

Дагестанский государственный университет народного хозяйства

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Учебное пособие (курс лекций) по дисциплине

**«История и культура стран первого
иностранных языка»**



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Аннотация

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов факультета иностранных языков, изучающих английский язык.

В предлагаемом пособии системно и доходчиво изложены вопросы истории и формирования культур народов англоязычных стран.

Данное пособие нацелено, также расширить и углубить общелингвистическую подготовку студентов, выработать у них научный подход при изучении развития лингвистической мысли.

В результате изучения курса студенты осваивают необходимый объем теоретических знаний, благодаря чему они приходят к выводу, что развитие науки определяется потребностями практики, углублением теоретических знаний, что современные успехи были бы невозможными без достижений прошлого. Данный курс также предназначен для ознакомления с историей и культурой народов англоязычных стран, их восприятия и понимания.

Данная работа может быть полезной как в теоретическом, так и в практическом плане, так как в ней теоретическая часть сопровождается практическими примерами, которые могут сделать процесс усвоения материала интересным и, что более важно, эффективным.

При составлении пособия были использованы работы таких авторов как Ю. Б. Голицынский, Ю. Ф. Гурьева, В. М. Павлоцкий., А. Ф. Артемова и др.

Данный учебный комплекс предназначен для студентов второго курса факультета иностранных языков. Курс рассчитан на один учебный семестр и сопровождается семинарскими занятиями. По каждой теме даны вопросы, наиболее важные при подготовке к практическому занятию; выделены основные понятия, необходимые для усвоения темы; указана тематика рефератов, докладов и сообщений по каждой теме; а также сформулированы вопросы, с помощью которых студент сумеет самостоятельно проверить и оценить свои знания по теме.

Учебный комплекс составлен согласно требованиям
Профессиональной образовательной программы специальности «Перевод
и переводоведение».

6. Лекционный материал по дисциплине

Тема 1. History of Great Britain

Вопрос 1. Ancient Britons

Вопрос 2. Their Religion

Вопрос 3. The Romans

Вопрос 4. The Invasion by Anglo-Saxons

Вопрос 5. The Raids of the Danes. Uniting the Country.

Вопрос 6. England After the Norman Conquest. William the Conqueror

Вопрос 7. English Kings of the 11th and 12th centuries. Richard1 the Lion Heart.

Вопрос 8. The Hundred Years War.

Вопрос 9. The War of the Roses.

Вопрос 10. Absolute Monarchy.

Вопрос 11. Wales and Ireland.

Вопрос 12. England and Scotland

Вопрос 1. Ancient Britons

Around 10000 BC Britain was peopled by small groups of hunters and fishers. They lived in caves and hunted animals for food. Later they learned to smelt metal and make metal tools and weapons. These people were religious. Some temples, which they built, still stand in many parts of England and Scotland.

About 500-600BC new people-the Celts appeared in Britain. They were tall, strong, with red or sandy hair, armed with iron swords and knives, which were much stronger than the bronze weapons used by the native population. They crossed the English Channel from the territory of the present day France. The Romans called these people Britons and island- Britannia.

Вопрос 2. Their Religion

The Britons were polytheistic, that is they believed in many gods. They believed that different gods lived in the thickest and darkest parts of the forests. Some plants, such as the mistletoe and the oak tree, were considered sacred. Some historians think that the Britons were governed by a class of priests called the Druids, who had great power over them.. The Druids were very cruel men and their way of worshipping their gods was cruel too. They put men into huge baskets and buried them in the presence of the people to get the god-s pardon.

Вопрос 3. The Romans

In the year 55 BC the great Roman general Julius Caesar sailed to Britain with about 12000 soldiers in 80 ships. The Roman soldiers landed and fought with the Britons. They won the battle but did not stay long and soon departed. In the following year Julius Caesar came to Britain again. The British attacked them in chariots and on foot but the Romans had better arms and armour and were much better trained Having stayed in Britain some time, the Romans left again and did not appear on the British shores for about a hundred years. Then in the year 43 AD the Roman Emperor Claudius sent a general with 40000 men to conquer Britain all over again. Soon the whole of the south of Britain was conquered.

Вопрос 4. The Invasion by Anglo-Saxons

Towards the end of the 4th century Europe was invaded by barbaric tribes. The Romans had to leave Britain, because they had to defend their own country. The Britons were left to themselves, but they had very little peace. The Anglo –Saxon lived in small villages. Round each village there

was a ditch and an earthen wall with a wooden fence on top in order to defend the village against robbers and wild beasts.

Bonpoc 5. The Raids of the Danes. Uniting the Country.

Beginning with the 8th century, pirates from Scandinavia and Denmark began raiding the eastern shores of Britain. They are known in English history as the Danes. They were brave, cruel and merciless people. The A-S understood that their small Kingdoms must unite in order to struggle against the Danes. In the 9th century Egbert, the King of Wessex, one of the stronger A-S kingdoms, united several neighbouring kingdoms. The UK got the name of England, and Egbert became the first king of the united country.

Bonpoc 6. England after the Norman Conquest. William the Conqueror.

For a 100 and 50 years after the time of Alfred the Great people were fighting one another all over England. The country needed a strong king who could keep order. In France there was a young boy named William, who was the son of the Duke of Normandy and a relative of King Edward the Confessor of England. King Edward liked his young nephew and promised him the crown. At the same time there was in England a young Saxon named Harold, who was the son of the Earl of Wessex. After Edward the Confessor-s death Saxon nobles proclaimed Harold King of England.

William gathered a great army and sailed across the English Channel on 100 of ships. There was a great battle at Hastings on October 14, 1066. Harold was killed in the battle. So a Norman duke became king of England. In many parts of the country there were rebellions. But William cruelly put down all of them. Lots of people were killed, villages and towns were destroyed.

Вопрос 7. English Kings of the 11th and 12th centuries. Richard 1 the Lion Heart.

After William the Conqueror's death in 1087, 3 other kings of the Norman dynasty ruled England; his two sons, William2 and Henry1 and his grandson Stephen. After Stephen's death, the English throne passed to the Plantagenet dynasty.1157-1199

Richard1 the Lion Heart 1189-1199 was the second king of the PD. He was famous for his good education and courage. He was kind to his friends and cruel to his enemies. Richard was seldom seen in England for he took part in crusades in Palestine.

Вопрос 8. The Hundred Years War

In the first half of the 14th century the king of England was Edward3. He was a powerful king and he wanted to become king of France as well, because some of the French provinces such as Normandy had once belonged to England . Meanwhile the feudal lords in France were making plans to seize the free towns of Flanders. For England it would mean losing its wool market. Saying that he wished to defend English trade, Edward 3 declared war on France in1337. This is now called the hundred year's war because it lasted over a 100 years.

Вопрос 9. The War of the Roses

The War of the Roses began when in 1399 barons of the North supported the Lancaster who had red rose in their crest. The Barons of the South supported the Yorks whose crest was decorated by a white rose. The bloody struggle for the crown and rule practically lasted for about 30 years (1455-1485) with some breaks, it was a merciless annihilation of the old aristocracy with rights and claims to become rulers, and its romantic name the War of the Roses only emphasizes the ruthlessness by a degree of contrast.

Finally, the two dynasties had been destroyed, and a distant relative of the Lancaster families- Henry Tudor married Elisabeth of York in 1485 (the two roses united) and Henry Tudor was crowned Henry VII of England (1485- 1509).

Вопрос 10. Absolute Monarchy

During the Tudor period, from 1485 till1603, England-s foreign policy changed several times. Henry7 was careful to remain friendly with neighbouring countries. His son Henry8 was more ambitious, hoping to play an important part in European politics. He was unsuccessful. Mary, Henry-s first daughter, allied England to Spain by her marriage king Philip of Spain. She executed 300 Protestants and was called Bloody Mary.

