

С.В. Мощева, Л.Л. Меркурьева

ОСНОВЫ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

ЧАСТЬ III



Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
"Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет"

ОСНОВЫ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Методические указания для студентов II курса,
изучающих английский язык

Часть III

Составители:

С.В. Мощева
Л.Л. Меркурьева

Под редакцией

Н.К. Ивановой

Иваново 2016

Составители: С.В. Мощева, Л.Л. Меркурьева. Основы иноязычной коммуникации: метод. указания для студентов II курса, изучающих английский язык: ч.3 / сост. С.В. Мощева, Л.Л. Меркурьева; под ред. Н.К. Ивановой; Иван. гос. хим.-технол. ун-т. – Иваново, 2016 – 42 с.

Цель данных методических указаний – помочь студентам, изучающим английский язык в техническом университете, овладеть основами иноязычного общения, сформировать навыки межкультурной коммуникации.

III часть методических указаний включает 3 раздела: "Canada", "Australia", "New Zealand". Основной частью каждого раздела является текст, дающий актуальную лингво-культурологическую информацию и сопровождающийся комплексом языковых и речевых упражнений. Упражнения носят творческий характер, позволяя сформировать у студентов навыки иноязычной коммуникации, расширить их лексический запас и кругозор. Многие информативные тексты имеют большой воспитательный и образовательный потенциал.

При работе по данным методическим указаниям предполагается широкое применение аутентичного материала (карт, буклетов, открыток) и мультимедийных средств обучения.

Рецензент

кандидат филологических наук, доцент В.В. Ганина

(Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет)

UNIT 1

CANADA



What do you know about Canada? Answer the following questions:

- 1) Canada is ...
 1. the largest country in the world
 2. the second largest country in the world
 3. third largest country in the world
- 2) The capital of Canada is ...
 1. Montreal
 2. Toronto
 3. Ottawa
- 3) Canada has two official languages. They are ...
 1. English and German
 2. English and French
 3. English and Canadian
- 4) The official colours of Canada are ...
 1. red and blue
 2. white and red
 3. red and gold

- 5) Canada national sport is ...
 1. baseball
 2. football
 3. ice hockey
- 6) The Canadian head of state is ...
 1. the Queen
 2. the President
 3. the Prime Minister
- 7) The world famous waterfall situated in Canada is ...
 1. Victoria
 2. Niagara
 3. Sutherland
- 8) Canadians have a special celebration in honour of this sweet drink.
What is it?
 1. Cola
 2. lemonade
 3. maple syrup

1. Some information about the country

Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia, covering an area of 9,984,670 sq km (3,855,103 sq miles). It is situated in North America and borders with the USA. The country also shares sea borders with Denmark and France. It consists of 10 provinces and 3 territories.

The territories are Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon. The major difference between a Canadian province and a Canadian territory is that a province is a creation of the Constitution Act (17 April 1982), while a territory is created by federal law. Thus, the federal government has more direct control over the territories, while provincial governments have many more competences and rights.

Owing to the vast geographic size of Canada, the climate varies throughout the country, ranging from temperate in the south to sub arctic and arctic in the southeast. Generally, Canada is known for its cold winters and short warm summers. The northern most regions of Canada experiences harsh climatic conditions and therefore most of the country's population is concentrated within a few 100 km of the southern border with a milder climate.

The landscape is diverse, ranging from the Arctic tundra of the north to the great prairies of the central area. Every year millions of tourists visit Canada to explore its sights. A must-see list contains Niagara Falls, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Lakes, the CN Tower, Banff National Park, Whistler, Churchill, Nova Scotia and many other interesting places.

Some of the most significant natural attractions in Canada are situated right on the border with the USA. **Niagara Falls** in Ontario is perhaps the first sight that people picture when thinking of Canada. This place receives more than 12 million visitors a year. It is not only one waterfall; it's a collective name for three waterfalls at the border of Canada and the USA. The largest one, called 'Horseshoe Falls' is

located on Canadian side. That's why some people call it 'Canadian Falls'. **The Rocky Mountains** are on the list of Canadian top attractions. It's a major mountain range in western North America. The Canadian segment of this range is more commonly called the Canadian Rockies. The highest peaks are Mount Robson and Mount Columbia. The area of the range is protected by parks. **The Great Lakes** are a series of interconnected freshwater lakes at the Canadian-US border. There are 5 lakes which connect to the Atlantic Ocean through the seaway. The largest of them, Lake Superior, is considered to be the largest continental lake in the world.

The tallest free standing structure of Western Hemisphere is also situated in Canada. It's **the CN Tower** in downtown Toronto. It's a signature icon of city's skyline and a symbol of the country. Tourists are attracted to this tower to get a bird's eye view of Toronto. **Banff National Park** is one of the most famous attractive tourist destinations in Alberta, the province of Canada. It's not only a national treasure, but one of the parks in the Canadian Rockies. Visitors can hike, ski, camp, fish, ride a bike and simply relax there. The well-known Lake Louise is also within the park's border. Tourists, who are in fond of winter sports, will appreciate the resort town of **Whistler**. It's one of the best ski destinations in the world. The scenic view of the area becomes even more spectacular thanks to two mountains: Whistler and Blackcomb. **Churchill** in Manitoba draws huge crowds of visitors every year. It's a small town on the Hudson Bay shores, which is known as the Polar Bear Capital and Beluga Whale Capital. It is also one of the best spots to catch a glimpse of Aurora Borealis. **Nova Scotia** is rather attractive for tourists. Located almost halfway between the Equator and the North Pole, it is the second-smallest province in Canada. It includes Cape Breton Island and more than 3,000 islets. Nova Scotia has many ethnic museums and heritage centers. It is also home to two national parks: Kejimikujik and Cape Breton Highlands. One of its frequently visited sites is the iconic Peggy's Cove Lighthouse.

Canada is a country with an abundance of natural resources which includes zinc, copper, gold, lead, iron ore, nickel, silver, diamonds, molybdenum, potash, coal, petroleum, timber, natural gas, hydro power and fish. The natural resources contribute greatly to the country's economy.

Canada is a developed country, one of the wealthiest in the world. It is well-known for its cultural and ethnical diversity, as well as for numerous national parks and historic sites.

The country is bilingual: English and French are officially accepted languages. The capital of the country is Ottawa, but the largest city is Toronto. Other prominent cities are Montreal, Calgary, Quebec and Vancouver.

Words and expressions:

developed - развитый

wealthy - богатый

cultural and ethnical diversity - культурно-этническое разнообразие

bilingual - двуязычный

officially accepted languages - официально принятые языки

prominent - значимый
natural attractions - природные достопримечательности
Horseshoe Falls - водопад «Подкова»
freshwater lakes - пресноводные озера
Lake Superior - озеро Верхнее,
Western Hemisphere - западное полушарие
signature icon - узнаваемый символ
a bird's eye view - с высоты птичьего полета
scenic view - живописный вид
Aurora Borealis - северное сияние
Nova Scotia - Новая Шотландия

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. How many provinces and territories does the country consist of?
3. What area does the country occupy?
4. What is the major difference between a Canadian province and a Canadian territory?
5. The climate varies throughout the country, isn't it?
6. What significant natural attractions in Canada do you know?
7. What natural resources has Canada? What is their role in the country's economy?
8. What languages are officially accepted in Canada?
9. What is the capital of the country?
10. What is the largest city in the country?

