hostels and Sydney hotels.

Task. Questions for discussion:

Where is Australia situated? What is its area?

What is the population of Australia?

What is the capital of Australia?

What type of economy does Australia have?

What are the main industries of Australia's economy?

Who is the head of the country?

Who is the legislative power represented by?

What are the peculiarities of the executive branch of power?

What does the judicial system include?

What international organisations is Australia a member of?

UNIT 5

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand. General Outlook

New Zealand is a country in the south-western Pacific Ocean. It comprises two large islands (the North and the South Islands) and numerous smaller islands. New Zealand is separated from Australia by the Tasman Sea. The total land area is 268,680 km². The country has extensive marine resources. The islands are mountainous and are also marked by volcanoes. The highest peak is Mount Cook.

The **capital** city is Wellington. The **population** is about 4.2 mln. New Zealand has three **official languages**: New Zealand English, the Maori language, and New Zealand Sign Language. In practice only English is widely used.

New Zealand has a developed **economy** and a high standard of living. Principal export industries are agriculture, gardening, fishing, and forestry. Tourism plays a significant role in New Zealand's economy. It contributes almost 9% to New Zealand's total GDP. The most developed industries are machinery, textile, furniture, and food industry.

New Zealand is a **constitutional monarchy** with a parliamentary democracy. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of New Zealand. The Queen's position is largely symbolic. She is represented by the Governor-General. Political power is held by the Parliament of New Zealand and the Prime Minister.

The **legislature** is represented by Parliament, which has only one chamber, the House of Representatives. Parliamentary general elections are held every three years. The leading **political parties** of the country are the Labour Party, New Zealand First, etc.

The Prime Minister is leader of Parliament as well as Head of Government. The Cabinet is the most senior policy-making body and is led by the Prime Minister.

The Governor-General has the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Ministers and to dissolve Parliament. The Governor-General also chairs the Ex-

ecutive Council. The Executive Council is a formal committee of all the Crown ministers.

New Zealand's **judiciary** includes the Supreme Court of New Zealand (the highest court); the High Court; the Court of Appeal; and subordinate courts.

New Zealand is a member of the following geopolitical organisations: APEC, East Asia Summit, the Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations.

Task. Questions for discussion:

1. What is the area of New Zealand?
2. What is the capital of New Zealand?
3. What is the population New Zealand?
4. What are the official languages of New Zealand?
5. What are the most developed industries of New Zealand?
6. Who is the head of New Zealand?
7. Who is the Governor-General and what are his/her functions?
8. What are the leading political parties of New Zealand?
9. What is the Executive Council?
10. What international organisations is New Zealand a member of?

A Brief History of New Zealand

By Tim Lambert

The Maori

The Maori arrived in New Zealand in the 10th century AD. They called the new land Aotearoa, which means Land of the Long White Cloud. The Maori brought dogs and rats. They also brought yams and kumara or sweet potatoes and gourds. The Maori also ate fern roots. There was also an abundance of seafood in New Zealand. The Maori hunted dolphins, whales and seals and they ate fish and shellfish. They also hunted large, flightless birds called moa - until they became extinct.

Maori society was tribal. Each person belonged to a family or whanau, a sub tribe or hapu and the full tribe or iwi. Warfare was common in New Zealand. The Maori built fortified settlements called pa. They fought with long wooden clubs called taiaha and short wooden clubs called patu. They also fought with short jade clubs called mere. People captured in war became slaves.

The Maori are famous for their woodcarvings. They also make pendants or tikis from whalebone. The Maori are also famous for their tattoos or moko, which were made with a bone chisel, a mallet and blue pigment.

Colonial New Zealand

The first European to sight New Zealand was Abel Tasman on 13 December 1642. Ominously Europeans fought with the Maori and the Europeans were not keen to return. However the new land was named New Zealand after a Dutch province.

Europeans left New Zealand alone until 1769 when Captain James Cook arrived in his ship *The Endeavour*. The first encounters with the Maori were violent so Cook called the place Poverty Bay and sailed away. However later, at Mercury Bay, Cook managed to befriend the local Maori. He went on to circumnavigate New Zealand and to accurately map it. Cook made two more voyages to New Zealand in 1773 and 1777. Furthermore other European explorers came, French and Spanish.

Towards the end of the 18th century sealers began to sail to New Zealand. The first group arrived on South Island in 1792. Then, at the beginning of the 19th century whalers came to New Zealand. Sailors began to cut wood from New Zealand for masts and spars and a small group of Europeans settled there. In the early 19th century some Europeans began buying land from the Maori.

Moreover there were isolated conflicts between Maori and Europeans but generally relations were peaceful. The Maori traded food and flax for European goods — including muskets. Imported muskets made Maori warfare much more bloody. The so-called musket wars were fought between 1819 and 1825. Furthermore Europeans brought diseases to New Zealand to which the Maori had no resistance. On the other hand they did bring potatoes and pigs.

Meanwhile missionaries went to New Zealand. The first was Samuel Marsden who arrived in 1814. However at first the missionaries had little success.

Then in 1817 the laws of New South Wales were extended to New Zealand. However, in reality there was little law and order among the European settlers and some of them appealed to the British government for help. So in 1833 the government sent a man named James Busby as 'official British Resident'. The British government were concerned about the way people were buying land from the Maori and they wanted it to be properly regulated. Busby's job was to unite the Maori tribes into a federation that the British could deal with. In 1838 Busby was replaced with a man named William Hobson.

At first the British government was reluctant to make New Zealand a colony. However they changed their minds when they feared the French were about to do so. In 1840 William Hobson persuaded the Maori to accept annexation by the treaty of Waitangi. The Maori accepted the sovereignty of the British crown. In return the Maori became British subjects and they were

guaranteed possession of their land. However despite the treaty the British and the Maori soon quarreled. Also in 1840 Hobson made Auckland the capital of New Zealand.

Meanwhile a man named Edward Gibbon Wakefield created a New Zealand Company and in 1839 they sent a ship called the *Tory* with settlers. They landed at Wanganui in 1840. In 1841 the company sent settlers to New Plymouth. In 1842 colonists were sent to Nelson on South Island.

Meanwhile the Maori grew disenchanted with the treaty of Waitangi and in 1844 a chief named Hone Keke cut down the British flag (symbol of British authority in New Zealand) several times. He sacked the town of Kororareka and he fought a 2-year war with the British. However he was eventually defeated.

Meanwhile more and more colonists arrived in New Zealand. Sir George Grey was governor of New Zealand from 1845 to 1853. He purchased large amounts of land from the Maori. In 1848 members of the Scottish Free Church founded Dunedin. In 1850 a group of Anglicans founded Christchurch. However the New Zealand Company closed in 1858.

In 1852 the Constitution Act divided New Zealand into 6 provinces. Each one had a provincial council. In 1856 New Zealand was granted self-government. Wellington was made the capital of New Zealand in 1865.

Meanwhile settlers brought sheep to New Zealand. It was very well suited to raising flocks of sheep and the industry flourished. At the end of the 19th century a new breed of sheep, the Corriedale was created by breeding Leicester or Lincoln rams with Marino ewes. Furthermore in the 1860s gold was discovered in New Zealand resulting in gold rushes.

The white population of New Zealand grew at a tremendous rate. By 1861 it was almost 100,000. By 1881 it was nearly 500,000. However the Maori were increasingly discontented. Some Maori in North Island appointed a king in 1858. In 1860 simmering Maori resentment broke out into war. The fighting dragged on until 1872. As a result of the war large amounts of land was confiscated from rebel tribes.

Furthermore the Maori suffered from diseases introduced to New Zealand by Europeans and their numbers declined drastically. In 1769, when Cook arrived, there were about 100,000 Maori. By 1896 their numbers had fallen to 42,000.

Many Britons migrated to New Zealand hoping for a better life and to escape conditions in Britain.

Meanwhile a new era began in 1882 when a refrigerated ship called *The Dunedin* took meat from New Zealand to Britain. Previously only wool was exported to Britain. Refrigeration allowed New Zealand's farmers to export meat as well, bringing new prosperity.

Also in the late 19th century a number of reforms were created in New Zealand. In 1877 all men were granted the vote. In 1893 women were allowed to vote. (New Zealand was the first country in the world to allow women to vote in national elections).