Elizabeth1, Henry's daughter of his second wife wanted to bring together Catholics and Protestants which were in disagreement. Most English people still believed in the Old Catholic religion. Less than half the English were Protestants by religion, but these people controlled religious matters. Elizabeth made sure that the Church 'part of the State machine'. People had to go to church on Sundays by law and they were fined if they stayed away.

Elizabeth encouraged foreign trade. She considered Spain her main trade rival and enemy. Elizabeth encouraged English traders to settle abroad and create colonies. The first English colonists sailed to America at the end of the 16th century. England began selling West African slaves for the Spanish in American. Only at the end of the 18th century this shameful trade ended.

Вопрос 11. Wales and Ireland

Both Henry 7th and Henry 8th tried to bring Wales and Ireland under English control. Wales became joined to England between 1536 and 1543. In Ireland the situation was more difficult. Irish nationalism and Catholism were against English Protestant Church. It took Henry a long time to introduce English government in Ireland. The effect of English rule was

greatest in the north, in Ulster where many good lands were taken from the native Irish population and sold to English settlers.

Today Ireland and Britain are separate states but by agreement their citizens are not considered foreigners in one another's country. In the Republic of Ireland the majority of population believe that one day all Ireland should be united but without the use of force. There are some people who are ready to use violent means to achieve a united Ireland. They demand full independence from Britain.

Вопрос 12.England and Scotland

For a long time the Tudors were trying to join Scotland to England. In their attempts to preserve the independence of Scotland, the Scottish kings could not get much support from their nobility, because Scottish nobility was not united: some of them wanted closer friendship with England, and others wanted to remain loyal to the old alliance with France. Knowing how weak they were, the Scottish kings usually tried to avoid war with England. They made a peace treaty with Henry VII, and James IV, king of Scotland, married Henry VII's daughter Margaret. But it didn't help. Henry made two wars on Scotland. King James IV was killed during the first war. James V, whose army was also badly defeated during the second war, died soon after the war.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

1. Where did the Britons come from? How did they look? What were they armed with?
2. What do we know about Britons' way of life? What kind of houses did they have? What did they make their plates and cups of?
3. Which parts of Britain were most civilized? Why?
4. What do we call the people who believe in many gods?
5. Where did the gods live according to the early Britons' religion?

6. Who were the Druids? How did they worship their gods?
7. How did the Britons entertain themselves during the feasts?
8. How many times did Julius Caesar come to Britain? When was it? What did he do the first and the second time?
9. When did the Romans come and stay in Britain?
10. What tribes was Europe invaded by towards the end of the 4th century?
11. Why did the Romans leave Britain?
12. Who raided the eastern shores of Britain in the 8th century? Where did the pirates come from?
13. Why was it impossible for the Anglo-Saxons to hold out against the Danes?
14. What kind of people were the Danes? What did they do on the British shores?
15. Who was Egbert? What did he do?
16. Why was it necessary for England to have a strong king?
17. Whose son was William? How his father was related to the English King Edward the Confessor?
18. Who was Harold? Who proclaimed him King of England?
19. When did the battle of Hastings take place? How did it end?
20. Who became King of England?
21. Were there rebellions against William's rule? How did he put them down?
22. Who were the three kings of the Norman dynasty who ruled England after William's death? When did they rule?
23. What dynasty came to the English throne after Stephen's death?
24. When did Richard I the Lion Heart rule England? What was he famous for?
25. What did Edward 3 want? On what grounds did he claim French territories?

26. What plans were the feudal lords of France making? How did their plans threaten England?
27. When did Edward III declare war in France? How did he explain his reason?
28. Why did the war between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists get the name of the War of the Roses?

Список литературы:

Ю. Б. Голицынский “Great Britain”

Ю. Ф. Гурьева “Глубоки корни”

В. М. Павлоцкий “Famous Faces in History”

Тема 2. Culture of G.B. Famous Britons

Вопрос 1. Language and Culture

Вопрос 2. The Stuarts

Вопрос 3. Religious Disagreement

Вопрос 4. The Civil War

Вопрос 5. Foreign Relations

Вопрос 6. Britain in the 18th century

Вопрос 7. The Age of Power and Prosperity

Вопрос 8. The 20th century

Вопрос 9. Culture Entertainment

Вопрос 10. Holidays

Вопрос 11. Traditions

Вопрос 12. Places to see in London

Bonpoc 13. Famous Britons

Bonpoc 1. Language and Culture

Since the time of Chaucer in the mid 14th century, London English had become accepted as Standard English. For the first time people started to think of London pronunciation as ‘correct English’ and uneducated people (peasants) continued to speak the local dialects. The Celts spoke Celtic which survives today in the form of Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Irish Gaelic. All 3 languages are taught at schools and still spoken by some people. Nowadays all Welsh, Scottish and Irish people speak English but they have their own special accents and dialects, so you can tell what part of Britain a person is from.

Literacy increased greatly during the 16th century. By the beginning of the 16th century about half the population of England could read and write.

Renaissance is the period in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries, when after the period of Middle Ages during which there had been little education, people became interested in the art, literature and ideas of ancient Greece. This interest caused the appearance of outstanding thinkers, scientists, artists and writers.

England felt the effect of the Renaissance later than much of Europe because it was an island. The Renaissance also influenced religion, music and painting.

Bonpoc 2. The Stuarts.

The Stuart monarchs were less successful than the Tudors. They quarreled with Parliament and this resulted in civil war. One of the Stuarts was executed. Another Stuart king was driven from the throne. When the last Stuart, queen Anne, died in 1714, the monarchy was no longer absolutely powerful as it had been in the Tudor times.

These important changes were the result of basic changes in society. During the 17th century economic power moved into the hand of the merchant and landowning farmer classes. The crown could no longer raise money or govern without their cooperation.

Вопрос 3. Religious Disagreement.

The religious situation in Britain was not simple. There were people in the country who disagreed with the teaching of the Church of England. They said that the services of the Church of England had become too complicated and too rich and took too much money. They wanted to make the Church of England more modest, to purify it. These people were called Puritans.

Вопрос 4. The Civil War

London, where Parliament's influence was stronger, locked its gates against the king, and Charles moved to Nottingham, where he gathered an army to defeat those Members of Parliament (MP) who opposed him. The Civil War had started.

Most of the House of Lords and a few from the House of Commons supported Charles. The *Royalists*, known as *Cavaliers*, controlled most of the north and west. Parliament controlled the east and south-east, including London. At first Parliament's army consisted of armed groups of London apprentices. Their short hair gave the Parliamentarian soldiers their popular name of *Roundheads*.

The forces were not equal. Parliament was supported by the navy, by most of the merchants and by the population of London. So it controlled the most important national and international sources of wealth. The Royalists had no money. The soldiers of the Royalist army were unpaid, and as a result, they either ran away or stole from local villages and farms. In the end, at the battle of *Naseby* in 1645, the Royalist's army was finally defeated. That was the end of the Civil War. People in the country-side and in the towns did not want this war, and they were happy when it was over.

Вопрос 5. Foreign Relations

During the 17th century Britain's main rivals were Spain, Holland and France. There was competition in trade between England and Holland. After three wars Britain achieved the trade position it wanted.

At the end of the century Britain went to war against France. Partly it was because William of Orange had struggled with France before he came to

the English throne. But England also wanted to limit French power, which had been growing under Louis XIV. The British army won several important victories over the French. By *the treaty of Utrecht* in 1713 Britain got possession of rock of Gibraltar, so now it controlled the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean.

Colonizing foreign lands was important for Europe's economic development. In the 17th century Britain didn't have so many colonies abroad as either Spain or Holland, but it had greater variety. It had twelve colonies on the east coast of North America. In the West Indies it had new colonies where sugar was grown. Besides, by this time Britain's East India Company had established its first trading settlements in India, on both the west and east coasts.