Find in the text the English equivalents:

I.

1. Страна является двуязычной: официально принятые языки английский и французский.
2. Самая высокая отдельно стоящая структура Западного полушария также находится в Канаде. Это Си-Эн Тауэр в центре Торонто.
3. Она включает в себя остров Кейп-Бретон и более 3000 островков.
4. Это маленький городок на берегу Гудзонова залива, который известен как столица белых медведей и белых китов.
5. Великие озера представляют собой серию взаимосвязанных пресноводных озер на границе Канады и США.

II.

Ванкувер
Си-Эн Тауэр
Великие озера
Новая Шотландия
Калгари,
Скалистые горы
Маяк Пегги Коув

Торонто.
Национальный парк Банф
Уистлер
Кеджимкуджик
Черчилл
Северная Америка
Ниагарский водопад
Дания
Оттава
Монреаль
Квебек
Нагорье Кейп-Бретон

2. Main cities of Canada

Ottawa



It is the capital of Canada. It is a municipality located within the Province of Ontario. Ottawa is situated on the southern bank of Ottawa River containing the mouths of Rideau Canal and Rideau River. The older area of the city is called Lower Town occupying the portion between the rivers and the canal. Beyond the canal in the west is Centertown commonly called “downtown”. Ottawa, as the capital city of Canada was chosen by Queen Victoria on December 31, 1857. Ottawa today is an important metropolis as well as the fourth biggest city in 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.

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 19 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.

Words and expressions:

municipality - муниципалитет

metropolis - метрополия

Indian and Eskimo - culture индейская и эскимосская культура

Public Archives of Canada - Государственный архив Канады

Royal Canadian War Museum - Королевский Канадский военный музей

Design center - дизайнерский центр

Royal Canadian Mint - Королевский монетный двор Канады

replica - копия

elevator - лифт

artistic and musical center - художественный и музыкальный центр

amusement park area - парк развлечений

Oriental exhibits - экспонаты Востока

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. It is the only city in ... that still retains a wall around it that was used to defend it from enemies.
2. is famous for its collection of dinosaur bones and for its Oriental exhibits.
3. There are many museums in Montreal and among them are and others.
4. The Basilica of Mary Queen is nearly ... of St. Peter's in Rome.
5. It is situated in ... — the French part of Canada.
6. Ottawa, as the capital city of Canada was chosen by ... on December 31, 1857.

3. Education in Canada



The school system of Canada is very much like the one in the USA, but there are certain differences. Education in Canada is general and compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years old, and in some provinces — to 14. It is within the competence of the local authorities, and therefore it may differ from province to province. For example, Newfoundland has an 11-grade system. Some other provinces have 12-grade systems, and Ontario has even a 13-grade system. Grades 1—6 are usually elementary schools, and grades 7—12 are secondary schools. In some provinces there is a kindergarten year before the first grade. Elementary education is general and basic, but in the junior high school years the students can select some courses themselves. Most secondary schools provide programmes for all types of students. Some of them prepare students for continuing their studies at the university. Vocational schools are separate institutions for those who will not continue their education after secondary schools. There also exist some commercial high schools. Some provinces have private kindergartens and nursery schools for children of pre-elementary age. There also exist Roman Catholic schools and private schools in some provinces. In most provinces private schools receive some form of public support. Admission to the university in Canada is after high school with specific courses.

Getting a degree in law, medicine, dentistry or engineering usually takes 3—4 years of studying. University tuition fees vary among different provinces. All provinces also have public non-university institutions. They are regional colleges, institutes of technology, institutes of applied arts, colleges of agricultural technology and others. Criteria for admission to these institutions are less strict.

In recent times, there has been a trend to look for the best universities around the world, by the students who want to pursue higher education. The states and countries are no longer taken in consideration as the world has become a global educational hub. Canada is a country known for its high quality university level education, as it is the home of some of the best universities in the world.

Best ranking universities in Canada

University of Toronto, Ontario



This university was founded on March 15th 1827, by the Royal monarch, as the King's College. During the 17th century, this establishment was considered as one of the most revered higher schools of learning. It was controlled by the Church of England until 1850, after which the institute became autonomous. The University of Toronto has earned a distinguished reputation for its path breaking discoveries in the field of science and technology, with regard to insulin, stem cells, multi-touch technology, concept of black hole etc. It holds a top ranking position with Times Higher Education and the Academic Ranking of World Universities.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver



Surrounded by 993 acres of greenery in the Okanagan Valley, this institution is equipped with top notch amenities for student and teaching faculties. It was established in 1906 and is considered one of the ancient seats of education in the Western province of Canada (British Columbia). The university has a library that comprises of over 5.9 million books, journals and research publications, making it the second largest research library in the country. The University of British Columbia has been the abode of higher learning to Nobel Prize winners such as Robert Mundell and Bertram Brockhouse.

York University, Ontario



Topped as the third major institution in Canada, the York University is famous for its interdisciplinary programs. It comprises of 24 different research centers and

holds an eminent position in the participation of Canadian Space Programs. The space study included designing of space instruments and functions that have been adopted by the NASA. This university's Management and Law schools have also proved to be among the best in Canada. Maclean's, a well known publication in the country, is rated as York's best Law school.

University of Alberta, Edmonton



This university was established by two well known personalities, Alexander Cameron Rutherford and Henry Marshall Tory, in 1908. The University of Alberta offers both undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the field of Arts, Business and Science. This institution has produced 65 Rhodes Scholars and 1 Nobel Laureate and it enjoys a reputation for having a good quality of education and teaching staff.

University of Waterloo, Ontario



A notable institution in Canada, the University of Waterloo, has been the first to inaugurate a separate faculty for Mathematics. Besides this, it is well known for providing a cooperative educational program and allowing students to gain both academic and practical knowledge. The University of Waterloo has been ranked first under the category of 'Most Innovative and Leaders of Tomorrow' segment and second for its quality. This institution has produced entrepreneurs who have founded companies like Research In Motion Limited, QNX Software Systems, Desire2Learn Incorporated and Digital Leisure etc.

Find the Russian equivalents:

vocational school

secondary school

elementary school

private kindergarten

nursery school for children of pre-elementary age

Roman Catholic school

degree in law, medicine, dentistry

tuition fees

global educational hub

insulin, stem cells, multi-touch technology, concept of black hole

acres of greenery

postgraduate courses

entrepreneur

частный детский сад; профессионально-техническое училище; степень в области права, медицины, стоматологии; католическая школа; начальная школа; глобальный образовательный центр; средняя школа; детский сад для детей дошкольного возраста; плата за обучение; предприниматель; инсулин, стволовые клетки, мультитач технологии, концепция черной дыры; гектары зеленых насаждений; курсы повышения квалификации.