Meanwhile in 1877 free, compulsory education was introduced in New Zealand. In 1894 compulsory state arbitration labour disputes was introduced. In 1898 old age pensions were created.

New Zealand in the 20th Century

New Zealand was made a dominion in 1907.

Meanwhile soldiers from New Zealand fought in the Boer War of 1899-1902. Many also fought in the First World War. Some 17,000 men from New Zealand were killed, a terrible figure considering the population was only around 1 million.

Furthermore in the 1930s, like the rest of the world, New Zealand suffered from the depression. By 1933 about 14% of the workforce were unemployed. However the Labour government of 1935-1949 introduced more social reforms.

Many men from New Zealand fought in the Second World War in North Africa and against Japan and in 1947 New Zealand became completely independent from Britain. In 1951 New Zealand joined the Anzus Defence Pact.

The National Party ruled New Zealand from 1949 to 1957 but Labour were in power again from 1957 to 1960. Meanwhile in 1956 the white population of New Zealand reached about 2 million. The Maori population was about 135,000.

In the 1950s and 1960s New Zealand became an affluent society. Television began in New Zealand in 1960. The 1950s and 1960s were years of prosperity for New Zealand but that ended in the 1970s.

Meanwhile in 1975 the Treaty of Waitangi Act was passed. It formed a tribunal to examine Maori land claims.

Then in July 1984 French agents bombed the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour. The ship was preparing to sail to protest about French nuclear testing in the Pacific. A Portuguese named Fernando Pereira was killed.

Furthermore the early 1980s proved to be difficult years for New Zealand. In the early 1980s there was rapid inflation and high unemployment. A new Labour government came to power in 1984 and they deregulated the economy. They also cut back the welfare state.

In the late 20th century links with Britain weakened. Instead New Zealand sought closer links with Australia and Asia. The Closer Economic Relations Pact with Australia was signed in 1983. In the 1990s many Asians emigrated to New Zealand.

Meanwhile in 1993 the 'first past the post' electoral system was replaced with proportional representation. In 1997 Jenny Shipley became the first woman Prime Minister of New Zealand.

New Zealand in the 21st Century

Disaster struck New Zealand in February 2011. Christchurch was devastated by an earthquake, which killed 181 people and caused massive damage to buildings and infrastructure.

New Zealand is still mainly depends on agriculture for its exports. New Zealand is famous for sheep although it also has many cattle. Crops like wheat, barley, peas and apples are grown and New Zealand has many vineyards. Another important export is kiwi fruit. However an important industry in modern New Zealand is tourism. Today the population of New Zealand is 4.6 million.

Task. Guess the right answer:

1. New Zealand was the second country in the world to institute ____?
a) a public school system; b) a driving license; c) a Reserve Bank; d) an old age pension.
2. The series of battles fought between various Maori tribes during the time period 1806–1814 are known as ____?
a) The Tribal Wars; b) The Long Knife Wars; c) The Musket Wars; d) The Powder Wars.
3. Apirana Turupa Ngata was a famous Maori ____?
a) Politician; b) Soldier; c) Singer; d) Sportsman.
4. When Abel Tasman sighted New Zealand in 1642 he thought it was connected to ____?
a) South America; b) Africa; c) Europe; d) Australia.
5. The HMS Achilles took part in the Allies first naval victory of the Second World War. It was the ____?
a) Battle of Midway; b) Battle of River Plate; c) Battle of the Coral Sea; d) Battle of Yamato.
6. Between 1899 and 1902 New Zealand sent 6,500 mounted troops to assist the British efforts where ____?
a) Germany; b) South Africa; c) Spain; d) India.
7. In 1985 which US ship was refused entry to New Zealand due to its unconfirmed nuclear status ____?
a) USS Brown; b) USS Bistell; c) USS Bucknall; d) USS Buchanan.
8. The biggest industrial confrontation in New Zealand's history involved waterfront dockers in ____?
a) 1951; b) 1961; c) 1971; d) 1981.

9. In 1978 what sporting milestone was achieved for the first time ____?
a) A New Zealander broke the 100m world record; b) The All Blacks went undefeated; c) NZ beat Australia in a cricket test; d) A New Zealander ran the 4 minute mile.
10. New Zealand's last hanging was in ____?
a) 1957; b) 1967; c) 1977; d) 1987.
11. New Zealand joined the United Nations in ____?
a) 1939 as a founding member; b) 1945 as a founding member; c) 1954 as a second round country; d) 1968 as a third round country.
12. In 1960 Barry Crump published a novel portraying the humour and personalities of rural New Zealand, it was called ____?
a) A clean Fella; b) A good keen man; c) A tempest inside; d) Riding around.
13. Polynesians are thought to have first settled New Zealand in ____?
a) 600 BC; b) 800–900 AD; c) 1250–1300 AD; d) 1620–1640 AD.
14. In 1960 Barry Crump published a novel portraying the humour and personalities of rural New Zealand, it was called ____?
a) A clean Fella; b) A good keen man; c) A tempest inside; d) Riding around.

Geographical position of New Zealand

New Zealand is located in Oceania (islands in the South Pacific Ocean). It has no land borders. New Zealand's closest neighbour is Australia that is 1,600 kms to the west. New Zealand consists of two main islands, the North Island and the South Island, which are separated by Cook Strait. There are a number of smaller islands that make up New Zealand, with Stewart Island being the largest. The North Island (44,281 sq mi; 115,777 sq km) is 515 mi (829 km) long and volcanic in its south-central part. The active volcanoes include White Island in the Bay of Plenty and Ruapehu, which is the most active and last erupted in 1997. Lake Taupo in the central North Island was formed as the result of a massive eruption and is believed to have been the world's largest eruption. It happened in about 183 AD, a long time before man came to New Zealand. The North Island contains a lot of hot springs and beautiful geysers. The South Island (58,093 sq mi; 151,215 sq km) has the Southern Alps along its west coast, with Mount Cook (12,316 ft; 3754 m) the highest point. Lakes and rivers are the most striking feature of the New Zealand landscape. This is a result of the high rainfall that New Zealand experiences, particularly in the west coast of the South Island. New Zealand is 1600 km from the top of the North Island to the bottom of the South Island; similar in size to Japan, Great Britain or the US state of Colorado. The total area size is around 268,680 sq km including all the offshore islands. It has about 15,134 km of coastline.

Climate

New Zealand's climate is complex and it has a largely temperate climate. While the far north has subtropical weather during summer, and inland alpine areas of the South Island can be as cold as — 10°C in winter, most of the country lies close to the coast, which means mild temperatures, moderate rainfall, and abundant sunshine. January and February are the warmest months of the year, and July is the coldest.

Winds in New Zealand are predominantly from the West and South West, in winter, when the climate is dominated by regular depressions. In summer winds are more variable with a northerly predominance associated with the regular large anti cyclones which cover all the country. Most places in New Zealand receive over 2000 hours of sunshine a year, with the sunniest areas — Bay of Plenty, Hawke's Bay and Nelson/Marlborough — receiving over 2350 hours. New Zealand's average rainfall is high — between 640mm and 1500mm — and evenly spread throughout the year. As well as producing areas of stunning native forest, this high rainfall makes New Zealand an ideal place for farming and horticulture.

Summer

From December to February, they bring high temperatures and sunshine. Days are long and sunny, nights are mild. Summer is an excellent time for walking in the bush and a variety of other outdoor activities. New Zealand's many gorgeous beaches are ideal for swimming, sunbathing, surfing, boating, and water sports during summer.

Autumn

March to May, while temperatures are a little cooler than summer, the weather can be excellent, and it is possible to swim in some places until April. While New Zealand's native flora is evergreen, there are many introduced deciduous trees. Colorful changing leaves make autumn a scenic delight, especially in regions such as Central Otago and Hawke's Bay, which are known for their autumn splendor.

Winter

June to August bring colder weather to much of the country, and more rain to most areas in the North Island. Mountain ranges in both islands become snow-covered, providing beautiful vistas and excellent skiing. While the South Island has cooler winter temperatures, some areas of the island experience little rainfall in winter, so this is an excellent time to visit glaciers, mountains, and other areas of scenic beauty.

Spring

From September to November, New Zealand's spring weather can range from cold and frosty to warm and hot. During spring buds, blossoms, and other

new growth bursts forth throughout the country and new born lambs frolic in the fields just before dusk. If you're into white water rafting, this is the time when melting spring snow makes river water levels excitingly high!