Bonpoc 6. Britain in the 18th century

Well before the end of the 18th century Britain had become a very powerful country. It became wealthy through trade. The wealth made possible both an agricultural and industrial revolution, which Britain the most economically advanced country in the world.

However, there was a reverse side to it: while a few people became richer, many others lost their land, their homes and their way of life. Families were driven off the land in another period of enclosures. They became the working proletariat of the cities. The invention of machinery destroyed the old "cottage industries" and created factories. At the same time it caused the growth of unemployment.

This splitting of society into very rich and very poor was a great danger to the established order. In France the misery of the poor and the power of the trading classes led to revolution in 1789. Britain was saved from revolution partly by the high level of local control of the ruling class in the countryside and partly by Methodism, a new religious movement that offered hope and self-respect to the new proletariat.

Bonpoc 7. The Age of Power and Prosperity

In the 19th century Britain was more powerful and self-confident than ever. As a result of the industrial revolution, 19th century Britain was the "workshop of the world". British factories were producing more than any

other country in the world. Having many colonies, Britain controlled large areas of the world. The British had a strong feeling of their importance.

The rapid growth of the middle class in politics and government was increasingly growing. By 1914 the aristocracy and the Crown had little power left.

Bonpoc 8. The 20th century

At the beginning of the 20th century Britain was still one of the greatest world powers. In the middle of the century, although it was still one of the “Big Three”, it was considerably weaker than the United States or the Soviet Union. By the end of the 1970s Britain was just an ordinary counter, and economically poorer than a number of other European countries.

One of the reasons for Britain’s decline in the 20th century was the cost of two world wars. Another reason was that Britain couldn’t spend as much money on developing its industry as other industrial nations did: at first, it needed a lot of money for keeping up the empire, and when the empire fell apart, as much money was needed to solve numerous economic problems connected with maintaining friendly relations within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Bonpoc 9. Culture. Entertainment

Annual festivals of music and drama are very popular in Britain. Some of them are famous not only in Britain but all over the world.

Burn’s night. January 25 is the birthday of Scotland’s greatest poet Robert Burns. There are 100’s of Burns clubs not only in Britain, but also throughout the world, and on the 25th of January they all hold ***Burn’s Night celebrations.*** All over the country thousands of people drink a toast to the immortal memory of Robert Burns. The celebration concludes with singing the poet’s famous *Auld Lang Syne*.

Shakespeare’s Birthday. Every year the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare is celebrated in Stratford-on-Avon, where he was born on April 23, 1564. Flags are hung in the main street; people wear

springs of rosemary in their button holes. In the evening there is a performance in the Royal Theatre.

Edinburgh International Festival. It's held annually during 3 weeks in late August and early September. Leading musicians of the world and world famous theatre companies always take part in it.

The Weekend. People in Britain work 5 days a week, from Monday till Friday. Leaving work on Friday, people usually say to each other, "*Have a nice weekend*"

The Union Jack. The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It's made of 3 crosses. The upright Red Cross is the cross of St George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal is the cross of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Sport. British people are fond of sports. Almost everybody is actively engaged in this or that kind of sports. Among the most popular sports are football, cricket, boat racing.

Bonpoc 10. Holidays

New Year is less important than Christmas. Some people don't celebrate it at all. Many people have *New Year Parties*. A party usually begins at about 8 o'clock and goes on until early in the morning. At midnight they listen to the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year.

St. Valentine's Day. February, 14

Easter is a Christian holiday in March or April, when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. The most popular emblem of Easter is *the Easter Egg*.

Spring Bank Holiday is celebrated on the last Monday in May. It is an official holiday, when all offices are closed, people don't go to work. Many people go to the country and have picnics.

Late Summer Bank Holiday is celebrated on the last Monday in August. During the holiday townsfolk usually go to the seacoast.

Guy Fawkes Night is one of the most popular festivals in Britain. It is celebrated on November the 5th and commemorates the discovery of the

so-called *Gunpowder Plot*. The story goes that there was a plot to destroy the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I during the ceremony of opening Parliament on November, 1605. The plot was organized by a group of Roman Catholics. In 1604 the conspirators rented a house near the House of Lords. From this house they dug a tunnel to a vault below the House of Lords and put into the vault 36 barrels of gunpowder. The plot was discovered and the gunpowder was found, together with Guy Fawkes who was to set off the explosion. Guy Fawkes was hanged.

Bonpoc 11. Traditions

Clubs. One of English traditions is clubs. A club is an association of people who like to meet together to relax and discuss things. These people are usually upper class men or men connected with the government or other powerful organizations which control public life and support the established order of society. However, there clubs of people not connected with the ruling circles, for example cultural clubs, whose members are actors, painters, writers, and critics and their friends. In a word, clubs are organizations which join people of the same interests. A club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink, and sometimes sleep.

Gardening is very popular in Britain. Most British people love gardens and this is one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. In suburban areas you can see many small houses, each one with its own little garden of flowers and shrubs. For many people gardening is the foundation of friendly relations with neighbours. Flower-shows and vegetable-shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are very popular.

Changing of the Guard. The Royal Palace is traditionally guarded by special troops who wear colorful uniforms. The history goes back to 1656, when King Charles II, during his exile in Holland, recruited a small *body-guard*. Later this small body-guard grew into a *regiment of guards*. Changing of the guard is one of the most popular ceremonies. It takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectators.

Вопрос 12. Places to see in London

Trafalgar Square. It was built at the beginning of the 19th century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on the top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar behind Nelson's Column is the building of the National Gallery, a rich art gallery in which you can find many old masters.

Piccadilly Circus is the center of nightlife in the West End. The square is quite small. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, which is famous for its restaurants, which offer food from different countries.

Westminster

The Houses of Parliament occupy a magnificent building on the left bank of the Thames in a part of London called Westminster. King Edward the Confessor built a palace beside the River Thames in the 11th century. His successors made the Palace their main residence. Gradually Westminster became the centre of government.

Westminster Abbey. Opposite the House of Parliament stands WA. A church has stood here since Saxon times, when it was known as West Monastery, because of its position to the west of London's centre. Since William the Conqueror's times British monarchs have been crowned there and since the 13th century they have been buried there. Many other famous people are also buried there.

White Hall. The street called WH. stretches from Parliament Square. W. is often associated with the government of Britain.

Вопрос 13. Famous Britons

William Shakespeare. W.S. was born in 1564 in Stratford-on Avon. He attended Stratford's grammar school, which still stands. He probably arrived in London in 1586 or 1587. There he became a professional actor and dramatist playwright. He wrote on the average two plays a year. Among his famous tragedies are Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet; historic play-Henry 4. His late plays are known as romances including Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale and The Tempest. The Globe Theatre is associated with Shakespeare's plays.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) was born in a small village in Lincolnshire in the family of a poor farmer. Since childhood the boy was fond of science. He began his first experiments at school. After school he studied at Cambridge University, where he formulated the binomial theorem. His greatest discovery was the law of Universal Gravitation. N. was highly honored by his countrymen. In 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society. I.N. was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Noratio Nelson. His bravery as a naval commander was never doubted by his contemporaries. He first made his name at the Battle of *St. Vincent* in February 1797, during which he captured two enemy ships. During the wars against France in the 1790^s he took part in many sea battles and lost his right arm and the sight in his right eye. Admiral Nelson is Britain's national hero. A tall column crowned with his statue stands in Trafalgar Square.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

1. What did Mary, Henry's daughter do to ally England to Spain? Why was she called Bloody Mary?
2. How did Elizabeth I want to settle the problem of disagreement between the Catholics and Protestants? What was the result of her efforts?
3. How were people punished if they did not go to church on Sunday?
4. Did Elizabeth I encourage foreign trade? What country did she consider to be her main trade rival and enemy?
5. What did Elizabeth encourage English traders to do? What parts of the world did English colonists begin to settle?
6. What shameful trade did English colonists start in West Africa?
7. What did both Henry VII and Henry VIII try to do in Wales and Ireland?
8. When did Wales join England under one administration?
9. Did it take a long time to introduce English Government in Ireland?