4. Flag of Canada



Name	The Maple Leaf
Adopted	February 15, 1965
Design	A vertical bicolour triband of red, white, and red, with a red maple leaf charged in the centre
Designed by	George F. G. Stanley, John Matheson

Do you know that....

The flag of Canada, often referred to as the Canadian flag, or unofficially as the Maple Leaf and (French for "the one-leafed"), is a national flag consisting of a red field with a white square at its centre in the ratio of 1:2:1, in the middle of which is featured a stylized, red, 11-pointed.

The red and white used in the National Flag of Canada were proclaimed the official colours of Canada in 1921 by King George V. Although the maple leaf did not have official status as an emblem of Canada until the proclamation of the national flag in 1965, it had historically been used as a Canadian symbol, and was used in 1860 in decorations for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. The 11 points on the maple leaf have no special significance.

National Flag of Canada Day is observed on February 15. Flag Day, officially named National Flag of Canada Day, commemorates the inauguration of the Flag of Canada on that date in 1965. The day is marked by flying the flag, occasional public ceremonies, and educational programs in schools.

The Royal Union Flag is also an official flag in Canada used as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations and of its allegiance to the Crown.

5. Political system of Canada

Canada is an independent federal parliamentary state. The Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, is the official head of the state, but the Governor General acts as her representative. Canada combines the American federal form of government with the British cabinet system.

As a federation, Canada is made up of ten provinces and three territories. Canadian central government in Ottawa represents all the peoples of Canada. Each province has its own government and parliament.

Parliament of Canada consists of two Houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons. The Senate has 104 members. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Senate has less power than the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons are elected for a term of five years. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons, which is the highest authority in the government. The Cabinet consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons.

Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared and he follows the directions of the Cabinet.

The two leading political parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The New Democratic Party is also rather influential. The Constitution of the country was only adopted in 1982.

Find in the text the English equivalents:

независимое федеральное парламентское государство

генерал-губернатор

верхняя палата

нижняя палата

Сенат

Палата общин

законодательная и исполнительная ветви власти

Премьер-министр

Кабинет министров

Прогрессивно-консервативная партия.

Agree or disagree with the statements:

1.Canada is a parliamentary monarchy.

2.Each province has its own government and parliament.

3.Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons.

4.Senators are appointed by the Prime Minister.

5.The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches.

6.The cabinet consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons.

Answer the following questions:

1.What do you know about the political system of Canada?

2.Who is the official head of the state?

3.How many Houses has Parliament of Canada?

4.How many members has the House of Commons?

5.What is the difference between the Upper House and the Lower House?

6.What do you know about the functions of the Upper and the Lower Houses?

7. When was The Constitution of the country adopted?

8.What are the leading political parties in Canada?

9.What is the Prime Minister responsible for?



Ottawa
the capital of Canada



National symbol-
the maple leaf

Official languages of Canada are English and French.
Nearly 60 percent of the population
speak English and 27 percent speak French.
The rest speaks other languages, such as Eskimo,
Indian, German, Ukrainian and Italian.

UNIT II

AUSTRALIA

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest 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 8200 km southeast of mainland Asia.

Great parts of the interior (the Outback) of the country are very dry. In fact, the Great Sandy and Great Victoria Deserts rank among the largest deserts in the world. The deserts of Central and Western Australia take up more than two thirds of the area.



There are few rivers and lakes in Australia. It's best known river is Murray (2,600 km). The longest is Darling (2,740 km).

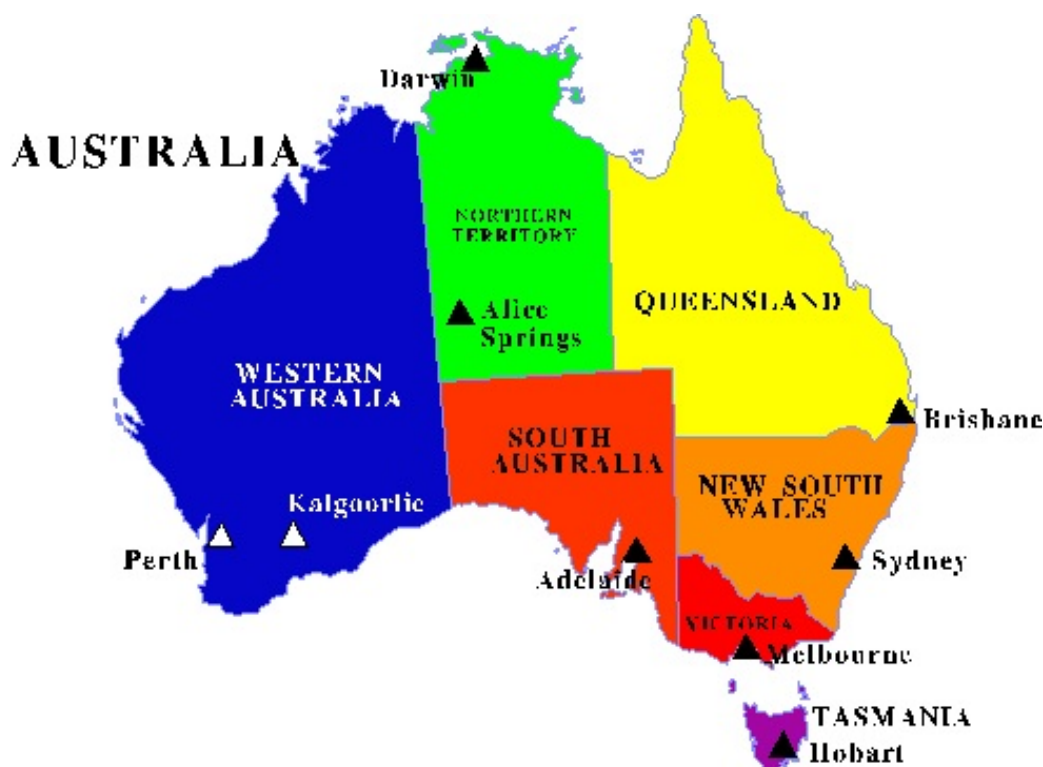
It is probably due to its geographical position that Australia was the last continent to be inhabited by the white man. It was just a little over 390 years that the Australian continent was discovered. The first landing by Europeans took place in 1606. More than a century and a half later an expedition headed by the British explorer James Cook added the land to the possessions of the British crown. Until the named "Australia" (meaning "South Land") became generally accepted for the continent, it had been referred to as New Holland, New South Wales, or Botany Bay. During the War of Independence (1776) the former British colonies in America declared themselves independent.

Because of the country's great size, the climate of Australia ranges from the tropical regions of the Northern Territory to the cool temperate conditions in the southeast (Victoria, Tasmania), where it frequently snows in winter.

