CANADA

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

Canada [ˊkænədə]
Ottawa [ˊotəwə]
Quebec [kwiˊbek]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. slightly – трохи
2. uninhabited – незаселений
3. thinly populated – малонаселений
4. severe natural conditions – суворі природні умови
5. maple leaf – кленовий лист
6. is recognized – визнається
7. ties – зв'язки
8. was ruled – була під керівництвом
9. gain – отримувати
10. domestic affairs – внутрішні справи
11. foreign affairs – зовнішні справи
12. ancestry – походження
13. ancestors – предки
14. make up – складати
15. urban – міський
16. maintaining – підтримання
17. does not pay enough attention – не приділяє достатньої уваги
18. recognition – визнання

IV. Look through the text and divide it into the paragraphs according to the following plan.

1) Location of Canada.
2) Population of Canada.
3) State status of the country.
4) Problems of the country.

V. Read and translate the text.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is **slightly**[1] larger then the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is **uninhabited**[2] or **thinly populated**[3] because of **severe natural conditions**[4].

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canadian flag has a red **maple leaf**[5] on a white field with red edges. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom **is recognized**[6] as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong **ties**[7] to Britain. Canada **was ruled**[8] by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada **gained**[9] control of its **domestic affairs**[10]. Britain governed Canada's **foreign affairs**[11] until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English **ancestry**[12] and about 32% have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of whom live in the province of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their **ancestors**[13]. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people – American Indians and Eskimos – **make up**[14] about 2% of the country's population. 77% of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest **urban**[15] areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, **maintaining**[16] a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government **does not pay enough attention**[17] to their problems. 80% of Quebec's population are French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special **recognition**[18] in the Canadian Constitution.

VI. Finish the sentences from the text.

1) Canada is _____ country in the world.
2) About _____ people live in Canada.
3) Much of the rest of Canada _____ because of severe natural conditions.
4) Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until _____.
5) _____ of all Canadians have some English ancestry.
6) _____of Quebec's population are French Canadians.
7) Ottawa is _____.
8) Other large ethnic groups are _____.

VII. Translate such words and word-combinations into English.

Друга за розмірами країна у світі, південний кордон, суворі природні умови, федерація, незалежна нація, сильні зв'язки країни, керувати, зовнішні справи країни, англійське походження, офіційна мова країни, мова та звичаї їхнього народу, велика етнічна група, місцевий народ, населення країни, столиця країни, відчуття єдності, федеральний уряд, спеціальне визнання, канадська конституція.

VIII. Ask questions to the underlined words from the sentences of the text.

1) Canada is situated <u>in North America</u>.
2) <u>About 28 million people</u> live in Canada.
3) Canada was ruled by Britain completely <u>until 1867</u>.
4) <u>Both English and French</u> are official languages of the country.
5) Other large ethnic groups are <u>German, Irish and Scottish people</u>.
6) <u>Toronto and Montreal</u> are the largest urban areas.

IX. Choose the correct word.

1) Canada is the … largest country in the world.
   a) first b) second c) third

2) About … of the population live within 320 km of the southern border.

   a) 60% b) 70% c) 80%
3) Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until ….
   a) 1391 b)1913 c) 1931

4) … are official languages of the country.
   a) English b) French and German c) English and French

5) … is the capital of the country.
   a) Toronto b) Ottawa c) Montreal

6) … of Canada's people live in cities or towns.
   a) 47% b) 58% c) 77%

CANADA'S HISTORY

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

Asia [ˊeiʃə]
France [frɑ:ns]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. vast wilderness – велика пустеля
2. land bridge – перешийок
3. descendant – нащадок
4. navigator – мореплавець
5. fishing grounds – рибні місця
6. deposits – поклади
7. wheat – пшениця
8. oats – овес
9. barley – ячмінь
10. lack – нестача
11. struggled – прагнули
12. preserve – зберігати, дотримувати(ся)

IV. Read and translate the text.

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a **vast wilderness**[1] into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15000 years ago. They came over a **land bridge**[2] that once connected Asia and North America. Their **descendants**[3] are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 5000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian **navigator**[4] in the service of England, found rich **fishing grounds**[5] off Canada's southeast coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle the country and to develop its great mineral **deposits**[6] and other natural resources.

Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. During the middle of 20th century, hard-working Canadians turned their country into an economic giant. Today Canada is a leading producer of **wheat**[7], **oats**[8], and **barley**[9]. Canada also ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries, and it is a major producer of electric power.

Throughout its history, Canada has often been troubled by **lack**[10] of unity among its people. French Canadians, most of whom live in the province of Quebec, have **struggled**[11] to **preserve**[12] their own culture. They have long been angered by Canadian policies based on British traditions. Many of them support a movement to make Quebec a separate nation. People in Canada's nine other provinces also frequently favour local needs over national interests.

V. Ask five questions using the question words.

1) What_____?
2) When_____?
3) How many_____?
4) Where_____?
5) Who_____?

VI. Match the questions and answers to them.

1) When did John Cabot find rich fishing grounds off Canada's southeast coast?	a) about 5000 years ago
2) When was the Dominion of Canada created?	b) in 1931
3) When did Great Britain gain control of the country?	c) in 1497
4) When did the ancestors of the Eskimos come to Alaska?	d) in 1867
5) When did Canada gain its independence from Britain?	e) in 1763

VII. Say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska probably about 15000 years ago.
2) In 1947, John Cabot found rich fishing grounds off Canada's southeast coast.
3) France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's.
4) In 1867, the German and English-speaking Canadians helped to create the Dominion of Canada.

5) Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931.
6) Canada ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries.

VIII. Work in pairs. Think of any event from the text. Ask and answer the questions to your partner trying to guess your partner's event.

OTTAWA

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

Ottawa [ˊotəwə]
Canada [ˊkænədə]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. lumber – лісоматеріал
2. furniture – меблі
3. beverage products – продукти напоїв
4. notable – визначний, видатний
5. bilingual – двомовний
6. the Royal Mint – королівський монетний двір

IV. Read and translate the text.

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It is situated on the Ottawa River. The population of Ottawa is about 760.000 people.

In 1613 the site was reached by S.Champlain, a French explorer and the first Governor of French Canada. It was originally named Bytown. Ottawa was established as a city under its present name in 1854. It was elected by Queen Victoria as the capital in 1858.

Today Ottawa is an industrial and commercial centre of Canada. Chief among its manufactures are **lumber**[1], cement, **furniture**[2] and paper. To this is added a printing and publishing trade, food and **beverage products**[3] and iron and steel products, clothing and chemicals.

Many **notable**[4] public organizations, the national government and several educational and cultural organizations are situated in Ottawa.

There are two universities in the city – the **bilingual**[5] Roman Catholic University of Ottawa and Carleon University.

Special educational advantages may be derived from such institutions as the National Gallery of Canada, National Museum of Man, National Library, Public Archives and the National Museum of science and Technology. In addition to these institutions, the Parliament Buildings and the National Arts Centre residents and visitors alike are attracted by the Central Experimental Farm, **the Royal Mint**[6], the Dominion Observatory, the Canadian War Museum, the Canadian Tulip Festival each spring and the daily Changing the Guard ceremony on Parliament Hill. The National Arts Centre is a complex of concert halls and theatres. The complex greatly enriched the cultural life of the city and cost nearly 50 million dollars to build.

The National (Victoria Memorial) Museum of Canada, containing exhibits of geology, anthropology and natural history, lies across the city. It includes the National Art Gallery which was founded in 1880. The Art Gallery contains a notable collection of Canadian and other paintings and sculptures.

V. Write a list of interesting places in Ottawa.

VI. Tell the class what happened in:

- ✔ 1613;
- ✔ 1854;
- ✔ 1858;
- ✔ 1880.

VII. Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

centre Canada notable collection reached capital universities

1) Ottawa is the capital city of _____.
2) In 1613 the site was _____ by S.Champlain.
3) It was elected by Queen Victoria as the _____ in 1858.
4) Today Ottawa is an industrial and commercial _____ of Canada.
5) There are two _____ in the city.
6) The Art Gallery contains a _____of Canadian and other paintings and sculptures.

VIII. Translate such sentences into English.

1) Отава – столичне місто Канади.
2) Отава розвинулась як місто під її теперішнім ім’ям у 1854 році.
3) Сьогодні Отава – промисловий і комерційний центр Канади.