10. What was the effect of English rule in Ulster? Is this effect still felt in our times? How?
11. Since what time had London English become accepted as standard English?
12. Has the Celtic language survived? In what form?
13. What is Renaissance
14. Why did some people in Britain criticize the Church of England? How did they want to change it? What were these people called?
15. How did the Civil War start?
16. Who were Cavaliers and Roundheads?
17. What parts of the country did the Royalists control? What parts did the Parliamentarian army control?
18. What were the advantages of Parliament in the Civil War?
19. When and where was the last battle of the Civil War fought? What was the result of the battle?
20. What countries were Britain's main rivals in the 17th century?
21. What were the reasons of the wars with Holland and France?
22. What was colonizing foreign lands important for? What colonies did Britain have in North America, in the West Indies and in India?

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Тема 2: The United States of America

Вопрос 1. General Information

Вопрос 2. Economy

Вопрос 3. Political System

Вопрос 4. The First Inhabitants

Вопрос 5. American Indians and Ways of Their Life

Вопрос 6. Viking voyages

Вопрос 7. European Explorers

Вопрос 1. General Information

The USA is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea border with Russia. The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country is situated. The population of the country is more than 291 million. If we look at the map of the USA we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska. America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, The Rio Grand and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the Border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA. The Niagara Falls on the short Niagara River are famous all over the world and attract lots of tourists. The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The south has a subtropical climate. The climate of the central part is continental. The winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast. Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and Native Americans. The largest cities are: New-York, Los-Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others.

The US is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government .The seat of the central government is Washington DC. According to the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative,

exercised by the Congress, and the judicial-the Supreme Court. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic. The USA is a parliamentary republic.

Вопрос 2. Economy

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Heavy industry includes such branches as mining, metallurgical engineering and chemical industries. Detroit is a large motor-car industry center. Shipbuilding is developed along the Atlantic coast and in San Francisco on the Pacific coast. The USA is the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio, and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper. Agriculture is very wide-spread, especially in the prairie regions where wheat and other grain crops are grown. Cotton is grown in the Mississippi Valley, tobacco in Maryland and Virginia. California is famous for its fruit plantations and the west for its cattle-farming.

Composition of the country

The territory of the USA is historically divided into 8 regions: New England, the Mid-Atlantic region , the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, the Rocky Mountain region, the Pacific North-west and Alaska, California and Hawaii.

Вопрос 3. Political System

The USA is an indirect democracy- that is, the people rule through the representatives they elect. In the beginning, only white men with property could vote. Over time, the vote has been given to more and more people. Today any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote. The capital of the

country is the City of Washington, situated in the Columbia District- a territory not included in any of the states.

The Constitution. The US Constitution, written in 1787, established the country's political system and is the basis of its laws.

Federalism

The US has a federalist system. It means that there are individual states, each with its own government and there is a federal or national government. Only the national government can print money; the states establish their own school systems; and both the national and the state government can collect taxes.

Three Branches of Government. Within the national government, power is divided among three branches: the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is represented by Congress, which consists of two parts – the House of Representatives and the Senate. Congress' main function is to make laws. There are 100 senators (2 from each state) and 435 representatives.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is also head of the country. The executive branch administers the laws. In addition to the President and the Vice-President, the executive branch consists of departments and agencies. The President appoints the department heads, or advisers, who together make up the President's Cabinet.

The judicial branch interprets the laws and makes sure that new laws are in keeping with the Constitution. The judicial branch is represented by several levels of federal courts. The Supreme Court is the most important body. It has nine members, who are appointed for life.

State and Local Governments. Each state has its own constitution. Like the national government, state governments are divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches. In each state there are state senators and

representatives, state court systems, and, like the president of the country, a governor of the state.

Two- Party System. The USA has two main political parties – the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. There are other, much smaller, parties, which play little, if any, role. There are no clear differences between the Republican and Democratic Parties. In general, the Republicans tend to be more conservative and to have more support among the upper classes, while the Democrats tend to be more liberal and to have more support among the working class and the poor.

Вопрос 4. The First Inhabitants

No one knows exactly how people first came to North America. However, many scientists believe that America's first settlers were hunters who came from Siberia. There is a narrow strait between the Bering and Chukchi Seas. During the Ice Age this strait became very shallow and formed a land bridge from Asia to North America. The people of Asia passed through what is now Alaska and western Canada between 15,000 and 40,000 years ago. The descendants of those hunters moved farther into the new territory. These people were American Indians, or Red Indians.

Вопрос 5. American Indians and Ways of Their Life

North America is a land of many geographic features. There are mountains and deserts, plains, lakes and oceans. American Indians, descendants of the first settlers lived in or near these regions. The Indians' way of life depended on the geography of the area they lived in. The Indians who lived near the ocean fished. On the Great Plains where there were many animals, the Indians were hunters. In places with rich soil the Indians farmed.

There were hundreds of different American Indian tribes. Each tribe had its own territory. Tribes had different languages and customs, too.

The American Indians can be divided into 5 groups, according to where they lived: the Northwest Indians, the California Indians, the Plains Indians, the Southwest Indians, and the Eastern Woodlands Indians.

Вопрос 6. Viking voyages

In the late 900's the Vikings, who lived in Scandinavia, were the best sailors and shipbuilders in Europe. Each Year they left their homes and sailed to foreign lands in search of food and riches. They discovered Iceland and Greenland. In the 1001 a Viking called Leif Ericsson sailed west of Greenland and came to the shore of Newfoundland. Most of what we know about Ericsson's voyage comes from stories that the Vikings told. These stories, called sagas, were histories of Viking leaders and their adventures. The sagas of Ericsson's rip describe a land in which Ericsson found grapes wheat and trees. He called this place Vinland. But Ericsson's settlement didn't last long. Because of problems with the American Indians the Vikings sailed away from Vinland.

Вопрос 7. European Explorers

In the late 1400's Spain began slavering for another water route to the East. Instead of it, Spanish explorers found a new continent. A mapmaker called it the New World-the land across the Atlantic that was not part of Asia. Christopher Columbus made some voyages to the New World but he was sure that he had approached China and India from the East. There were other European explorers: John Cabot was an Italian sea captain who explored for England much of the north-eastern coast of North America.

The French explorer, Jacques Carter made 3 voyages to the New World between 1534 and 1542. He found the St. Lawrence River and explored it as present day Montreal, Canada. Henry Hudson was an English navigator who made important explorations for the Dutch and English. Reaching North America in 1609 he explored the Atlantic shore and sailed up the river that was later named for him-the Hudson. He also found what is now known as Hudson Bay. Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian pilot gave the name to the new world that Columbus had found.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

1. What geographical position has the USA? How many states does the USA consist of?

2. What are the highest mountains (largest rivers) in the USA?
3. Describe the climate of the USA? Compare the climate in different parts of the USA.
4. What are the largest cities of the USA?
5. What are the three branches of the US national government?
6. What two parts does Congress consist of?
7. What kind of republic is the USA? What are the two main political parties in the USA?
8. What branches does heavy industry include?
9. What is Detroit famous for?
10. Where is shipbuilding developed?
11. What is California famous for?
12. What is a federalist system?
13. How is power distributed among the federal government and the state governments?
14. What eight regions is the territory of the US historically divided into?