The warm, temperate regions of Southern Australia have four seasons, with cool winters and hot summers. January and February are the hottest months, June and

July are the coldest months. Average annual temperatures vary from about 27°C in the far north of the continent to 13°C in the far south. In midsummer in January, average temperatures range from 29°C in the north to 17°C in the south. In July average temperatures range from 25°C in the north to 8°C in the south.

The tropical northern region has only two seasons: a hot wet season with rains falling mainly in February and March, during which the north west monsoons prevail; and a warm, dry season characterized by the prevalence of south east winds. The tropical belt has two climates: the tropical desert climate (in the western and in the central parts of the country) and the tropical wet climate (in the central part).



The Commonwealth of Australia is composed of six states and two territories the State of New South Wales with its capital in Sydney, the State of Victoria with its capital in Melbourne, the State of Queensland with its capital in Brisbane, the State of Western Australia with its capital in Perth, the State of Tasmania with its capital in Hobart, Australian Capital Territory with its Federal Capital in Canberra, and Northern Territory with its capital in Darwin.

Though Australia now is an independent state, according to the Constitution the head of the state is the Monarch of Great Britain, represented by the Governor-General. His duties include assenting to bills, opening, proroguing and dissolving Parliament and commissioning the Prime Minister to form a government.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered 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 which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Minerals in Australia have had a tremendous impact on the country's human history and patterns of settlement. Alluvial gold (gold sediments deposited by rivers and streams) provoked several gold fevers and set the stage for Australia's present demographic patterns. During the post-World War II period there has been almost a continuous run of mineral discoveries, including gold, bauxite, iron, and manganese reserves as well as opals, sapphires, and other precious stones.

It is estimated that Australia has 24 billion tons (22 billion tonnes) of coal reserves.



Australia meets its domestic coal consumption needs with its own reserves and exports the surplus.

Natural gas fields are liberally distributed throughout the country and now supply most of Australia's domestic needs.

The first Australian oil discoveries were in southern Queensland.

Australian oil production now amounts to about 25 million barrels per year.

Australia has rich deposits of uranium ore, which is refined for use for fuel for the nuclear power industry.

The Northern Territory also has lead and zinc mines as well as vast reserves of bauxite (aluminum ore).

Australia is one of the world's developed industrial countries.

Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool production, meat, fruit and sugar. One of the oldest branches of the economy of Australia is mining. The mining industry has played an important role in the overall economic development of the country, as mining raw materials was, and is now one of the main articles of Australian exports.

Australia is a major producer of fertilizer, superphosphate, sulfuric acid, pesticides used in agriculture. The main enterprises of the chemical industry in Australia enterprises are concentrated in the suburbs of Melbourne, in the New North Wales. Australia produces plastics and synthetic resins.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer, supplying the world market 30% of its volume, as well as grain, meat, sugar, dairy products and fruit.

Australia is a wealthy country; it generates its income from various sources including mining-related exports, telecommunications, banking and manufacturing.

The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

Words and expressions:

southeast – юго-восток

southwest – юго-запад

mainland – материк

The Commonwealth of Australia – Австралийский Союз, официальное название государства Австралия

New South Wales – Новый Южный Уэльс, самый густо населенный и промышленно развитый штат Австралии

Queensland – Квинсленд, второй по величине штат Австралии, известен производством и экспортом сахара.

South Australia – Южная Австралия

Western Australia – Западная Австралия, самый большой штат Австралии.

to serve – служить

tie – связь

Commonwealth of Nations – Содружество Государств

former colonies – бывшие колонии

because of – из-за

frequently – часто

rain falls – осадки в виде дождя

snow falls – осадки в виде снега

monsoon – муссон, дождливый сезон

average – средний

proroguing – назначать перерыв в работе парламента

dissolving – распускать парламент

commissioning – назначение на должность

tremendous – огромный

impact – влияние

pattern – образец, модель

settlement- поселение

sediments – осадки

provoke – вызывать, провоцировать

fever – лихорадка

precious stones – драгоценные камни

suburb – пригород

Assignments:

I. Find answers to the following questions in the text:

1. Is Australia a continent or an island?
2. Where is Australia situated?
3. Which seas and oceans wash it?
4. Which is Australia's longest river?
5. Which two seasons can be distinguished in Australia?
6. Which part of Australia's territory deserts take?
7. What Australian deserts do you know? Find them in the map.
8. Which are the best months to travel to Australia?
9. What is the official name of Australia?
10. What are the most important mineral resources of Australia?
11. What type of state is Australia?
12. What kind of economy does it have?
13. How many states does Australia consist of?
14. How is it at the head of the country?
15. What functions does the Governor-General have?
16. What are the main branches of industry does Australia have?
17. What minerals are mined in Australia?
18. What precious stones does Australia produce?
19. What products does Australia supply to other countries?

II. What do you know about the flag of Australia? When was it adopted? Describe the Australian flag? Read or listen to the text and find the information.



The Australian national flag was adopted in 1901. It consists of five white stars of the Southern Cross and the white Commonwealth star (the large seven pointed star) on a blue background with a Union Jack in top left corner. The Southern Cross is the southern constellation Crux, whose four chief stars are in the form of a cross.

The flag of Australia is the only one to fly over a whole continent. The small Union Jack represents the historical link with Britain, the large seven-pointed star represents the six states and the Territories, and the small stars form the Southern Cross - a prominent feature of the southern hemisphere night sky.

A distinctive Australia flora and fauna is reflected in the country's coat-of-arms by the symbols of Australia's endemic animals; kangaroo and emu and a twig of wattle (a kind of acacia). Australia officially adopted green and gold as its national colours in 1984.

Words and expressions:

constellation – созвездие

prominent – известный

hemisphere – полушарие

coat-of-arms – герб

twig – ветка

wattle – австралийская акация

Wattle Day – день цветения акации (национальный весенний праздник в Австралии, отмечается 1 августа)

III. What Australian holidays and tradition do you know? Do they differ from Britain ones? Read information give bellow.

Australia celebrations

January 1: NEW YEAR'S DAY is observed as a holiday nationwide.

January 26 AUSTRALIA DAY, celebrated as the founding day of the nation.

February - March. 13: ADELAIDE FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS has earned a reputation as one of the world's foremost international arts festivals, luring established and experimental international performing companies.

March 4-13: MOOMBA is one of the country's best ebullient festivals, beginning early in the month with fireworks over the Yarra River, and culminating with a grand pageant on the river bank.

April 1-4: The EASTER holiday is observed from Good Friday through Easter Monday (through Easter Tuesday in Victoria).

April 25: ANZAC DAY, which honors the soldiers who died at Gallipoli in World War I, will be observed on April 25 III Victoria and Tasmania, April 26 in all other states.

June 13: THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY is a holiday in every state but Western Australia.

June or July: THE BEER CAN REGATTA in Darwin is an event that shows a fire sensitivity to recycling - the sailing craft are constructed from used beer cans! It takes place during the Bougainvillea Festival celebrating the coming of the dry season.

Late September: WARANA FESTIVAL celebrates Brisbane in spring blossom with a series of gala happenings, including a festive parade.