4) У місті є два університети.
5) Комплекс дуже збагачений культурним життям міста.
6) Мистецька галерея вміщує видатну колекцію канадського та іншого живопису та скульптури.

AUSTRALIA

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

Australia [os´treiljə]
Queensland [´kwinslænd]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. Commonwealth of Australia – Австралійський союз
2. to be administered – керуватися
3. Commonwealth of Nations – Співдружність націй
4. income – прибуток
5. standard of living – рівень життя

IV. Read and translate the text.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11.000 km southwest of North America and about 3.200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern. The country's official name is **Commonwealth of Australia**[1].

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories – the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation **is administered**[2] under written constitution. The British monarch Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long

historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the **Commonwealth of Nations**[3] which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modem factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the one from which aluminium is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals and farm goods. **Income**[4] from the export enables Australians to have high **standard of living**[5]. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

V. Ask five general questions to the text.

VI. Say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1) Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent.
2) It is the fifth large country and the biggest continent.
3) The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern.
4) The country's official name is Commonwealth of Nations.
5) The capital of the country is Wellington.
6) Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain.

VII. Translate such words and word-combinations into English.

Шоста за розміром країна, материк Азія, офіційна назва країни, Австралійський союз, федерація штатів, конституційна монархія, британський монарх, влада, символ довгого історичного зв'язку, колишні колонії, світова розвинута країна, високо продуктивні шахти, світовий провідний виробник, велика кількість, найважливіший торгівельний партнер.

VIII. Match the following words.

1) Indian	a) Territory
2) Capital	b) Britain
3) Great	c) America
4) North	d) Elizabeth II
5) Queen	e) Australia
6) Western	f) Ocean

CANBERRA

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

Canberra [ˊkænbərə]
Sydney [ˊsidni]
Melbourne [ˊmelbən]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. declare – проголошувати
2. commemorate – відзначати, ознаменовувати
3. layover – зупинка у дорозі, тривала стоянка
4. particularly – особливо
5. angle – точка зору, кут
6. track – курс, маршрут
7. inline – діючий
8. paddle boat – колісне судно
9. surf skis – лижі для серфінга
10. hire – наймання
11. canoeing – катання на каное
12. white-water rafting – катання на гірській річці
13. spot – місце
14. riot – бешкет
15. hot-rod – автомобіль, переобладнаний на високі швидкості

16.IV. Read and translate the text.

17.

18. In 1908, the government of Australia picked a spot, named it Canberra and **declared**[1] that it would be the nation's capital. Canberra Day is held on the third Monday in March each year. The Day **commemorates**[2] and celebrates the official founding of Canberra on 12 March 1913.
19. Today, the city with the population of about 307 000 people is filled with lakes, gardens and, of course, government buildings. The interesting places are the dramatic Parliament House, the lakeside Australian National Gallery, Australian War Memorial and National Botanical Gardens. Canberra is best seen as a fly-in day trip or during a long **layover**[3] on a Sydney-to-Melbourne connection.
20. Bushwalking is one of Canberra's most popular activities and there are **particularly**[4] good walking tracks along the Murrumbidgee from Kambah Pool to Pine Island (7km). Cruises and balloon and aeroplane flights are another way to get an **angle**[5] on the city. There is sometimes enough snow for cross-country skiing in Namadgi National Park. The snowfields are

within four hour's drive. Canberra is a wonderful place for cycling and it has a great series of bicycle **tracks**[6]. **Inline**[7] skating is also popular. There are water-sports on Lake Burley Griffin with canoes, catamarans, **paddle boats**[8] and **surf skis**[9] for **hire**[10]. **Canoeing**[11] and **white-water rafting**[12] on the Murrumbidgee are other water-based activities. Swimming in the lake, however, is not recommended. There are several fine swimming **spots**[13] along the Murrumbidgee and Cotter rivers.