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Ю. Б. Голицынский “United States of America”

А. Ф. Артемова “About the United States”

Тема 4. History of the USA

Вопрос 1. Early settlements. A period of Colonization

Вопрос 2. French and Dutch Colonies

Вопрос 3. English colonies

Вопрос 4. The Pilgrims

Вопрос 5. The Puritans

Вопрос 6. A Nation is established

Вопрос 7. The War of Independence

Вопрос 8. Settling West

Вопрос 9. Slavery divides the nation

Вопрос 10. The Civil War

Вопрос 11. Culture, Leisure, Entertainment

Вопрос 12. Holidays

Вопрос 13. Famous Americans

Вопрос 1. Early settlements. A period of Colonization

The first Europeans in North America were brave people. They left their homes in Spain, France, England and the Netherlands. They came to the New World looking for a new life. When Christopher Columbus visited the New World, he claimed the land for Spain. Soon Spanish soldiers and settlers came to the New World. The Spaniards called their colony New Spain. Mexico City was its center, but Spanish settlers moved into areas that are now part of the US.

Вопрос 2. French and Dutch colonies

New France. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain started the first French settlement in the New World. He called this place Quebec. The entire colony was known, as New France. Today this area is a part of Canada.

New Netherlands. After Henry Hudson's voyage. Dutch settlers from the Netherlands came to the New World. They built a settlement and called it New Amsterdam on the Island of Manhattan. Soon New Amsterdam became a big port and center of trade with other colonies and with European countries. In 1664 during the war between the Netherlands and England, the English forces were much stronger and the Dutch surrendered. The King of England gave New Netherlands and New

Amsterdam as a present to his brother, the Duke of York. The Duke renamed the colony and the town New York.

Вопрос 3. English colonies

People from England also started colonies. By the 1750's there were 13 English colonies along the eastern coast of North America. The colonies can be divided into three regions: the New England colonies, the Middle colonies and the Southern colonies.

The New England colonies were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware were called the Middle colonies. The Middle colonies were between New England and the Southern colonies.

The five Southern colonies were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

In 1606 some merchants in London formed a private business called the Virginia Company. It invited people to go and settle in America offering to pay their travel costs. More than 120 people accepted the offer and set out for Virginia, as the colony was called. They built a settlement and called it Jamestown in honor of the King James who gave them some land.

Вопрос 4. The Pilgrims

There were people in England who disagreed with the teachings of the Church of England. In 1620 a large group of such people left England and sailed to North America on a ship called the May Flower. These people were called Pilgrims. They settled in present day Massachusetts. They called their settlement Plymouth. The Pilgrims' first winter was very hard. Many people died from cold. But the colony survived. Indians taught them how to grow corn, to catch fish and where to hunt a deer. Thanks to Indians the Pilgrims had a good harvest that autumn. The celebration, which lasted 3 days, was the first Thanksgiving.

Вопрос 5. The Puritans

In England there was another group of people who disagreed with the teachings of the Church of England. They wanted to make it more modest, to “purify” it. The Puritans arrived in North America in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. The Puritans established very strict rules. They told people how to dress and to act. One Puritan punishment was putting a person into the pillory. The pillory was a wooden frame with holes for a person’s head and arms. Those who disobeyed church teachings were locked into the pillory. Then they were left for a time on display as a lesson to the other people.

Bonpoc 6. A Nation is Established

The first 13 English colonies started in America were developing their economy. By 1750 they became rich enough and didn’t have to struggle to survive. Merchants were selling goods to other colonies and trading with other nations. The colonists felt stronger. They wanted to have more control over their future. In 1764 British parliament passed a law taxing the colonies. The Sugar Act put a tax on sugar, wine and other products that were shipped to the colonies from countries, other than GB. The colonists refused to pay the tax. They wanted to decide themselves whether a tax was necessary.

The Stamp Act put a tax on all printed-paper goods that colonists bought. Colonists had to pay a tax when buying books, newspapers, and playing cards. To show that the tax had been paid, a stamp seller put a stamp on the paper. The colonists hated the Stamp Act.

Bonpoc 7. The War for Independence

The War for Independence lasted 6 years (1775-1781) and ended with the victory of Americans. On July 4, 1776 the Congress adopted Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence. The colonies stated that they were no longer a part of GB. A new nation was born. 13 colonies became 13 American states. On April 30, 1789 George Washington, commander-in-chief of the colonial army was inaugurated as the first President of the US. Washington appointed a New York lawyer, - Alexander Hamilton, to head the Department of Treasury. Thomas Jefferson (the 3rd president) became the 1st secretary of state. In 1790 the Congress adopted the Constitution. In

1791 10 amendments known as The Bill of Rights were added to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights declares that the national Government will protect the basic rights and freedoms of every American citizen. The place for the capital of the US was chosen along the banks of the Potomac River. This land was called the District of Columbia. The new city was named the Washington in honor of the first President.

Bonpoc 8. Settling West

Many of the Americans were adventurous people. They crossed mountains and made homes in the wildness. In the middle of the 18th century much of the land west of the Appalachian Mountains was a hunting ground for the American Indians. Many colonists wanted to claim some of this land for themselves. The first settlers in the new areas, people who opened the way west for others were called pioneers. By 1850 the nation had grown until it stretched all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The spirit of democracy grew with the growing of the country. Each new state that came into the Union after 1800 gave the right to vote to all white men, rich and poor. Gradually the older states in the East changed their laws and also gave all white men the right to vote. However, in many eastern states women, blacks and American Indians still couldn't vote.

Bonpoc 9. Slavery divides the nation

In the middle of the 19th century southerners wanted slavery to be allowed in the new western lands. Northerners were against slavery there. By the early 1800's slavery had been outlawed in most Northern states. In the South where vast cotton plantations were very important to the economy, the slave system was still strong. Most of the blacks brought to the US came from West Africa. Many people hoped that a peaceful solution could be found to the differences between the north and the south. But in the end, the difference led to war.

Bonpoc 10. The Civil War

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln won the national election and became President. He believed that slavery was wrong. The northern states were on his side.

The southern states were against him. Some of the southern states voted to secede from the country. They decided to form their own nation. It was called the Confederate States of America, February 4, 1861. Jefferson Davis became President. Lincoln didn't want a war but soon he saw that there was no choice. The war began on April 12, 1861. Robert Lee, the greatest soldier of the Civil War commanded the Southern Armies. At first the Confederate troops had more advantages in the war but Lincoln finally found a general who could lead the Union armies to victory. It was Ulysses S. Grant. On April 5, 1865 Grant captured. At last, on April 9, Lee surrendered in a farmhouse near Appomattox. The war was over.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, President Lincoln and his wife went to see a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington. During the play, John Wilkes Booth, an actor shot the President.

Bonpoc 11. Culture. Leisure. Entertainment

The USA is a great center of culture. Its largest cities (New-York, Boston, Washington, San-Francisco, Los Angeles) have many concert halls, exhibitions and theatres. The US has the world's greatest museums, theatres, concert halls and orchestras. A lot of people usually attend performances in spite of the high prices of the tickets. The most important sources of entertainment in America are television, movies and recorded music. Many Americans complain of the low intellectual and cultural level of TV programmes. Some people also say that the emphasis on youth, sex and money teaches children the wrong values.

Americans enjoy sport. Among the most popular sports are baseball, football, basketball, hockey, golf and tennis. Many boys and girls play in school sport teams.

Americans like to travel. Many families regularly go on weekend car trips, as well as on longer summer trips. Traveling by air is also very popular. In winter many people like to spend their holidays in places with a warm climate, like Florida and the islands of the Caribbean.

Bonpoc 12. Holidays

New Year

Many people don't sleep most of the NY on the 31st of December, seeing the New Year in. It is tradition for many people to make NY resolutions (to eat less, to work more, to do sport regularly).

President's Day

It is celebrated in February. It is the day on which two great Americans are honored: George Washington the country's first President and Abraham Lincoln, the president who headed the country during the Civil War and put end to slavery.

Memorial Day It is celebrated on the last Monday in May. On this day Americans honor the soldiers killed in war. There are always parades on this day.

Independence Day

It is the most important American holiday, which is celebrated on July 4. It's a traditional day for family picnics and fireworks.

Labor Day

Americans celebrate it on the first Monday in September. It honors the American workers and marks the end of summer. The school year starts the day after Labor Day.