Late September: HELEY-ON- TOLD REGATTA in Alice Springs is a boat race with a difference - it's held on a dry riverbed. Crews "wear" the boats, and leg power replaced rowing.

October 13-29: MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS, formerly known as the Spoleto Festival, features Australia's top performers, along with outstanding international productions, at the Performing Arts Centre and venues around Melbourne. Weekend ticket packages are available.

Mid-October: FUN IN THE SUN FESTIVAL in Cairns highlights the city's tropical setting. A grand parade with floats climaxes a week of entertainment, exhibitions, a yacht race, and a fun run.

December 25-26: CHRISTMAS DAY, when almost everything is closed nationwide, and BOXING DAY, observed as a holiday in all states except South Australia. (The latter stems from the era when English squires "boxed" the remains of their Christmas dinners for their tenants).

Do you know that...

- The Australian dollar (sign: \$; code: AUD) is the currency of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island,



as well as the independent Pacific Island states of Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu. Within Australia, it is almost always abbreviated with the dollar sign (\$), with A\$ sometimes used to distinguish it from other dollar-denominated currencies. It is subdivided into 100 cents. In territory of Australia coins in nominal values are in use 1 and 2 dollars, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Coins in nominal value 1 and 2

cents have been withdrawn from circulation in 1994.

In circulation there are many memorable, anniversary and collection one-dollar coins from aluminium, bronze, bimetals, silver and gold of the maximum hallmark. They routinely are not used in payment though are a lawful legal tender. On decor collection coins in nominal values of 1 and 10 dollars are interesting enough. They

Are rapped out from silver, on their obverse there is a portrait of the queen, and on a reverse are represented a birdie a kookaburra (1 dollar) or alphabet evolution (10 dollars).

- Australia is the least populated of the world's continents, its population being only 18.3 million people.



Australia's population is very small for such a huge country but it must be one of most diverse in the world. Australia is a land of immigrants. Its population is subdivided into "original Australians" (known as the Aborigines), "old Australians" and "new Australians".

The Aboriginal' ancestors are believed to have migrated to the Australian continent from

Southeast Asia at least 40,000 years ago. Coming to terms with the often harsh climate, they became engaged in hunting and food gathering. They had a rich culture of ceremonies and mythology. Rock and bark paintings and engravings stand testimony to their culture. During the colonization period the white man killed and even poisoned mercilessly a great many of the Aborigines. Few Aborigines live in a traditional tribal lifestyles these days. Most live in towns and cities. They form about one per cent of the population. "Old Australians" or Aussies are people of Anglosaxon or Irish descent, born in Australia or Aussieland and speaking English as their native tongue. Then, there are "new Australians" - postwar immigrants from various countries.

In the past 50 years people have migrated from all over the world, Now Australia is a multicultural society: nearly five million people are settlers from almost 200 nations, One in every five Australians was born overseas, half of those come from a country where English is not the first language.



Australia's main cities. Sightseings.

-

Australia's people are city dwellers, Less than one third of the population lives outside Australia's cities and towns. These cities and towns are continuing to grow. More and more of Australia's people are moving away from rural areas into the towns and cities. Most important among them are: Adelaide, Alice Springs, Brisbane, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney, Hobart, Geelong, Newcastle, Townsville, Wollongong. More than 80 per cent of Australia's population live in the capital cities of the six states (Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth). Indeed, the two largest of these capital cities, Sydney and Melbourne, contain one third of all of the people on the Australian continent.

Sydney and Melbourne are the fourth and fifth largest cities in the Southern Hemisphere. Sydney and Melbourne each have more than three million residents. Both Sydney and Melbourne are modern seaports. Sydney has one of the world's finest natural harbours.

Sydney Opera House must be one of most recognizable images of the modern world. Although only having been open since 1973, it is as representative of Australia as the pyramids are of Egypt and the Colosseum of Rome. The Opera House is situated on Bennelong Point, which reaches out into the harbor. The skyline of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the blue water of the harbor and the Sydney Opera House are viewed from a ferry or from the air. The view is dramatic and unforgettable.



This Australian icon – The Opera House with the roof evocative of a ship at fool sail – was designed by Danish architect Jorn Utzon. He won in competition for its construction conducted by the New South Wales Government in the late 1950s. The building was completed only in 1973.

Both Sydney and Melbourne have many industries producing goods for local consumption. Their principal exports are the wool, meat, hides, and wheat of the interior. Sydney is Australia's window into the world - a bright cosmopolitan city with a quick pace of life. Melbourne is the nation's cultural, financial, and intellectual capital. Melbourne's rivalry with Sydney was the driving force behind the creation of the federal capital compromise, Canberra, built on farmland between the two cities. Canberra is a totally planned city, with none of the vivacity and character of other Australian cities. It is the seat of government, and many of its monuments and buildings reflect its central role in Australian life. Canberra is not one of Australia's



largest cities, but it is certainly one of the most important. The government of Australia moved from Melbourne, the old capital, to Canberra in 1927. Canberra is a twentieth-century city, the product of a brilliantly planned and executed design. The principal architect of Canberra was Walter Burley Griffin who in 1912 won a worldwide competition for the design of the federal capital.

Canberra is the political and administrative capital of Australia. It is also the centre of the nation's history, learning and research. Although Canberra is a highly urban complex, the Australian "bush" is still only minutes from the city centre. It took eight years to decide where to establish the national capital and another eighteen years passed before the Australian Parliament moved to Canberra. The name Canberra comes from the Aboriginal word "Kamberra" meaning meeting place. Other important Australian cities are: Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, famous for its Gold Coast with the coastal playground and Surfers Paradise; Perth, the capital of Western Australia, where the sun shines for an average of eight hours a day throughout the year. Then, there is Adelaide, the City of Churches which is the capital of South Australia. It is also called Festival City as art, music and enthusiasts all over the world come to its festivals. Darwin, the capital of Northern Territory is in "the Outback", it has been reconstructed after a devastating cyclone.

It is here in Northern Territory that one can see one of the world's largest monoliths, Ayers Rock. It is the famous sandstone monolith right in the "Centre" of Australia. A massive 348 meters high and 9 km. around its circumference, the rock has special significance to the Aborigines, and many of its caves are sacred grounds to these people.

The changing colour of the rock is worth an overnight stay. At sunset it can change from burnt red to brilliant orange, to crimson, and finally to delicate purple and blue. At sunrise, it glows with fire.