Population

During the 2013 census in New Zealand, it was estimated that -14.90% of the population of New Zealand were Maori, -11.80% of the population were Asians (deriving from various nations in Asia), - 7.40% were of Pacific Islander origin (including from the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau, all of which are dependent states of New Zealand in the Pacific), -1.20% were individuals of Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African descent. The official population statistics says that about 4.4 million people live in New Zealand. But if we want to know how many people are currently living in New Zealand, we should check the New Zealand population clock, which is based on the estimated resident population and does not correspond to the census usually resident population count or census night population count. According to the New Zealand population clock, the population on Wednesday, 29 Jan 2014 at 08:16:07 p.m. is 4,509,428 people. New Zealand's population is estimated to increase by one person every 7 minutes and 42 seconds. New Zealand is a country with a very low population density, with 17 people per square km and it was in position 31th in our ranking of density population in 2012. The female population is greater, with 2,255,727 women, representing 50.88% of the total, compared to 2,177,373 or 49.11% men. More people live in the North Island than the South, and far more live in the cities than in the country. Half of the population is concentrated in just four cities: Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch. Auckland, the largest city, is home to many people from the Pacific and Asia who have settled in the past 50 years.

Task. Answer the questions:

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What kind of climate is there in New Zealand?
3. What is the area of the country and the number of people living here?
4. What is the capital city of the country?
5. Why is New Zealand a constitutional monarchy?
6. Speak about economy of New Zealand.

New Zealand's Main Cities

People (85 per cent) of New Zealand live in the cities and towns. Early in the twentieth century the four cities Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin shared leadership.

The largest city of New Zealand is Auckland. It is a modern city and the industrial and commercial port of the country. More than one million people live there. Twenty per cent of the population is Maori and Polynesian. The city was established in 1840 as the capital of the British colonial government. It was officially made a city in 1871. The city has an art gallery, zoological gardens, the Auckland War Memorial Museum with its outstanding Maori collection, and the University of Auckland, which was founded in 1882. There are forest, farms, beaches, thermal pools and geysers near Auckland. Auckland remained the capital until it was replaced by Wellington.

Wellington is the second largest city and a main port. It is situated on the southern coast of North Island. The population of the city is about 200,000 people. It is the seat of the government and a large administrative centre. It is a transport link between the islands. It was settled by the group of British immigrants in 1840. They called it Nicholson after the captain of their ship. Wellington is the third capital of New Zealand: the first capital was Russel, then — Auckland, and in 1865 Wellington became the capital of the country. The most striking features of the city are its winds and constant danger of earthquakes. Its nickname is 'the windy city', because it is situated on the crossroads of the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea. Several high office buildings were specially constructed to withstand earthquake shocks. In general Wellington is a city of two- and three-storeyed houses.

It is a commercial and cultural centre of the country. The Victoria University of Wellington and Wellington Teachers Training College are located in the city. The Alexander Turnbull Library is famous for its collection of New Zealand materials. Wellington is the home of the New Zealand Orchestra. There is the National Art Gallery in the city.

Christchurch is the largest city of South Island. It is the main commercial and industrial city of the island. It is a marketing centre for the agricultural products. There are industrial plants and factories for the production of machinery, rubber tyres, electric goods and shoes. The population of the city is 300,000 people.

The heart of the city is Cathedral Square, where one can see the Anglican Cathedral. There is the University of Canterbury, Canterbury Museum, McDougall Art Gallery, botanical gardens and the fields of Hagley Park in the city.

Dunedin is located on South Island. It is the second largest city of South Island. The city was founded in 1848 by Scottish Presbyterians as a Scottish free church settlement. It was called Dunedin for the Gaelic word for Edinburgh and still conveys Scottish values. It is often called 'Edinburgh of the South'. Its population is 116,524 people. This region is rich in gold, timber and farming potential.

Task. Answer the questions:

1. When did the British colony of New Zealand become an independent dominion?
2. What does New Zealand consist of?
3. What is the total territory of the country?
4. What is the climate like in New Zealand?
5. What is the predominate landscape of the country?
6. What is the population of New Zealand?
7. When do people celebrate Independence Day in New Zealand?
8. What is the government type of the country?
9. What is the legal system based on?
10. Who is considered to be the chief of the state since 6 February 1952?
11. How did economic restructuring influence New Zealand's economy?
12. What is New Zealand heavily dependent on?
13. What are the main industries of the state?
14. What is New Zealand's currency?
15. Is New Zealand a peninsular country?
16. Who are considered to be native people of New Zealand?
17. What is another name for New Zealand used by the Maori?
18. When did the Maoris appear on the islands?
19. What are the biggest cities of New Zealand?
20. What is the capital of the country?
21. What is the highest mountain of the country?
22. Who discovered New Zealand?
23. Where can you see high waterfalls, mountains, called Alps, lakes, glaciers and fiords?
24. What is the climate of New Zealand?
25. Is the climate of New Zealand as hot as that of Australia?

UNIT 6

SOUTH AFRICA

A Brief History of South Africa

By Tim Lambert

Early South Africa

Over a hundred thousand years ago people in what is now South Africa lived by hunting animals and gathering plants. They used stone tools. Then about 2,000 years ago people in the west learned to herd sheep and cattle. About 200 AD people mixed farming (growing crops as well as raising livestock) and iron tools were introduced into the east of South Africa.

At the end of the 15th Century the Portuguese sailed past the Cape of Good Hope. However it was not until 1652 that the Europeans founded a colony in South Africa. In 1652 the Dutch, led by Jan van Riebeeck founded a base where ships travelling to the Far East could be supplied. From 1658 the Dutch imported slaves into South Africa. Meanwhile, at first the Europeans traded with the native people but they soon fell out. In 1658 they fought their first war, the first of many.

Gradually the Dutch colony in South Africa expanded and from 1688 French Huguenots (Protestants) arrived fleeing religious persecution. Slowly the native people were driven from their land and in 1713 many died in a smallpox epidemic.

British South Africa

In 1795 the British captured Cape Colony (South Africa). They handed it back to the Dutch in 1803 but took it again in 1806. In 1814 a treaty confirmed British ownership of Cape Colony. In 1812 the British founded Grahamstown and in 1820 4,000 Britons were granted land by the Great Fish River.

The Boers (Dutch settlers) in South Africa resented British rule. When slavery was abolished in 1834 they were antagonized still more. Finally the Boers began a mass migration away from the British called the Great Trek. In 1838 the Boers fought and defeated the Zulus at the battle of Blood River.

Eventually the Boers founded two republics away from the British, Orange Free State and Transvaal. In the 1850s the British recognized the two Boer republics.

However the situation changed in 1867 when diamonds were found in Northern Cape. In 1871 diamonds were also found at Kimberley. Gold was discovered at Gaueng in 1886.

Meanwhile in 1879 the British fought the Zulus in South Africa. The British were badly defeated by the Zulus at the Isandhlwana but they went on to win the war.

Increasingly the British were keen to bring all of South Africa, including the Boer republics under their control. In 1884 Lesotho became a British protectorate. In 1894 the Kingdom of Swaziland became a protectorate.

Meanwhile British settlers had moved into the Transvaal Republic. The Boers called them Uitlanders (foreigners). Cecil Rhodes was Prime Minister of British South Africa from 1890 to 1895 and in 1895 he plotted a rebellion by Uitlanders in the Transvaal, which would be supported by a force from South Africa led by Leander Starr Jameson. The aim was to overthrow the government of Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal. However the Jameson Raid of January 1896 was defeated by the Boers and Jameson himself was captured. The two Boer republics formed an alliance and hostility between them and the British grew.

Finally in October 1899 war began in South Africa between the Boers and the British. At first the Boers were successful but in 1900 more British troops arrived and the Boers were pushed back. The Boers then turned to guerrilla warfare. However Kitchener, the British commander began herding Boer women and children into concentration camps where more than 20,000 of them died of disease.

20th Century South Africa

The Boers finally surrendered in 1902 and the British annexed the Boer republics. In 1910 a United South Africa was given a constitution. It became known as the Union of South Africa.