Columbus Day marks the coming of Columbus's ship to America in 1492. Many Italian-Americans and Hispanic Americans especially like this holiday.

Halloween

It is celebrated on October 31. It is not an official holiday but it is a very special day. Children enjoy it. They dress in fancy costumes as witches, ghosts or other monsters. One of the symbols of Halloween is Jack-o-Lantern that is the carved pumpkin with a candle inside it.

Thanksgiving is celebrated late in November. Families make a big feast, which traditionally includes roast turkey, a sweet sauce made of cranberries and pumpkin pie.

Christmas. On the 25th December many families get together. There is a tradition to give presents on Christmas. Children believe that their gifts come from Santa Claus. He goes down the chimneys of houses and leaves gift for the children who have been good.

Вопрос 13. Famous Americans

O.Henry. (1862- 1910) The real name of the author was William Sidney Porter. He was born in the state of North Carolina in the family of a doctor. During the short period of his literary activity, O Henry wrote 273 short stories and one novel, “Cabbages and Kings”. In his stories he described amusing incidents of everyday life in large cities, on farms, and on the roads of America. His stories won great popularity and have been translated into many languages, most of them have unexpected endings, and the reader is always taken by surprise.

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in the family of a black pastor. He received his education at Boston University, where he earned a doctor's degree in theology in 1955. King was appointed pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, which was a stronghold of racism. King believed in non-violent or peaceful, protests, when blacks were denied their rights. The blacks of the city followed his advice. Many blacks who took part in protest were arrested. Newspapers and TV programs showed pictures of black protestors being beaten by the police. These shocking scenes upset both blacks and whites. Many more people joined the movement for civil rights.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) is an outstanding American poet and humanist of the 19th century. He was greatly interested in old American legends and Indian folklore. His best work is a long poem called “the Song of Hiawatha” (1855), which is based on old Indian legends. It was translated into many languages and is still very popular all over the world.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

1. How did the first American Indians reach America?
2. Why did the Vikings travel to foreign lands?
3. Who was Leif Ericsson?

4. When did Jacques Cartier travel to America? What river did he discover and explore?
5. What did Spaniards call their new colony? What was the centre of their colony?
6. Who started the French colony in America? When?
7. How and when did New Amsterdam turn into New York?
8. Why did the Pilgrims come to the New World? In what place did they start their colony?
9. Who were the Puritans? Where did they settle? What did they call their settlement?
10. What was the Sugar Act?
11. What goods did the Stamp Act put taxes on?
12. What facts confirm the statement that the US is a great center of culture?
13. What are the largest cities of the USA?
14. What do many people in America complain of?
15. Which are the most popular sports in America
16. What two great Americans are honored on Presidents' Day?
17. What American holiday is celebrated on July 4?
18. What do you know about Halloween?

Список литературы:

Ю. Б. Голицынский “United States of America”

А. Ф. Артемова ☽ “About the United States”

- Вопрос 1. General Information
- Вопрос 2. History of Australia
- Вопрос 3. Australia at war
- Вопрос 4. Australia now
- Вопрос 5. Government
- Вопрос 6. Geography
- Вопрос 7. Climate
- Вопрос 8. Main Cities and Territories

Вопрос 1. General Information

The continent of Australia, with the island state of Tasmania, is approximately equal in area to the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii). Mountain Ranges run from north to south along the east coast, reaching their highest point in Mount Kosciusko.

To sum up Australian culture is a big task. It is as big and as varied as the landscape. Australia is multicultural and multiracial and this is reflected in their food, their lifestyle and their cultural practice and experience. The Australians have an important heritage from Australia's indigenous people. This diversity creates a cultural practice, which is lively, energized and innovative. Australia follows a Westminster system of government and law inherited from the British who originally colonized the country. Now Australia's executive power is vested in the British monarch, who is represented throughout Australia by the governor-general.

There are two main political parties and a number of minor parties, which make up the Federal parliament. Each state and territory also has its own government.

The capital is Canberra, a city of 300,000 situated in the Australian Capital Territory about 250km south west of Sydney.

Australia has a population of about 20 million people. It is famous for its natural heritage areas like the Great Barrier Reef, famous buildings like the Sydney Opera House, its ancient geology, as well as for its high country.

Вопрос 2. History of Australia

Early European explorers referred to Australia as "Terra Australis Incognita" which meant the Unknown Southern Land. They were unsure if the land even existed and if so, how big was it? However, explorer Willem Janz proved that it did exist when he landed there in 1606. In the 17th century the western part

of Australia was called New Holland. In 1770 Captain James Cook finally ended the mystery of Terra Australis Incognita for the European world. Although partly discovered and mapped to the west and north by Dutch and Portuguese traders and explorers and by English pirate, William Dampier, until Cook's four-month cruise on Endeavour up the east coast of what he called New South Wales in 1770, the maps of the time showed a blank — the east coast was unknown to, and uncharted by, the European world.

Of course the local Aboriginal inhabitants had, over tens of thousands of years, mapped the land their way — through their Dreaming, culture, language, family relations and spiritual selves. This was to be put under pressure from the first moment of Cook's landing at Botany Bay in 1770. The First Fleet, comprising 11 ships and around 1,350 people, was dispatched to the unknown continent — the only information about New South Wales was that from Cook's voyage of 1770. From these records it was decided the first settlement would be at Botany Bay, and a second settlement would be established at Norfolk Island to provide wood for ships and masts.

However, on arrival at Botany Bay on 18 January 1788, Captain Phillip decided that the site was not suitable and resolved to look for another. He decided upon Port Jackson, the site of modern day; Sydney, and the people of the First Fleet established Australia's first settlement on 26 January 1788.

The First Fleet was terrified of the] task which faced it. Little was known about the climate, animal or plant life of the land mass, and many of Cook's encounters with the Aborigines had been hostile, at least in part. As Cook said in his diaries, the local natives wanted them gone.

The Fleet consisted mainly of convicts with officers to guard them. There were many more men than women — about four men for every woman — and this caused problems in the settlement for many years.

Few people in the Fleet had any experience of cultivating the land and this, combined with poor soil in the area, lead to the development of farms around Parramatta, but, more seriously, to near starvation in the first years of settlement. In spite of the problems, however, the settlement grew, and is now the site of Australia's largest city — Sydney.

However, it was not until the early 19th century, when there were discovered that these two parts were in fact one large land mass, that navigator Matthew Flinders suggested the name Australia.

The aborigines were the first inhabitants of Australia and it is believed that they migrated to the continent at least 40,000 years ago. They had no written history. Dreamtime stories, cave paintings and etchings are the only records we have of their past. Before white settlement some 600 tribes occupied most of Australia. The tribes lived in harmony, living and hunting in their own recognized area of the land. Aborigines are very spiritual people and believe that they come from the spirit that inhabits the land and after they die they return to the land to be reborn.

In 1788, Govenor Arthur Phillip and the first fleet arrived at Botany Bay. This saw the begin-ing of the European Penal Colony. In the early stages the Colony struggled, conditions were harsh with lack of food and constant sickness. In 1793 the first free settlers arrived only to be faced with these poor living conditions. In the years to come, Explorers began to track inland, with settlers following them, leaving the crowded cites and moving to the country. It was at this time that life began to improve. The people had an understanding of the land and had adapted to the unique Australian climate.

In the late 1800"s, the roads and railways improved greatly, bringing the city and country closer together and the people began to feel a sense of unity and nationalism. However there was so such thing as an Australian citizen or nation but the city and country people wanted to be counted as one. Sir Henry Parkes said, "Surely what the Americans have done by war, the Australians could bring peace without breaking the ties that hold them to the mother country..." And on January 1 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was born.

Australia fought alongside Britain in World War I, notably with the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) in the Dardanelles campaign (1915).

Bonpoc 3. Australia at war

On 25 April every year Australians commemorate Anzac Day. It is Australia's sacred day.