Words and expressions:

city dweller – городской житель
rural areas – сельские территории
wool – шерсть
meat- мясо
hides –шкура
wheat – пшеница
pace of life – скорость, темп жизни
rivalry – соперничество
vivacity – живость
crimson – темно-красный
to devastate – разорять, опустошать
to glow – пылать
harbor – гавань
ferry – переправа, паром
evocative - напоминающий

I. READ AND LEARN:

Adelaide ['redleɪd]
Alice Spring ['reɪs 'spɪŋz]
Brisbane ['brɪzbn]
Darwin ['dɑ:wɪn]
Melbourne [melbn]
Perth ['pɜ:e]
Sydney ['sɪdn̩]
Hobart ['hɔ:bɜ:t]

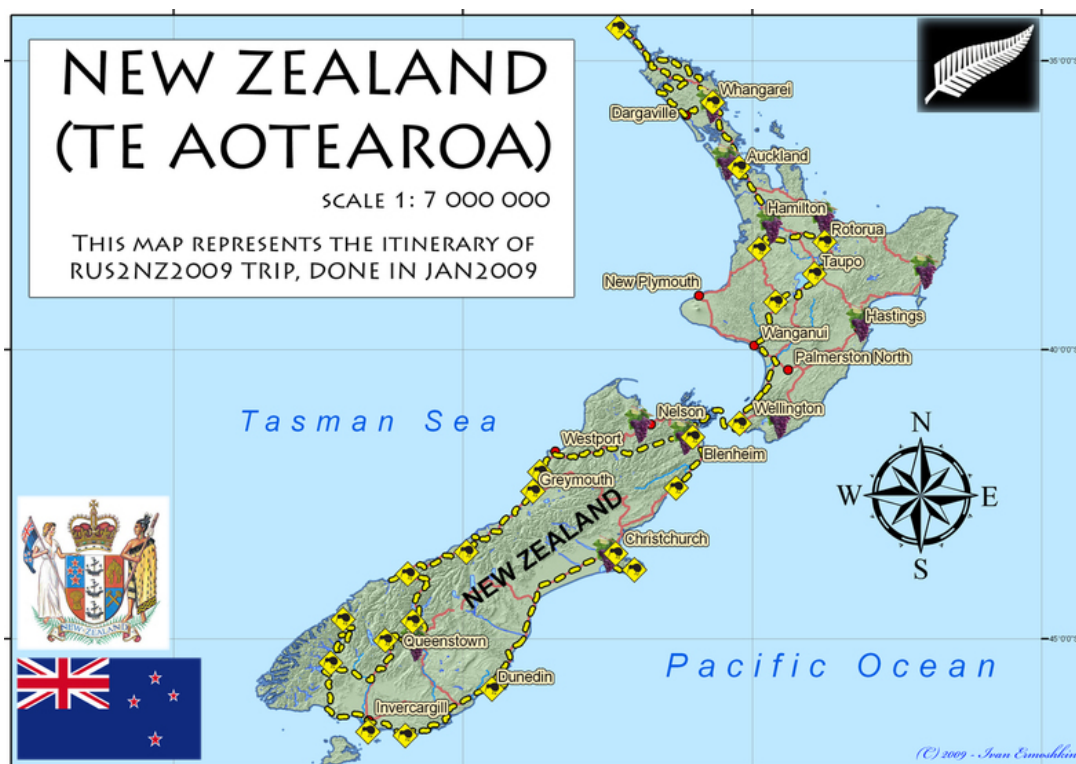
II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Are Australians mostly city dwellers or bush dwellers?
2. Which are the largest of Australian capital cities?
3. What can you tell about Sidney Opera House?
4. When did Australian government move to Canberra?
5. What does the name "Canberra" mean?
6. What's so surprising about Ayers Rock?

UNIT III

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It is situated midway between the Equator and the South Pole in the southern Pacific Ocean. Australia is New Zealand's nearest western neighbor. The distance between the two countries more than 1,600 kilometers. The countries are separated by the Tasman sea. New Zealand has two large islands, one smaller island, and numerous much smaller islands. The main islands are the North Island (114.500 sq. km) and the South Island (150.700 sq. km). They are separated by Cook Strait. New Zealand has a total land area of 268.670 s.q. km. and a coastline of 15.134 km. The two main islands are long and narrow.



The North Island often resembles a calm golf course while the South Island is wild and majestic. New Zealand's rivers are mainly short and swift, seldom navigable, but a valuable source of hydroelectric power. The longest is Waikato river (425 km) in the North Island, Numerous lakes exist in both islands (natural and man-made). The larger North Island lakes are situated on the volcanic central plateau and the major South Island lakes are set in beautiful mountain scenery. The largest is Taupo lake (606 sq. km) in the North Island. There is a great number of small islands, some of them far away from the main group, Stewart Island (1750 sq. km), much smaller than the two main islands, lies to the south. There are several outlying groups, including the Chathams, which lie 800 kilometers to the east. Associated with New Zealand are Ross Dependency (in Antarctica), Niue, Tokelau, and the Cook Islands (in the Pacific Ocean).

New Zealand lies at the junction of two of the world's great tectonic plates. Volcanic action played a part in the formation of the islands, especially on the North Island, where the process still continues, although usually not severe. Every year there are over 100 earthquakes.

South Island is larger than North Island and has the highest mountains. There you can find the snow-capped Southern Alps, rising 3.764 metres to the tip of Mount Cook (named after Captain Cook, of course, because he visited the islands before sailing on westwards and discovering the eastern coast of Australia).

South Island is very beautiful with its Alps and lakes, its glaciers and fiords. Milford Sound is one of the most picturesque of the fiords. The Sunderland Falls where water drops six hundred metres, making these falls one of the highest waterfalls in the world.



Sometimes New Zealanders say that the North Island means beaches and the South Island means mountains.

A volcanic range in the north central region has four active volcanic peaks: Mount Ruapehu (2797 m), the highest point on the island; Mount Ngauruhoe (2287 m); Tongariro (1967 m) and Mount Tamnaki (2518 m), a volcanic cone, situated near the western extremity of the island.

The chief mountain range of the South Island is the Southern Alps, extending for almost the entire length of the island; 17 peaks in the range exceed 3050 m in elevation. Mount Cook (3754 m) /4/, the highest point in New Zealand, rises from the centre of the range, which also has a number of glaciers.

The Waikato River (435 km long) /5/, the longest river of New Zealand, flows north out of Lake Taupo (606 sq. km) /6/, the largest lake in New Zealand, and empties into the Tasman Sea in the west. Numerous mineral hot springs are in the Lake Taupo district. Most of the rivers of the South Island, including the Clutha

River (338 km) /7/, the longest river of the island, rise in the Southern Alps. The Clutha is formed by the two branches originating.

Climate

New Zealand has an oceanic climate, without extremes of heat or cold. The yearly range of temperatures is quite small, with about 10 degrees Celsius variation between winter and summer. New Zealand enjoys long hours of sunshine throughout the year. In winter the South Island mountains and central North Island have heavy snowfalls, Seasons are the reverse of the Northern Hemisphere, Summer in New Zealand is from December to February, Winter from June to August. Most parts of the country enjoy ample sunshine and rainfall, although the weather is changeable. Temperatures are higher in the north of the country with subtropical warmth in summer. Winter brings much snow in the Southern Alps.

As New Zealand lies south of the equator, temperatures are generally warmer in the north than in the south. The average sea-level temperature ranges from 59°F (15°C) in the far north to 48°F (9°C) in the far south.

I. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Do you understand the phrase "that there are two New Zealands" as:
 - a) referring to the fact that there are two countries of the same name on the world map;
 - b) that the two main islands differ very much;
 - c) that there are two governments in one country
2. Name three features which make the islands so different.
3. Which are the four active volcano peaks in the North Island?
4. Which of the two islands is more mountainous?
5. Which are the longest rivers in the North and the South Island?
6. Do New Zealanders have winter at the same time as we do?
7. Which part of the country is warmer northern or southern?
8. Why isn't the country subject to the extremes of weather?
9. Does it ever snow in New Zealand?
10. Is the weather changeable?
11. When do New Zealanders have summer time?
12. Why does the country have maritime climate?

II. MARK ON THE MAP:

The Southern Alps; Canterbury Plains; Mount Cook; The Waikato River; Lake Taupo; the Clutha River

III. TRY TO DESCRIBE NEW ZEALAND'S CLIMATE USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND PHRASES:

an oceanic climate; extremes of heat or cold; the yearly range of temperatures; seasons are the reverse of the Northern Hemisphere; temperatures are higher in the north; the warmest climate; the coldest climate; ample sunshine and rainfall.

IV. TRY TO DESCRIBE THE CLIMATE OF YOUR REGION BY FILING IN THE BLANKS:

The climate ranges from ... to The coldest regions are... . The warmest regions are Snow is common in ... and temperatures fall below... ". And ... are the coldest months, and ... are the hottest months. Average annual temperatures vary from ... in ... to ... in In summer average temperatures range from ... to... . In winter average temperatures range from ... to Summer is from ... to .." autumn from ... to ..., winter from ... to ... , spring from ... to

DO YOU KNOW THAT ...

... A landslide in December 1991 lowered the 3764m summit of Mt Cook, highest point in NZ by about 10 metres.

... New Zealand has 28 peaks over 3000 metres. The lowest (Mount Aspiring) is the only one outside Mount Cook National

Park. Also within the park is the Tasman Glacier, which is about 20 kms long,

... The North Island's main mountain!! are all volcanoes: Ruapehu (2797m), Ngauruhoe (2291m), and Tongariro (1968m) in the centre, and Taranaki (2518m) to the west.

... "Down Under" tends to mean Australia but may also include New Zealand.

... "Kiwiland" is slang for "New Zealand" and not very common.

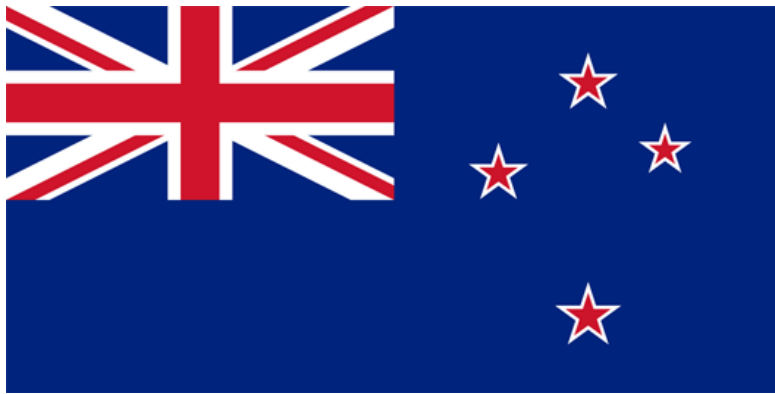
... New Zealand is also called 'Godzone', 'Pig Isles', 'Shaky Isles', 'Quaky Isles', 'Maoriland'

... the Maori name for the North Island is Te Ika a Maui (The Fish of Maui).., the Maori name for the South Island is Te Waka a Maui (The Canoe of Maui), ... the Maori name for Stewart Island is Rakioura (The Land of Glowing Skies).

The national anthem of New Zealand "God defend New Zealand" written in the early 1870 by Thomas Bracken (words) and John Woods (music). It was first publicly performed in 1876, although it had remained unofficial until 1977. This year "God defend New Zealand" was given equal status with other, official anthem of the country, "God save the Queen", the national anthem of the UK.

The national flag of New Zealand

The flag of New Zealand is blue with the flag of the UK in the top left-hand corner with four red five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation.



The official New Zealand coat of arms depicts a white woman and a Maori man standing on leaves of fern and looking at each other over a shield with five badges. Five badges on a shield represent three sailing vessels, the Southern Cross, a wheat sheaf two mining hammers, and a fleece; shield supports Crown of St. Edward. It was adopted in 1956.

Government

New Zealand is a sovereign, independent state and a member of the Commonwealth. Its form of government reflects its historical association with Great Britain.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British monarch is the head of state, represented by the governor-general. As in Great Britain, the legislature is called the Parliament. In New Zealand, however, Parliament consists of only a single chamber, the House of Representatives. Its members are elected every three years. There are 120 members.

There is universal suffrage for all citizens over the age of 18. In 1893 New Zealand became the first country to give women the right to vote. Maori voters may register on either a general or a Maori electoral roll. Elections are conducted on a party basis: the party gaining a majority of parliamentary seats forms the government.

There are two major parties, National and Labour. The leader of the party in power becomes the prime minister, who, with appointed ministers, heads the formal Executive Council and the 10- formal but influential cabinet. The business of government is carried out by 38 government departments, each responsible for one or more aspects of administration. Most ministers have charge of more than one department. The parliament seats in Wellington.

Since 1983 the country has moved toward closer cooperation with Australia on economic matters.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

- * January 01 New Years Day (first MondayjTuesday if 1st is Saturday jSunday)
- * January 02 Day After New Years day

- * February 06 Waitangi day (not moved if on a weekend) April Easter Monday (second weekend after the equinox) April Easter Friday
- * April 25 ANZAC Day (not moved if on a weekend, shops closed morning only)
- * June (first Monday) Queens Birthday
- * October (fourth Monday) Labour Day
- * December 25 Christmas Day (first Monday Tuesday if 25th is Saturday Sunday)
- * December 26 Boxing Day

Population

I. SKIM THROUGH THE TEXT AND SAY WHICH OF ITS PARAGRAPHS GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT:

- a) ethnical and racial composition of the population;
- b) causes for the decline of Maori population;
- c) migration history;
- d) distribution of population in New Zealand.

Total population of New Zealand is about 3,7 million people over 70% of the population live in the North Island. New Zealand was one of the last land areas to be populated by human beings. It was first settled by Polynesians. They remained isolated in New Zealand until the arrival of European explorers (in 1642).



About 73 percent of the population of New Zealand is of European (mainly British) descent. About 12 percent are Maori, a Polynesian group, whose ancestors migrated to New Zealand about the 14th century. About 4 percent of the population is of Polynesian descent. Other ethnic groups make up the rest of the population.

The Europeans brought with them many diseases to which the Maori had no resistance, and this caused a rapid decline in the Maori population. Their decline was also caused by intertribal wars (as the Maori had firearms) and by wars with

Europeans. By 1896 there were only about 42,000 Maori left. Early in the 20th century, however, their numbers began to increase.