From the start black people were very much second-class citizens in South Africa. Most lived in tribal reserves and laws of 1913 and 1936 prevented them owning land outside certain areas. Most blacks were not allowed to vote. In 1912 black South Africans founded the South African National Congress (later the ANC) but at first they achieved little.

In 1914 South Africa joined the First World War against Germany. That year there was a rebellion by the Boers, which was crushed. In 1918 Afrikaners (descendants of Dutch settlers) founded a secret organisation called the Broederbond (brotherhood).

In 1939 South Africa joined the Second World War against Germany. However some Afrikaners opposed this decision.

In 1948 the National Party came to power in South Africa. The party introduced a strict policy of apartheid (separateness). Whites and blacks were already segregated to a large degree. New laws made segregation much stricter.

However in 1955 organisations representing black people, white people, coloureds and Indians formed the Congress Alliance. In 1955 they adopted the Freedom Charter. Yet divisions soon occurred. In 1958 some black South Africans broke away from the ANC and they formed the pan Africanist Congress or PAC. They were led by Robert Sobukwe.

In 1960 both the ANC and the PAC planned demonstrations against the pass laws, which restricted the movements of black people. On 21 March 1960 Sobukwe led thousands of people in a demonstration. In Sharpeville the police fired at them killing 69. The government banned the ANC and the PAC. And in 1963 Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Meanwhile in 1961 South Africa left the Commonwealth and became a republic.

In 1966 Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated but otherwise South Africa was quiet until 1976, although naturally black resentment continued to simmer below the surface.

Rioting began in Soweto on 16 June 1976. The riots spread and they continued into 1977. In 1978 P W Botha became prime minister. He was determined to continue apartheid and in 1983 he introduced a new constitution with a tri-cameral parliament, with houses for whites, coloureds and Indians (with no representation for blacks). However the new constitution pleased nobody. Meanwhile other countries were increasingly imposing economic sanctions on South Africa and inside the country resistance to apartheid grew. In 1989 Botha was forced from office. He was replaced by Willem de Klerk who in 1990 pledged to end apartheid. He also released Nelson Mandela. De Klerk introduced a new constitution with rights for all. The first democratic elections were held in April 1994 and in May 1994 Nelson Mandela was elected president. He retired in 1999.

21st Century South Africa

In the early 21st century the economy of South Africa grew but recently it has slowed. South Africa suffers from high unemployment. The country also suffers from widespread poverty. However tourism in South Africa is an important industry. South Africa is also rich in minerals. Today the population of South Africa is 53 million.

Task I. Answer the questions:

1. When did the Portuguese sailed past the Cape of Good Hope?
2. When was the first war in South Africa?

3. When did a treaty confirm British ownership of Cape Colony?
4. Who were the Boers?
5. What was called the Great Trek?
6. Were the British keen to bring all of South Africa, including the Boer republics under their control?
7. Who was Prime Minister of British South Africa from 1890 to 1895?
8. When did the war begin between the Boers and the British in South Africa?
9. When was the United South Africa given a constitution?
10. Who were Afrikaners ?

Task II. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements.

1. The British settlers were defeated in a war at the beginning of the 20th century.
2. Before Nelson Mandela went to prison he was the first black president of South Africa.
3. The British settlers of South Africa are called Afrikaaners.
4. South Africa has three capital cities.
5. Johannesburg was founded as the first diamond-mining town.
6. One of the biggest problems that South Africa faces today is population control.
7. South Africa is the world's biggest gold producer.
8. In the 17th and 18th centuries there was much fighting between black tribes and Dutch settlers.
9. In the last decades AIDS has become a major problem in South Africa.
10. The southern part of the country is sparsely populated because it is too dry.
11. Until the 1990s South Africa was governed by Whites.
12. Most of the blacks are still poor and have no jobs.

South Africa's Geography

South Africa occupies the southern tip of Africa, its long coastline stretching more than 2 500km from the desert border with Namibia on the Atlantic coast, southwards around the tip of Africa, then north to the border with subtropical Mozambique on the Indian Ocean.

The low-lying coastal zone is narrow for much of that distance, soon giving way to a mountainous escarpment that separates it from the high inland plateau. In some places, notably the province of KwaZulu-Natal in the east, a greater distance separates the coast from the escarpment.

Size and provinces. South Africa is a medium-sized country, with a total land area of slightly more than 1.2-million square kilometres, making it roughly the same size as Niger, Angola, Mali, and Colombia. It is one-eighth the size of the US, twice the size of France, and over three times the size of Germany. South Africa measures about 1 600km from north to south, and roughly the same from east to west.

The country has nine provinces, which vary considerably in size. The smallest is tiny and crowded Gauteng, a highly urbanised region, and the largest the vast, arid and empty Northern Cape, which takes up almost a third of South Africa's total land area.

Going from west to east, South Africa shares long northern borders with Namibia and Botswana, touches Zimbabwe, has a strip of border with Mozambique, and finally curves in around Swaziland before rejoining Mozambique's southern border. In the interior, nestled in the curve of the bean-shaped Free State, is the small mountainous country of Lesotho, completely surrounded by South African territory.

Although the country is classified as semi-arid, South Africa has considerable variation in climate as well as topography. The great inland Karoo plateau, where rocky hills and mountains rise from sparsely populated scrubland, is very dry, and gets more so as it shades in the north-west towards the Kalahari Desert. Extremely hot in summer, it can be icy in winter.

In contrast, the eastern coastline is lush and well-watered, a stranger to frost. The southern coast, part of which is known as the Garden Route, is rather less tropical but also green, as is the Cape of Good Hope — the latter especially in winter. This south-western corner of the country has a Mediterranean climate, with wet winters and hot, dry summers. Its most famous climatic characteristic is its wind, which blows intermittently virtually all year round, either from the south-east or the north-west.

The eastern section of the Karoo does not extend as far north as the western part, giving way to the flat landscape of the Free State, which though still semi-arid receives somewhat more rain. North of the Vaal River, the Highveld is better watered, and saved by its altitude (Johannesburg lies at 1 740m; its average annual rainfall is 760mm) from subtropical extremes of heat. Winters are cold, though snow is rare. Further north and to the east, especially where a drop in altitude beyond the escarpment gives the Lowveld its name, temperatures rise: the Tropic of Capricorn slices through the extreme north. This is also where one finds the typical South African bushveld.

Those looking for an opportunity to ski in winter head for the high Drakensberg mountains that form South Africa's eastern escarpment. But one of the coldest places in the country is Sutherland, in the western Roggeveld Mountains. There, midwinter temperatures get as low as -15°C .

The deep interior provides the hottest temperatures. According to the South African Weather Service, the highest temperature recorded in South Africa was in Dunbrody, in the Sunday River Valley in the Eastern Cape: 50°C on 3 November 1918. The hottest place in South Africa is Letaba (Limpopo Province) with a mean annual temperature of 23.3°C and an average annual maximum temperature of 35°C.

The coldest temperature ever recorded in South Africa was on 28 June 1996 at Buffelsfontein, near Molteno in the Eastern Cape: -18.6°C. In fact, Buffelsfontein is the coldest place in South Africa, with a mean annual temperature of 11.3°C and an average annual minimum temperature of 2.8°C.

By far South Africa's biggest neighbour is the ocean – or two oceans, which meet at the southwestern corner. Its territory includes Marion and Prince Edward Islands, nearly 2 000km from Cape Town in the Atlantic Ocean.

The cold Benguela current sweeps up from the Antarctic along the Atlantic coast, laden with plankton and providing rich fishing grounds. The east coast has the north-to- south Mozambique-Agulhas current to thank for its warm waters.

These two currents have a major effect on the country's climate, the ready evaporation of the eastern seas providing generous rainfall while the Benguela current retains its moisture to cause desert conditions in the west.

Several small rivers run into the sea along the coastline, but none are navigable and none provide useful natural harbours. The coastline itself, being fairly smooth, provides only one good natural harbour, at Saldanha Bay north of Cape Town. A lack of fresh water prevented major development here.

Nevertheless, busy harbours exist at Richards Bay and Durban in KwaZulu-Natal, East London and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, and Mossel Bay and Cape Town in the Western Cape. The newest commercial port, the Port of Ngqura, is off the coast from Port Elizabeth and has the deepest container terminal in sub-Saharan Africa.