On 25 April 1915 Australia was at war. With the Allies (Britain, France and Russia, Italy, Japan, and the USA [from 1917]), Australia was fighting against the Central Powers (Germany, Turkey [then known as the Ottoman Empire], Austria-Hungary).

In response to a request for help from Russia, which was being battered by the Turks in the Caucasus, the Allies decided to begin a campaign, which they hoped, would distract Turkey from their attack on Russia.

The plan was for the Allies to attack and take the Gallipoli Peninsula, on Turkey's Aegean coast, from which point the Allies believed they could take control of the Dardanelles — a 67 kilometer strait which connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara.

As part of the larger British Empire contingent, Australian troops were brought in from training in Egypt to participate. On April 25, 1915, the Australian troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Instead of finding the flat beach they expected, they found they had been landed at the incorrect position and faced steep cliffs and constant barrages of enemy fire and shelling. Around 20,000 soldiers landed on the beach over the next two days to face a well organized, well armed, large Turkish force determined to defend their country. Thousands of Australian men died in the hours that followed the landing at that, the wrong beach. That beach would eventually come to be known as Anzac Cove.

What followed the landing at Gallipoli is a story of courage and endurance, of death, and despair, of poor leadership from London, and unsuccessful strategies. The Australian soldiers and the Turks dug in kilometers of trenches, and pinned down each other's forces with sniper fire and shelling. Pinned down with their backs to the water the Australians were unable to make much headway against the home-country force.

In Britain, the lack of success of the campaign was creating arguments amongst the leaders of the time about whether the campaign should be continued.

While political leaders argued, the Australian soldiers died in battle, from sniper fire and shelling, and suffered from the dreadful living conditions — typhus, gangrene, lack of fresh water, poor quality food, and poor sanitary conditions.

That is surely at the heart of the Anzac story, the Australian legend that emerged from the war. It is a legend not of military victories, triumphs and courage. It is a legend of free and independent spirits whose discipline derived less from military formalities and customs than from the demands of necessity.

Eventually it was decided that the Allied troops would be withdrawn from the Peninsula; the attempt to control the Dardanelles had failed. The Anzacs were evacuated and returned to the Middle East and the Western Front where they were involved in other battles.

The Gallipoli campaign was an enormous failure, a failure bought at the cost of an enormous number of lives, and the failure led to the resignation of senior politicians in London. Thousands of Australian and New Zealand soldiers had died, and thousands of other Allied troops from France and Britain also died.

An Anzac commemorative location has been built at Gallipoli in conjunction with the New Zealand government and with the approval of the Turkish government.

Dr Frank Bongiorno from the Australian National University suggests, "When Australia went to war in 1914, many white Australians believed that their Commonwealth had no history, that it was not yet a true nation, that its most glorious days still lay ahead of it. In western culture, sacrificial death was widely recognized as the foundation of nationhood, and Gallipoli seemed to fit the bill.

Boproc 4. Australia now

Participation in World War II brought Australia closer to the United States of America Parliamentary power in the second half of the 20th century shifted between three political parties: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, and the National Party. Australia relaxes its discriminatory immigration laws in the 1960* and 1970s, which favored Northern Europeans Thereafter, about 40% of its immigrants came from Asia, diversifying a population that was predominantly of English and Irish heritage.

In March 1996 the opposition Liberal Party National Party coalition easily won the national elections, removing the Labor Party after 13 years in power. Pressure from the new, conservative One Nation Party threatened to reduce the gains made by Aborigines and to limit immigration. An Aboriginal

movement had grown in the 1960s that gained full citizenship and improved education for the country's poorest socioeconomic group.

In September 1999, Australia led the international peacekeeping force sent to restore order in East Timor, Indonesia. Pro-Indonesian militias had begun massacring civilians following a U.N.-sponsored referendum that overwhelmingly called for East Timor's independence.

In November 1999, Australia's 11.6 million voters rejected a referendum that would have ended Australia's formal allegiance to the British Crown. The referendum would have replaced the British governor-general with an Australian president chosen by Parliament. Although the vast majority of Australians do not consider themselves as monarchists, they rejected the referendum because it did not provide for direct, popular elections but gave Parliament the power to select the president. Sydney hosted the 2000 Summer Olympic games from September 15-October 1, 2000.

Бонпос 5. Government

Before 1901 Australia did not exist as a country. It was a collection of British colonies. In the 1890's the colonies came together at meetings called conventions. The purpose of the meetings was to come to an agreement on how to form a new Government. Finally, they agreed on the rules of a constitution that would establish a new federal government. A Constitution is a set of rules by which a country is governed and that the Parliament must obey. The people of the colonies voted to accept this new Constitution and with the agreement of the British Parliament the nation known as the Commonwealth of Australia came into existence on 1 January 1901. The colonies became states of Australia and a new Federal Australian Parliament was formed.

The Parliament consists of the Prime Minister, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Queen who is represented in Australia by the Governor General.

The Governor General is the Queen's representative in Australia and is chosen by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The current Govenor General is the Honorable Sir William Patrick Deane.

The Cabinet is a council consisting of the Senate and the leading Political figures of the Government, with the Prime Minister as chairman. The current Prime Minister is the Honorable John Howard.

The House of Representatives has 148 members who are directly voted in by the people of Australia. Its main function is to discuss bills, which are new proposed laws. The political party who holds the majority of support in the House has the right to form the executive Government, with the leader of the party becoming the Prime Minister.

The Senate is the house of review. The Senate] can request changes to, and reject any bill. Senators from the 6 states are elected for a six-year period and Senators from the territories are elected for three years. Australia is the only English speaking country to have compulsory voting.

Вопрос 6. Geography

Australia is entirely situated in the Southern hemisphere.'Australis' means 'Southern' in Latin. Australia is the only country occupying a whole continent, the smallest one, lying on and extending north and south from the Tropic of Capricorn. With an area covering 7,682,300 km² it is the sixth largest country of the world after Russia, Canada, China, the US and Brazil. The coastline consisting of tranquil bays, wonderful beaches with pounding surf, rocky outcrops and dramatic sheer cliffs are 36,735km long. Australia is bounded by the dark blue waters of the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Arafura Sea to the north, lapped by the turquoise waves of the Indian Ocean to the west, and the mighty Southern Ocean to the south.

Australia occupies one of the oldest landmasses and the flattest of all continents, the highest point, Mount Kosciusko being 2228m in the Australian Alps. The fertile coastal strip hides a dry and inhospitable centre, the Outback with its colors of red, brown, yellow and orange interspersed by green color of low scrub and white trunks of gum trees. This seemingly endless land is broken by stark beautiful mountains like the MacDonnell Ranges near Alice Springs, Flinders Ranges in South Australia and the mysterious rock formations of Ayers Rock/Uluru, Moi Olga/Kata Tjuta, and Mount Augustus.

Вопрос 7. Climate

The northern part of Australia is not far from Equator; the middle part is crossed by the Southern tropics.

Spending Christmas at the beach or skiing in August may seem strange but the fact is, Australia's seasons are the opposite of the northern hemisphere — summer starts in December, autumn in March, winter in June and spring in September. Due to its size, geographical location and the lack of extensive high mountain ranges Australia has a wide range of climates but generally no extremes. The fact that Australia is the driest continent on earth makes this land a great all-year destination. It's fact that in winter one can ski in the southern states one day and be diving at the Great Barrier Reef in Queensland the next.

Australia's climate is generally pleasant, without extremes. Broadly there are two climatic zones: tropical in the north and temperate below the Tropic of Capricorn.

Average summer temperature in January is + 30°C in the northern part, and +20C in the southern part.

In winter (July) the average temperature is correspondingly +20°C in the northern part and +10°C in the southern part.