Europeans had begun to settle in New Zealand in the 1820s. Most immigrants were from the British Isles. Groups of central Europeans came between World Wars I and II and a large body of Dutch immigrants arrived after World War II. Asians coming to New Zealand have included Chinese and Indians.



Maori chiefs ceded to the British crown their rights and powers of sovereignty. Maori now number more than 12 percent. Maori is now an official language of New Zealand (1987), although outside the Maori community it is rare to hear it spoken except on ceremonial occasions. English and Maori are the official languages, although the country is predominantly English-speaking. Almost all of the Maori speak English, and only about 50,000 (about 15 percent) are considered fluent Maori speakers. Other Polynesian and European languages are spoken by a small percentage of the population. Most immigrants of foreign tongue adopt English as a second language, and their children are educated in English.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

... the kiwi is a rare (very much protected) flightless bird native to New Zealand, and is a symbol of New Zealand in much the same way that the bald eagle is a symbol of the US or the lion and the unicorn are symbols of the UK.. "Kiwi" is also a (generally affectionate) informal term for a New Zealander. The pulpy green fruit with the brown skin that we call "kiwi" is known as "kiwifruit"

... the kiwi has no tail, almost no wings and its nostrils are situated near the end of its bill.

... no other bird lays an egg so large in proportion to its size: its egg is about one fifth of its own weight.



Plants

New Zealand is believed to be a fragment of the ancient Southern continent of Gondwanaland which became detached over 100 million years ago. Many ancient plants and animals survived and evolved in isolation, As a result, most of the New Zealand flora and fauna is indigenous/endemic. The islands have long been isolated from the rest of the world; and as a result almost 90 percent of the indigenous plants are peculiar to the country.

The vegetation of New Zealand has great variety. North Island has predominantly subtropical vegetation, including mangrove swamps in the north. The forest, or so-called bush, of North Island is principally evergreen with dense undergrowth of mosses and fern. Fern is a floral symbol of New Zealand and a New Zealander is often called a femleaf. The only extensive area of native grassland on North Island is the central volcanic plain, The most famous New Zealand tree is the great kauri tree.

Some great kauri trees are believed to be up to 2000 years old.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How do we call plants which are found in one place only?

2. Which plants and animals symbolize New Zealand?
3. Is vegetation of the country mostly evergreen?
4. What is the country's poetic name?
5. Which New Zealand plants and flowers can you name?
6. Why is New Zealand flora so distinctive?
7. Which are the best-known New Zealand trees?

MATCH WORDS SIMILAR IN MEANING:

ancient endemic
range vegetation
indigenous develop
flora old
evolve vary

Aotearoa

Aotearoa is the New Zealand's Maori name. Aotearoa, means "land of the long white cloud," It was named so because of the cloudiness of its skies, particularly along its mountainous backbone. It is the effect of the volcano activity. New Zealand is also called the Shaky Isles and its inhabitants the shaky islanders because there are often earthquakes there.

New Zealand is often called "the country which was discovered three times". Aotearoa, "land of the long white cloud" - was settled over 1,000 years ago by voyagers from East Polynesia. These settlers, the ancestors of today's Maori, adapted quickly to the new environment, and settled the North and the South Islands. The Maori are thought to have settled in Aotearoa from 1200 AD.

Europeans first came in 1642. Dutchman Abel Tasman was the first European navigator to visit the islands (1642). He named the country Staten Landt, later New Zealand for the Dutch province of Zeeland.

The islands attracted little interest until described in detail by Captain James Cook, He visited the islands four times between 1769 and 1777, circumnavigated the coast, traded with Maori and claimed the land for the British crown. Whalers, missionaries, and traders followed, and in 1840 the first permanent European settlement was established at Wellington by E.G. Wakefield. The same year 500 Maori chiefs of tribes signed the Treaty of Waitangi. By the Treaty they retained proprietorship of natural resources but gave the right to govern to the British crown.

READ THE TEXT USING A DICTIONARY IF NECESSARY:

85 percent of the people now live in cities. New Zealanders are keen sport participants and followers. Primary inter sport are rugby, soccer, rugby league, hockey, netball (a variant of basketball, played by women), skating, skiing, and

mountain climbing. The most popular summer sports are cricket, tennis, swimming, sailing, tramping (hiking), and horse racing.

New Zealanders participate in a variety of international sporting events, such as rugby, soccer, cricket, tennis, and sailing competitions. Most of the population lives in cities, but they spend much of their leisure time outdoors. They are great campers and hikers.

New Zealanders like fishing and there is plenty of fish in rivers and lakes. The mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, and coastal environments are used by climbers hikers skiers, hunters, sailors, and those flying various types of craft. ' New Zealanders pride themselves on their healthy way of life.



Famous Newzeuanders

New Zealanders who established international reputations this century include Lord Rutherford, who split the atom; Sir David Low, a leading political cartoonist prior to and during the Second World War; Sir William Liley introduced the principle of early blood transfusions for Rh ("blue blood") babies; Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered Mt Everest; Kiri Te Kanawa, the operatic soprano, and middle-distance runners such as Jack Lovelock, Peter Snell and John Walker.

Ernest Rutherford (1st Baron, 1871-1937), physicist was born in New Zealand. Rutherford took up a physics professorship at McGill University, Montreal (1898-1907) and the University of Manchester (1907-19). Ernest Rutherford was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1908 for his work on radioactivity. He worked with Geiger in 1908 and in 1909 used alpha particle bombardment of thin foils to lead to his 1911 description of atomic structure. He was knighted in 1914, and was director

from 1919 of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. Rutherford discovered and named alpha and beta radiation and helped to propose a theory of radioactive transformation of atoms. On the basis of experiments carried out under his direction, he concluded (1911) that the ATOM is a small, heavy nucleus surrounded by orbital electrons. Rutherford was the first to split atomic nuclei artificially.

Литература:

1. Фролова Л.Г., Куракова Л.И. Австралия / Л.Г. Фролова, Л.И. Куракова. – Москва: ЛитРес, 2015. 133 с.
2. Чежин А.С. Австралия и Новая Зеландия в фотографиях Екатерины Никитиной. – СПб.: Аврора, 2007. 88 с.
3. Электронный ресурс: http://www.ehow.com/about_6616461_did-leaf-become-symbol-canada_.html
4. Электронный ресурс: <http://uk.ask.com/beauty/How-Did-the-Maple-Leaf-Become-a-Symbol-of-Canada>
5. Электронный ресурс: http://www.ehow.com/facts_5717859_maple-leaf-important-canada_.html?ref=Track2&utm_source=ask
6. Dorion H., Tcherkassov A. Le RUSSIONAIRE. Petite encyclopedie canadienne de toutes les Russies. Quebec: Editions Multimondes, 2001, 404 pp.

Составители:

Мощева Светлана Васильевна
Меркурьева Лариса Леонидовна

Под редакцией
Ивановой Натальи Кирилловны
ОСНОВЫ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
Методические указания для студентов II курса,
изучающих английский язык
Часть III

Техн. редактор Г.В. Куликова

Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет.
153000, г. Иваново, пр. Шереметевский, 7.