21. Canberra is famous for its festival. The Canberra Festival celebrates the city's birthday over 10 days in March with music, food, displays, a raft race and a parade. March also brings the huge National Folk Festival to Canberra. Spring is celebrated with the Floriade Festival, when Commonwealth Park becomes a **riot**[14] of floral colour. Canberra is best avoided at New Year when the Street Machine Summer Nats brings **hot-rods**[15] and wet T-shirt competitions to the nation's capital.
22.
23.
24. V. Answer the questions.
25.
26. 1) When was Canberra declared as the capital of Australia?
27. 2) What is the population in the city?
28. 3) What are the interesting places in Canberra?
29. 4) What activities are popular in Canberra?
30. 5) What cities are connected with Canberra by the air flights?
31.
32. VI. Match the following words to make the famous places.
33.

34. 1) Kambah	a) Island
35. 2) Pine	b) River
36. 3) Namadgi	c) Pool
37. 4) Lake	d) National Park
38. 5) Cotter	e) Burley Griffin

39.
40. VII. Ask five questions to the text using the question words.
41.
42. 1) When _____?
43. 2) Who _____?
44. 3) How many _____?
45. 4) Where _____?
46. 5) What _____?
47.
48. VIII. Say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.
49.
50. 1) Canberra used to be the capital of Australia.
51. 2) Canberra Day is celebrated in spring.

52.3) The population of the city is more than half a million.
53.4) National Folk Festival takes place over New Year.
54.5) Wet T-shirt competitions are held in winter.
55.
56.

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND

I. Read the proper names using their phonetic spelling.

New Zealand [ˊnju:ˊzi:lənd]
Wellington [ˊweliŋtən]
Auckland [ˊo:kləndˊ]
Australia [osˊtreiljə]
Britain [ˊbritn]
Japan [djəˊpæn]
United States [ju:ˊnaitidˊ steits]

II. Find the sentences in the text where the names listed above occur and read them. Train yourself in pronouncing the proper names.

III. Study the vocabulary.

1. governor general – генерал-губернатор
2. legislation – законодавча влада
3. run – управляти
4. manufacturing industry – виробнича промисловість
5. service industry – сфера послуг

IV. Read and translate the text.

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1.600km southeast of Australia and about 10500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands – the North Island and the South Island – and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the

country. Many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British Empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a **governor general**[1] to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The **legislation**[2], Prime Minister, and Cabinet **run**[3] the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution. The flag has small British flag in the left upper corner and the Southern Cross on blue field symbolizing the sea.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, **manufacturing**[4], and **service industries**[5] are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries – Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

V. Ask five questions to the text using the question words.

1) When _____?
2) Who _____?
3) How many _____?
4) Where _____?
5) What _____?

VI. Tell the class what happened in:

✔ 1852;
✔ 1642.

VII. Make up the plan to the text.

VIII. Choose the correct word.

1) New Zealand is … in the Southwest Pacific Ocean.
a) an island b) little country c) an island country

2) New Zealand belongs to a large island group called … .
a) Polynesia b) Polygwuinea c) New Guinea

3) … is the capital of New Zealand.
a) Ottawa b) Wellington c) Washington

4) … is the official language of New Zealand.
a) English b) French c) Maori

5) New Zealand is a ….
a) federation b) unitarian country c) constitutional monarchy

6) The country was discovered by Europeans in ….
a) 1246 b) 1426 c) 1642

IX. Translate such sentences into English.

1) Нова Зеландія – це острівна країна у Південно-західному Тихому океані.
2) Нова Зеландія належить до великої острівної групи, яка називається Полінезія.
3) Країна розташована на двох основних островах.
4) Веллінгтон – столиця Нової Зеландії, Оукленд – найбільше місто.
5) Нова Зеландія має один з найвищих рівнів життя у світі.
6) Економіка Нової Зеландії залежить від торгівлі з багатьма країнами.

Fact file

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1. Fill in the fact file about the countries of the English-speaking Cities.

The USA

Full name:_____

Capital: _____

Area: 9 million square kilometers

Population: 253 million

Money: dollar and cent

Canada

Full name:_____
Capital: _____
Area: 10 million square kilometers
Population: 26 million
Money: Canadian dollar and cent

Australia

Full name:_____
Capital: _____
Area: 7.6 million square kilometers
Population: 18 million
Money: Australian dollar and cent

New Zealand

Full name:_____
Capital: _____
Area: 269 thousand square kilometers
Population: 3.4 million
Money: New Zealand dollar and cent

2. Have you visited any of these capitals? Which capital would you like to visit most? Why?