There are only two major rivers in South Africa: the Limpopo, a stretch of which is shared with Zimbabwe; and the Orange (with its tributary, the Vaal), which runs with a variable flow across the central landscape from east to west, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean at the Namibian border.

In so dry a country, dams and irrigation are important. The largest dam is the Gariep on the Orange River.

Task. Guess the right answer.

1. Not very many people live in the north and west of South Africa because ____.

a) *it is too dry; b) there are high mountains near the Atlantic; c) big cities were never founded there.*

2. In the 20th century the white government passed laws ____.

a) *to keep black and white people apart; b) to give blacks the same rights as others; c) to make blacks South African citizens.*

3. 80% of the population are ____.

a) *Blacks; b) Whites; c) Asians.*

4. The government gets together in ____.

a) *Cape Town; b) Pretoria; c) Johannesburg.*

5. The first black President of South Africa was ____.

a) *Desmond Tutu; b) Nelson Mandela; c) Frederik de Klerk.*

6. The first European to reach the Cape of Good Hope was ____.

a) *a Portuguese; b) a Frenchman; c) an Englishman.*

7. After the end of Apartheid ____.

a) *whites still controlled the economy; b) whites handed over industries and factories to the blacks; c) whites moved to other countries to set up new industries.*

8. The southern part of the country has a climate that is good for ____.

a) *wine production; b) raising animals; c) dairy products.*

9. When the British took over the colony the Dutch settlers moved ____.

a) *to the northern part of the country; b) back to Holland; c) to the eastern coast.*

10. Most of the country lies ____.

a) *on a plateau; b) between high mountain ranges; c) on low plains.*

11. A country that is completely surrounded by South Africa is ____.

a) *Lesotho; b) Botswana; c) Swaziland.*

12. Johannesburg is the centre of ____.

a) *the gold mining industry; b) trade to and from Europe; c) tourism.*

Main Cities

South Africa is a vast country situated on the southern tip of the African continent having two capital cities-Cape Town, the legislative capital and Pretoria, the executive capital. This beautiful country is distinguished for its diversity and unique charm which attracts visitors from all over the globe. The major cities of South Africa offer all the conveniences of a modern metropolitan city. World class five star hotels, great dining, shopping and exotic cuisines combined with an intoxicating ambiance make the cities of South Africa a visitor's delight. The leading cities of South Africa are:

- Cape Town
- Pretoria

- Johannesburg
- Durban

Cape Town

Cape Town is the oldest city and the legislative capital of South Africa with a cultural heritage spanning over 300 years. The city is positioned along the coastline, with the Table Mountain forming a spectacular backdrop. Lying in the heart of the city is the National park.

The city has a blend of historical and cosmopolitan charm. Alongside the graceful Georgian town houses and Cape Dutch homesteads, there are state of the art restaurants, shopping malls, smart hotels and surrounding winelands. The sights, sounds and tastes that the city offers can only leave the visitors asking for more. Main Cape Town attractions include:

- Table Mountain
- V&A Waterfront
- Cape Point.

There is a host of activities one can enjoy in Cape Town. From climbing the Table Mountain to surfing, diving, mountain biking and sandboarding, the fun is endless.

Pretoria

Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa and is known as the city of Jacarandas-the purple blossom-bedecked trees lining the city thoroughfares. The city has an interesting history along with several old buildings. Some of the significant old architectural splendors include:

- The Transvaal Museum
- Cultural History Museum
- Smuts Museum
- Voortrekker Monument

Some of the interesting activities besides visiting the historical monuments in Pretoria are skydiving, horse trailing or mountain biking among others.

Johannesburg

Johannesburg is the commercial metropolis and a major international gateway to South Africa. The city possesses all the characteristics of a typical metropolitan city bursting with energy. It's a fast paced city where people are super busy doing business, dining out, partying, going to the gym, attending exhibitions or catching up on the latest movie.

A sense of affluence is exuded in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg with its shopping malls, restaurants, coffee shops and an assortment of delectable cuisines. Majority of businesses and the head offices of big corporations have shifted base to the northern suburbs and to Midrand, the commercial hub.

Some of the historical splendors of this city are:

- Museum Africa
- City Art Gallery

Tourist activities in Johannesburg include an escorted tour of Soweto, a visit to Gold Reef City or even golfing.

Durban

Durban is the beach city of South Africa and the busiest port of the African continent. High rise offices overlook the Indian Ocean. Busy executives discard their business suits and get into beach gear during lunch hour to take a quick jog along the beach. Beach activities in Durban include surfing, diving and sea kayaking.

The Durban beachfront offers a cultural experience with a difference. Holidaying families, sari clad Indian ladies, young girls in beachwear and surfer brats, together form a picture of a heterogeneous whole. Due to the huge Indian population, there is a distinct eastern influence in Durban. The Indian market on Warwick Street is particularly a great place to shop.

Durban has some beautiful parks like the Durban Botanical Gardens, a Japanese Garden and the Jamieson Rose Gardens.

Port Elizabeth

Port Elizabeth is known for its amazing weather and picturesque beaches. The King Beach in particular is vibrant and beautiful. Several ancient buildings represent the city's historical past. Port Elizabeth is also an important industrial center.

The Boardwalk offers the best shopping experience along with great restaurants, coffee shops and a casino as well.

Task. Translate in writing.

Why Does South Africa Have Three Capitals?

If you are even briefly aware of South Africa, then you know that the country has struggled politically and culturally for many years. Apartheid is only one of the many issues the country faced since the 20th century.

In 1910, when the Union of South Africa was formed, there was a great dispute about the location of the new country's capital city. A compromise was reached to spread a balance of power throughout the country and this led to the current capital cities.

There is logic behind choosing these three cities:

- Both Bloemfontein and Pretoria were capital cities of one of the traditional Boer provinces prior to the Union of South Africa. Bloemfontein was the capital of the Orange Free State (now Free State) and Pretoria was the

capital of Transvaal. There were four traditional provinces in total; Natal and Cape of Good Hope were the other two.

- Bloemfontein is located in the center of South Africa, so it is logical to place the judicial branch of government in this location.

- Pretoria had long been the home to foreign embassies and governmental departments. Its location near the country's largest city of Johannesburg also makes it a convenient location.

- Cape Town had been host to a parliament since colonial days.

PART II. ACROSS CULTURES

UNIT 1

GREETING CUSTOMS

Task I. Many people are interested in greeting customs, probably because they are so important. The ability to greet people is a special art. This tradition is not similar in different countries. Read these cultural notes and be ready to discuss the peculiarities of greetings around the world.

England

A handshake is standard for business occasions and when visiting a home. Women do not necessarily shake hands.

A woman may extend her hand; men should wait for women to do so.

When introduced, say “How do you do?” instead of “Nice to meet you.” The question is rhetorical.

English are friendly and easy to get to know. It is acceptable for visitors to introduce themselves in social situations.

It is the custom to shake hands at the beginning and end of a meeting. Women don’t usually shake hands with one another, but will often give a kiss on the cheek in greeting.

Canada

The standard greeting is a smile, often accompanied by a nod wave, and/or verbal greeting.

Among Canadians of British descent, the handshake tends to be firm, and a weak handshake may be taken as a sign of weakness. Men usually wait for women to offer their hand before shaking.

French Canadians also have a fairly firm handshake. And they shake hands more often: upon greetings, introductions and departure.

Good friends and family members sometimes embrace, especially among the French. A kissing of cheeks may occur as well. Note that French do not finish an embrace with a pat or two on the back, as many U.S. citizens do.

France

Always shake hands when being introduced or when meeting someone as well as when leaving. In general a woman offers her hand first. French handshakes are not as firm as in the United States.

In social settings, with friends, expect touching cheeks and kissing the air.

Germany

While customs vary in different regions of Germany, the general rule is to shake hands both upon meeting and upon departing.

When several people are being introduced take turns shaking hands. It is impolite to reach over someone else's handshake.

Never keep your left hand in your pocket while shaking hands with your right.

In most regions of Germany, men stand when women enter a room. Indeed, as long as a woman remains standing any man talking to her will probably remain standing as well.

In formal social situations, older German men may kiss the hand of a woman in greeting. However, this is rare, and foreigners are not expected to kiss hands.

United States of America

The standard greeting is a smile, often accompanied by a nod wave and/or verbal greeting.

In business situations, the handshake is used. It is very firm. Weak handshakes are taken as a sign of weakness. Men usually wait for women to offer their hand before shaking.

Good friends and family members usually embrace, finishing the embrace with a pat or two on the back.

In casual situations a smile and a verbal greeting is adequate.

If you see in acquaintance at a distance, a wave is appropriate.

The greeting "How are you?" is not an inquiry about you health. The best response is a short one, such as "Fine, thanks".

Task II. In your groups, answer the following questions:

What is common in greetings for all the countries mentioned?

What do you think is in common with Russian greeting customs?

What is almost never used in Russia (as an old fashioned tradition)?

What was the most interesting information you have learned from these texts?

Task III. Develop this idea: "If all people have so much in common they can do a lot of good for each other..."

UNIT 2

ENTERTAINING CUSTOMS

Task I. There are many different ways of entertaining guests less formally than at a dinner party. You may choose to give a drinks party, a buffet lunch or a dancing party. These occasions will require considerable forward planning, particularly if you are expecting a large number of guests. Read about different entertaining customs around the world and be ready to discuss them in your group.

United States of America

On weekends many people enjoy “brunch”, a combination of lunch and breakfast beginning anywhere from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Business meetings can be held over brunch.

When eating out, the cost can be shared with friends. This is called “splitting the bill”, “getting separate checks”, or “going Dutch”.

If you invite a U.S. counterpart out socially, you must make it clear whether you wish to pay.

Before going to visit a friend, you must call ahead.

U. S. co-workers or friends will probably enjoy learning a toast from your country.

Many foods are eaten with the hands; take your lead from others, or if you are uncomfortable, do as you like.

It is not considered rude to eat while walking; many people also eat in their cars even while driving.

Canada

Most entertaining is done in public establishments, such as restaurants or night clubs. (Contrary to popular belief, most Canadian cities do have an active nightlife).

Invitations to dine at a Canadian home are relatively infrequent except in the western provinces, where outdoor barbecues have become popular.

Australia

Australians do not make unannounced visits; always call ahead.

Australians don't invite strangers into their homes right away. They take their time getting to know someone before an invitation is made. Barbecues are favorite reason for gathering.

Good conversation topics are sport, and sightseeing. Politics and religion are taken very seriously, so expect some strong opinions if you discuss these topics.

Remember that Australians respect people with opinions, even if those opinions conflict with their own. Arguments are considered entertaining, so do not be shy about exposing any truly held beliefs.

England

When inviting the English out, it is best to include people of the same background and professional level in the invitation.

The English still respect the tradition of men holding doors open for women and rising when women enter the room.

To call the waiter over, simply raise your hand.

If you are the guest, you must initiate your departure, as your hosts will not indicate that they wish the evening to come to an end

Don't invite a business associate out until you know him/her fairly well.

If you smoke, always offer the cigarettes around to others before taking one for yourself.

Germany

Be on time to social events. Drinks are served before the meals but usually with appetizers. The meal itself will start soon after.

Germans do not often entertain business associates in their homes. If you are invited to a home, consider it a great honor.

If you smoke, always offer before lighting up.

France

The French have a great appreciation for good conversationalist.

Respect privacy. The French close doors behind them; you should do the same. Knock and wait before entering.

Whoever initiates the meal or drink is expected to pay.

Business can be conducted during any meal, but lunch is best.

Lunch can last two hours. Dinner is late (8-9 p. m.).

Wine is customary with meals. If you don't want any, turn your glass upside down before the meal.

Don't drink hard liquor before meals or smoke between courses. The French believe this deadens the taste buds.

Task II. In your groups, answer the following questions:

Which customs are the closest/distant to your country ones?

What custom do you like the most?

Why do you think Russian people almost never share the cost of dinner with friends?

What customs/things haven't you thought about before reading these texts?

Task III. Make up a list of Russian entertaining customs. Try to explain your foreign guest the most typical ones.

UNIT 3

HOLIDAYS AROUND THE WORLD

Task I. Here are some descriptions of different holidays around the world. Work in groups. Read the description carefully. When you have finished, close your book and tell the other members of your group everything you can remember about your holiday.

Polish Christmas Eve (Wigilia)

Christmas Eve is celebrated on December 24, the night before Christmas Day. In Poland, Wigilia is the biggest family celebration of the year. On this evening, the whole family sits down to a wonderful meal of twelve different courses (usually without any meat). The meal should traditionally start when the first star has appeared in the sky. An extra place is set at the table for an unexpected guest. This is the time for breaking bread (oplatek). This bread is a thin white wafer which is passed around the table and broken and shared with each member of the family. Everyone wishes everyone else good luck and happiness.

Children look for presents under the Christmas tree: sometimes, these are handed out by Santa Claus (usually a member of the family dressed up). At midnight the whole family goes to church for a special Christmas mass (Pasterka), and the streets are full of families crunching through the snow to attend the candlelit service.

Dewali — Festival of Lights in India

Dewali is as important to Hindus as Christmas is to Christians. It is celebrated in October or November (at the end of the lunar year), and the festival lasts for five days. The word Dewali means a row or cluster of lights, and the festival is illuminated by lamps, fireworks, and bonfires. In Hindu philosophy, darkness is compared to ignorance, and lighting the lamp represents losing ignorance and gaining knowledge.

Some families clean and whitewash their houses and draw elaborate designs on their floors with colored powder to welcome Lakshmi, the Hindu

goddess of wealth and prosperity. Then they set up rows of little clay lamps in courtyards, in windows, and on roofs. It is thought that Lakshmi will not bless a home that isn't lit up to greet her.

On Dewali Day the whole family wakes up early and wears new clothes and jewels.

After prayers there is a splendid breakfast, and people go from house to house to exchange gifts and sweets. It is a day to forget anger and hatred.

Japanese New Year (Oshogatsu)

Streets, houses, cars, and doorways are decorated with pine and bamboo and rope decorated with paper. For weeks before New Year's Day, people clean their houses and buy new clothes for their children. At New Year people send each other cards and exchange gifts, children receive gifts of money, and everyone pays off all their debts.

On New Year's Eve, people wearing beautiful kimonos fill the streets as they go to visit shrines. At midnight you can hear the great bells of the Buddhist temples as they are struck 108 times. There are 108 human sins in Buddhist belief, and by sounding the bell, all the sins of the old year are driven away.

On New Year's Day people get up early to greet the first sunrise of the new year. If you see the first sunrise over the ocean it is said to bring good health. They drink sweet rice wine (sake) and eat special New Year foods, such as mochi, which are sweet, round, chewy rice cakes, and other foods representing good luck, good health, and prosperity.

Halloween (Great Britain and the US)

Halloween is celebrated on October 31. It goes back to an ancient pagan Celtic festival. It was a time when people believed that the spirits of the dead wandered the earth. Irish settlers brought their Halloween customs to America in the 1840s. Halloween is also widely celebrated in Britain.

Children go from house to house in costumes on Halloween night. They call out, "Trick or Treat?" when you answer the door. If they don't receive a treat — usually candy or some money — the children play a trick on the house, like marking the windows with soap or throwing flour on the doorstep.

People make lanterns out of hollowed-out pumpkins with candies inside. These are called "jack-o-lanterns" and are placed by doors and windows to keep evil spirits away. People also decorate their houses with pictures of ghosts and witches.

Task II. In your groups, answer the following questions:

What do these holidays have in common?

Which holidays are similar?

Which holidays are family oriented?

Which holidays are religious?

Which holiday might be dangerous?

Which holiday do you think is the most enjoyable? Why?

How important is it to celebrate old traditions?

Task III. Think of a holiday in your country. First, make a few notes about its history and the special food and traditions connected with it. Be ready to talk about it to your group. The other members of your group will help you by asking questions.

UNIT 4

NEGOTIATING ACROSS CULTURES

Task I. Negotiating with people from countries with different cultures can be difficult. What is normal practice in one country might not be polite behavior in another, read the excerpts from some negotiations below. Discuss which ones you think were successful and which ones were not.

A Swede felt that a Spaniard was being aggressive and threatening during a negotiation about the cost of renting office space in Madrid. When he was asked why he felt this, he said it was because the Spaniard kept staring at him and making him feel uncomfortable. The Spaniard, on the other hand, felt that the Swede was not really interested in what he was proposing.

Some German businessmen left the negotiations early when they went to discuss a new contract in Saudi Arabia. They complained that the Saudis didn't seem to want to negotiate. They said they seemed more interested in lunch and dinner than in discussing business. In fact, the Germans felt the Saudis were trying to avoid direct talks.

A group of British financiers went to China to look for suitable investment opportunities. Their goal was short-term profit, and they did not make any offers for longer-term investment. The Chinese found it difficult to make any decisions.

A team from the United States went to China to negotiate a contract. The leader of the team did most of the talking and always spoke first to the man who he had been introduced to first. The negotiations were held in English, but everyone on the American team was able to speak to their Chinese counterparts in Chinese over lunch beforehand.

Some Canadian negotiators felt their Italian counterparts were not interested in making a deal. The Italians arrived a quarter of an hour late, and the Canadians felt the meeting went on too long.

A French company invited some Indonesians to France in January one year to discuss a contract. The French booked lunch and dinner at expensive restaurants during the two days of negotiations and were offended when the Indonesians did not want any lunch. The French also felt the Indonesians lacked energy and enthusiasm. It was a stressful time for everyone.

A small team of Germans held talks in Berlin with a representative from their new American parent company. Although the Germans spoke good English, both sides felt uncomfortable with each other.

A team of Australians negotiating in English in Japan thought they were doing really well. Their Japanese counterparts nodded a lot, said “yes” often, and seemed to agree to all the proposals.

Things did not start well when representatives from a Brazilian company sat down to negotiate a sales contract with an Indian company. The Indian negotiators later complained that the Brazilians made them feel threatened and overpowered.

Teams of negotiators sent by one company from Sweden usually consisted of over 50% women. However, the same company only sent men to negotiate with a client in Dubai.

A small company from a town in the UK sent some representatives on their first trip to the United States to negotiate a new sales contract. When they returned to the UK, the representatives complained that the Americans didn’t listen to them, frequently interrupted, and were generally fairly aggressive.

Task II. Now look at the information below. It explains why some of the negotiations were unsuccessful. Can you find the reason why each one failed?

In China, the most important person is usually introduced first.

It is acceptable to be a few minutes late for an appointment in Italy. In Italy this is not usually interpreted as a lack of interest or commitment.

People from Asian countries often look away. It is often considered rude to hold eye contact for too long.

British and American people often cannot speak the language of a country they are visiting. On the other hand, many people whose first language is not English can speak at least a little English.

The length of time for eye contact can be three times longer in Spain than in Sweden.

Sometimes there may be resentment at having to use the other person’s language.

In some countries in the Middle East it is important to get to know people and establish a good relationship before negotiating or doing business. Discussing business over dinner is not normal.

Many Japanese people would feel it is very rude to ask others to repeat themselves. Even if they do not understand something, Japanese people may nod their heads.

Most nationalities respond well to others speaking to them their language.

Personal space (the acceptable distance between you and another person) varies from country to country. It can range from 60 centimeters in parts of India to just 20 centimeters in some countries in South America.

Some speakers of other languages have intonation patterns which can sound very flat, or even fairly rude, to a native English speaker. The native speaker may think the other person is being too direct, or is bored and uninterested.

Muslim cultures observe a religious festival called Ramadan. During this time they do not eat or drink in daylight hours. This can make someone seem tired.

In some Arab countries women would not be allowed at the negotiating table.

British speakers of English make and expect to hear longer pauses during conversation than Americans. This small difference in the accepted length of pauses can make some British people think that Americans talk too much and interrupt too often. This is considered rude or arrogant behavior.

When a Japanese person says “Yes,” it usually means “I understand,” not “I agree.”

In general, Canadians value punctuality. They would not arrive at an important meeting late.

In China, it is often necessary to make long-term commitments and expect to wait a year or more for decisions or results.

Task III. Think of the peculiarities of the people of different cultures in your country. First, make a few notes about them. Be ready to talk about them to your group. The other members of your group will help you by asking questions.

UNIT 5

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

Task I. In Britain and North America, acupuncture is considered “alternative medicine”, a trendy approach to healing. In China, however, acupuncture is far from alternative. In fact, for the Chinese, nothing could be more traditional than acupuncture. Read the text about acupuncture carefully and be ready to discuss some questions of it in your group.

Acupuncture is one of many approaches used in Chinese medicine, and it is part of a 2,000-year-old tradition that differs greatly from conventional Western medicine. According to Western medicine, we are constantly being attacked by germs, and Western doctors wage war against these tiny enemies. Chinese medicine, on the other hand, focuses on the balance of two kinds of energy called yin and yang. According to Chinese tradition, different people have different levels of yin and yang. When the energies of yin and yang are in balance, we are healthy; when the energies are out of balance, we become ill. A Chinese medical practitioner's job is to restore the balance of energies. This is done with a combination of diet, acupuncture, and herbal medicine.

When a patient goes to a doctor of Chinese medicine, the doctor often spends about twenty minutes taking the patient's pulse. The doctor also looks carefully at the patient's tongue and listens carefully to the patient's breathing. They perform few of the laboratory tests that are common in Western medicine. Many Western doctors have been skeptical about acupuncture and other Chinese approaches for some time. It is difficult for Western doctors to accept the idea of yin and yang; it is too different from the scientific traditions of Western medicine. But many people in the West are not worried about why Chinese medicine works. Chinese medicine has successfully treated a variety of health problems, including back pain, headaches, arthritis, and addiction. When people feel better, they don't always need to know the reason for their good health.

Task II. Discuss the following questions:

Have you ever tried acupuncture or other kinds of Chinese medicine? If so, were you satisfied with the results?

If you haven't tried acupuncture, would you like to? Why or why not?

Would you go to a practitioner of Chinese medicine for ____?

a) a cold; b) a broken leg; c) allergies; d) back pain; e) cancer; f) heart disease.

Why do you think Chinese medicine and other kinds of natural medicine have become so popular in Western countries in recent years?

Task III. Think of any other alternative ways of treating health problems. Are there any special traditional remedies in your culture? Make a few notes about them and be ready to talk of them to your group. The other members of your group will help you by asking questions.

UNIT 6

CHINESE RULES OF ETIQUETTE

Task I. Western visitors to China quickly notice that the rules of etiquette they bring with them do not always apply to the Chinese context. Etiquette is based on social values, and in order to understand Chinese etiquette, visitors need an understanding of one particularly fundamental Chinese social value, the value that anthropologists refer to as collectivism. Read the following article and try to focus on the general meaning.

The easiest way to understand the collectivism is to contrast it with individualism, a fundamental value in most societies of Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand. Societies based on individualism make individual rights the starting point for their value system. Societies based on collectivism, on the other hand, see the collective, or the social group, as starting point for their value system. In an individualist society, people generally attach more importance to their own personal goals than to their society's goals, while people who live in collectivist societies tend to consider their society's goals more important than their own.

Chinese rules of etiquette reflect the Chinese collectivist perspective. Because the group is favored, people with good manners are those who do not try to stand out or seem special. For this reason, humility is highly prized. When Westerners pay Chinese people compliments, they are often surprised by the fact that the Chinese people seem to reject the compliments. When an English teacher tells a Chinese student that her English is very good, the Chinese student usually disagrees. If a dinner guest praises the food, the hostess might apologize for not preparing something better. Responses like these can seem rude to Westerners, who believe it is polite to accept complement. From the point of view the people living in a collectivist society like China, however, accepting a complement could show a lack of humility.

For similar reasons, when people in China meet for the first time in a work situation, they do not usually tell each other their professional titles. While it would be common practice to say one's title in Western countries, doing so in China might be interpreted as an attempt to appear important, a serious violation of the humility principle.

Collectivist values also discourage people from expressing their opinions too clearly. For this reason Chinese people can be quite surprised – and even shocked – by Westerners who just “say what’s on their mind.” Group harmony comes first in a collectivist society, so directness and openness are not necessarily appreciated. Westerners however can interpret the Chinese reluctance to share personal opinions as a lack of honesty. And when Westerners freely express their personal opinions, they can seem self-centered and arrogant to Chinese people.

Clearly, Chinese ideas about manners differ significantly from those in the West, and communication between Westerners and Chinese people can be challenging. With an effort on both sides, however, to understand that different behaviors reflect different value systems, interactions across cultures can be relatively trouble-free, and even enjoyable.

Task II. In your groups, answer the following questions:

Is our society a society based on collectivism? Why or why not?

What are the values of Chinese collectivist society?

What do you think is in common with Russian value system?

Would you like to live in an individualist or collectivist society? Why?

What is the way of improving interactions across cultures?

Task III. “So many countries so many customs.” Develop this idea.

UNIT 7

HOLIDAY CRIME PREVENTION

Task I. The holiday season is a time when many people are away visiting family and friends or simply getting some winter sun. Unfortunately, burglars love Christmas as much as we do. If you leave your home empty at Christmas, it means you could be at greater risk of being burgled. At the same time leaving presents and valuables in your car or presents visible under the Christmas Tree makes your car or home a shop window for any opportunist thief who comes along.

Here are some preventive measures that police in Great Britain and the United States recommend. Read the text and be ready to discuss the precautions different people can take to take care of themselves and their families and property.

The holiday season is always a special time of year. It is also a time when busy people become careless and vulnerable to theft and other holiday crime. The police want you to have a secure and happy holiday season by taking a minute from the rush to read and apply the following Holiday crime prevention measures. Remember, crime prevention is a matter of common sense, and together, we can work to keep you and your property safe.

At Home

Be extra cautious about locking doors and windows when you leave the house, even for a few minutes.

When leaving home for an extended time, have a neighbor or family member watch your house and pick up your newspapers and mail.

Indoor and outdoor lights should be on an automatic timer.

Leave a radio or television on so the house looks and sounds occupied.

Large displays of holiday gifts should not be visible through the windows and doors of your home.

When setting up a Christmas tree or other holiday display, make sure doorways and passageways are clear inside your home.

Be sure your Christmas tree is mounted on a sturdy base so children, elderly persons or family pets cannot pull it over on themselves.

If you use lights on your Christmas tree ensure the wiring is not damaged or frayed. Frayed or damaged wiring can cause a fire.

Place your Christmas tree in water or wet sand to keep it green; and never place wrapping paper in your fireplace.

Mark expensive presents, such as electronic equipment, with your postcode by engraving or using a UV pen. Ask your local crime prevention officer for latest property advice for a range of different surfaces and conditions.

Consider insuring valuables or taking photographs of them as this will help identify anything that is stolen. Remember that thieves will be on the look-out for presents – so don't leave these under the Christmas Tree in view of the window. Hide them somewhere safe until you need them (which makes them more of a surprise too!) If you are at home or you are away, remember to keep back doors locked and use your window locks. Keep an eye out for the vulnerable and elderly people over Christmas.

Tell your neighbors or friends that you will be away and ask them to look after your house. One useful thing they could do is to make sure any newspapers or mail are pushed properly through your letter box, and that deliveries are not left on your doorstep.

Shopping

Even though you are rushed and thinking about a thousand things, stay alert to your surroundings. Always remember to lock everything away in the boot of your car.

Remember — it might not even be valuable, but does a thief know that?

Minimize shopping after dark or when alone. Take a friend or family member with you.

Avoid carrying large amounts of cash. Pay for purchases with a check or credit card when possible.

If you must use an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) choose an ATM that is located inside a police station, mall, grocery store or well-lighted location. Withdraw only the amount of cash you need.

Shield the ATM keypad from anyone who is standing near you in an attempt to view your transaction or obtain your PIN. Do not throw your ATM receipt away at the ATM location.

Keep cash in your front pocket.

Notify the credit card issuer immediately if your credit card is lost, stolen or misused.

Keep a record of all of your credit card numbers in a safe place at home so you can report stolen or lost cards by their number.

Be extra careful if you carry a wallet or purse.

They are the prime targets of criminals in crowded shopping areas, transportation terminals, bus stops, on buses and other rapid transit; and...

Avoid overloading yourself with packages. It is important to have clear visibility and freedom of motion to avoid mishaps.

Dress

Dress casually and comfortably.

Avoid wearing expensive jewelry; and...

Carry your wallet in your front pocket and your purse securely around your shoulder. Always carry your California Driver License or Identification Card along with necessary cash, debit card, checks and/or a credit card you expect to use.

Attending a Party

Have something to eat before consuming alcoholic beverages.

Eat high protein foods that will stay in your stomach longer and slow the absorption of alcohol into your system.

Remember only time will eliminate the alcohol from your body.

Know your safe limit; and...

Never drink and drive.

Driving

Be cautious when driving alone at night.

Keep all car doors locked and windows closed while in or out of your car.

If you must shop at night, park in a well-lighted area.

Do not park next to vans, trucks with camper shells, or cars with tinted windows; and...

Never leave your car unoccupied with the motor running or with children inside. A car can be stolen in a few seconds.

Do not leave packages on the seat of your car. This creates an unnecessary temptation for thieves.

When approaching and leaving your vehicle, be aware of your surroundings. Do not approach your car alone if there are suspicious people standing by.

Ask mall or store security for an escort before leaving your shopping location.

Here are some more crime prevention tips to ensure your shopping trips are as safe and crime-free as possible:

Exercise caution when parking your car. Don't leave your vehicle unattended for an extended period of time. At night, park your car in well-lit areas with lots of people around.

Auto burglaries increase significantly during the holiday season. Many vehicles that are victimized are those that are left unlocked. Make sure you

lock your vehicle, even when it is parked in your driveway. Police officers have taken quite a few reports from victims who have left wallets, purses and laptop computers in unlocked cars, right in front of their homes!

Thieves look for cars containing valuables left in plain sight. During the holiday season they also are looking for Christmas gifts. Therefore, as you shop from store to store, make sure you conceal all valuable items from view. If possible store valuable items in the trunk.

Preventing Auto Thefts.

An unlocked car is an invitation to a car thief. Lock up when you leave your car, and take the keys with you. Lock the trunk or tailgate. Close all windows – professional thieves have tools that unlock cars through the smallest openings. Be sure vent or wing windows are shut tight. When you park the car, remove cellular phones, cassette players and other valuable possessions.

Consider the purchase and installation of security devices, such as: interior hood lock release, second ignition switch or “kill switch”; fuel switch to prevent fuel from reaching the carburetor; locking gas cap; locking devices for batteries, wheels, decks, etc.; alarm device to activate a siren, horn or light-or all three-to frighten the thief away; or auto tracking devices.

Be aware of your surroundings. If you see any suspicious people in the area, especially if they appear to be looking into cars, call the police.

Strangers at Your Door

Be aware that criminals sometimes pose as couriers delivering gifts; and make sure you use your doorchain when you open your door to strangers, and ask for identification — and check it.

It is not uncommon for criminals to take advantage of the generosity of people during the holiday season by soliciting donations door-to-door for charitable causes although no charity is involved.

Ask for their identification, and find out how the donated funds will be used. If you are not satisfied, do not donate. Donate to a recognized charitable organization.

Children

If possible, leave small children at home with a trusted babysitter.

Teach your child to go to a store clerk and ask for help in case your child is separated from you while shopping.

Teach children to stay close to you at all times.

Never allow children to make unaccompanied trips to the restroom.

Children should never be allowed to go to the parking lot or the car alone and they should never be left alone in the car.

Teach children their full name, address and telephone number to give to a police officer or mall security only; and...

Teach children to immediately inform you if a stranger is bothering them.

The information contained in this circular is meant to contribute to the safety and security of people during the holiday season. We can never be too careful, prepared or aware. Share this information with family, friends and neighbors. Schedule family discussions to ensure that they understand crime prevention and personal safety measures, which will assist your family in having a safe holiday season.

Task II. In your groups, answer the following questions:

What preventive measures should we take to protect our children and the old people?

What is especially important to remember at nighttime?

Why is it so significant to think of how to dress during holidays?

What preventive measures you have not thought about before reading these texts?

Do you think that following these recommendations can make your life safer?

What measures do you think unnecessary?

What recommendations are, in your opinion, impossible to follow in Russia?

Task III. In sharing ideas of how to prevent holiday crime play the following roles:

- a) a mother of a young child;
- b) a teacher addressing a class of teenagers;
- c) a traffic officer addressing a community gathering;
- d) a TV commentator reporting on crime situation during the holiday season and the preventive measures to be taken.

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TRAVELLING BY READING

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