There are not many rivers there. The largest river Murray and its tributary Darling both rise in the mountains on the wet East and flow into the Indian ocean. There are no flows of the inner rivers into ocean, they are temporary, named creeks and become dry often. The Eastern part suffers from wet seasons, when rains pour without stopping and become real plague for the country

Bonpoc 8. Main Cities and Territories

States and territories. Australia is divided into six states — New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania — and two territories; the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The states and territories each have a capital city, flag, and even their own flora and fauna emblems.

Australia is also responsible for administering seven external territories: Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Island, Christmas Island, Ashmore and Cartier Islands Territory, the Territory of Heard Island, Coral Sea Islands Territory, the sub Antarctic McDonald Islands and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

State governments are modeled on the British Westminster system. Each state has a premier who is the leader of the political party in power. All states have

an executive council consisting of the governor, state premier, and selected ministers.

State parliaments deal with domestic affairs such as education, transport, law enforcement, health services and agriculture as well as sharing mutual responsibilities with the federal parliament.

The powers and responsibilities of local governments vary from state to state, however they encompass community matters such as urban planning, roads, water resources, parks and recreation grounds, and public libraries.

Main Cities. Australia's cosmopolitan cities lie side by side with stunning natural attractions, beautiful harbours, National Parks and unspoilt beaches. Sydney — a dazzling, vibrant city built around one of the world's most beautiful harbors.

Melbourne — a cultural city known for fashion, food and entertainment.

Canberra — this stylish, modern city is the political centre of Australia.

Adelaide — a graceful, festival city.

Perth — the relaxed and easy-going lifestyle and wonderful climate of this capital of the west.

Darwin — gateway to a wide range of outback experiences and natural wonders.

Brisbane — a sophisticated and exciting city boasting tropical sunshine.

Hobart — a pristine and tranquil city, close to nature.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

1. What does the continent of Australia consist of?
2. What system of government does Australia have?
3. Who were the first inhabitants of Australia? When did they migrate to the continent?
4. Who was James Cook?
5. Who suggested the name Australia?
6. When did people begin feeling a sense of unity?
7. What forces did Australians fight against?
8. When did the war take place?
9. What were Australians fighting for?
10. Where was the first settlement in Australia?
11. Was it easy to live in European Penal Colony in the beginning? Tell about life in Colony.

12. What is the average temperature in Australia in different seasons?
13. When do seasons start in Australia?
14. There are many rivers in Australia, aren't there? What is the largest one?
15. What is the highest point of Australia? How high is it?
16. Has Australia a good climate? Describe it.
17. Tell about Australian life in 90s.
18. What historical events took place in Australia for last several years?

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Рыбкина Е.А., Сааринен Л. Пособие по страноведению.- СПб.,2001

Тема 4: Canada

Вопрос 1. General Information

Вопрос 2. Education

Вопрос 3. History

Вопрос 4. General Information

Вопрос 1. General Information

Canada's Landmass

Canada is the world's second-largest country ($9\ 970\ 610\ km^2$), surpassed only by the Russian Federation.

Capital

Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.

Provinces and Territories

Canada has 10 provinces and 3 territories, each with its own capital city (in brackets): *Alberta* (Edmonton); *British Columbia* (Victoria); *Prince Edward Island* (Charlottetown); *Manitoba*

(Winnipeg); *New Brunswick* (Fredericton); *Nova Scotia* (Halifax); *Nunavut* (Iqualuit); *Ontario* (Toronto); *Quebec* (Quebec City); *Saskatchewan* (Regina); *Newfoundland* (St. John's); *Northwest Territories* (Yellowknife); and *Yukon Territory* (Whitehorse).

Geography

Diversity is the keynote of Canada's geography, which includes fertile plains suitable for agriculture, vast mountain ranges, lakes and rivers. Wilderness forests give way to Arctic tundra in the Far North.

Rivers

The St. Lawrence (3058 km long) is Canada's most important river, providing a seaway for ships from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The longest Canadian River is the Mackenzie, which flows 4241 km through the Northwest Territories. Other large watercourses include the Yukon and the Columbia (parts of which flow through U.S. territory), the Nelson, the Churchill, and the Fraser — along with major tributaries such as the Saskatchewan, the Peace, the Ottawa, the Athabasca, and the Liard.

Time Zones

Canada has six time zones. The easternmost, in Newfoundland, is three hours and 30 minutes behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The other time zones are the Atlantic, the Eastern, the Central, the Rocky Mountain and, farthest west, the Pacific, which is eight hours behind GMT. The Moscow time zone is three hours after GMT

Political System

Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a federal state with a democratic parliament. The Parliament of Canada, in Ottawa, consists of the House of Commons, whose members are elected, and the Senate, whose members are appointed. On average, members of Parliament are elected every four years.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Canada's constitution contains a *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which sets out certain fundamental freedoms and rights that neither Parliament nor any provincial legislature acting alone can change. These include

*equality rights, mobility rights, and legal rights**, together with freedoms such as speech, association, and peaceful assembly.

National Emblem

The maple leaf has been associated with Canada for some time: in 1868, it figured in coats of arms granted to Ontario and Quebec; and in both world wars, it appeared on regimental badges. Since the 1965 introduction of the Canadian flag, the maple leaf has become the country's most important symbol.

The Canadian Flag

Several people participated in designing the Canadian flag. Jacques St. Cyr contributed the stylized maple leaf, George Bist the proportions, and Dr. Gunter Wyszechi the coloration. The final determination of all aspects of the new flag was made by a 15-member parliamentary committee, which is formally credited with the design. After lengthy debate, the new flag was adopted by Parliament. It officially became the national flag on February 15, 1965, now recognized as Canada's Flag Day.

National Anthem *O Canada* was composed in 1880, with music by Calixa Lavallee and words by Judge Adolphe-Basile Routhier. In 1908, Robert Stanley Weir wrote the translation on which the present English lyric is based. On July 1, 1980, a century after being sung for the first time, *O Canada* was proclaimed the national anthem.

Currency

The Canadian dollar is divided into 100 cents.

Population

As of the summer of 1996, Canada's population was over 30 million. A large majority of Canadians, 77 percent, live in cities and towns.

Main Cities

As of July 1, 1996, the leading Canadian cities are Toronto (4.44 million), Montreal (3.36 million), Vancouver (1.89 million), Ottawa-Hull, and the National Capital Region (1.03 million).

Living Standard

Canada ranks sixth place in the world in standard of living, behind only the United States, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Germany, and Japan.

Health Care and Social Security

Basic health care, with the exception of dental services, is free at the point of delivery. And prescription drugs are in most cases dispensed without charge to people over 65 and social aid recipients. Canada also has an extensive social security network, including an old age pension, a family allowance, unemployment insurance and welfare.

Aboriginal Peoples

In 1996, about 3% of Canadians belonged to one or more of the three Aboriginal groups recognized by the Constitution Act, 1982: North American Indian, Metis, or Inuit. Of this percentage, about 69% are North American Indian, 26% Metis, and 5% Inuit.

Religion

According to the 1991 census, more than four-fifths of Canadians are Christian, with Catholics accounting for about 47% of the population and Protestants about 36%. Other religions include Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism. Some 12.5%, more than any single denomination except Roman Catholic has no religious affiliation at all.

Languages

Canada has two official languages: English, the mother tongue of about 59% of Canadians; and French, the first language of 23% of the population. A full 18% have either more than one mother tongue or a mother tongue other than English or French, such as Chinese, Italian, German, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Ukrainian, Arabic, Dutch, Greek, Vietnamese, Inuktitut, or other languages.

The *Official Languages Act* makes French and English the official languages of Canada and provides for special measures aimed at enhancing the vitality and supporting the development of English and French linguistic minority communities. Canada's federal institutions reflect the equality of its two official languages by offering bilingual services.

Ethnic Origin

In 1996, about 19% of the population reported "Canadian" as their single ethnic origin, with 17% reporting British Isles-only ancestry and 9% French-only ancestry. About 10% reported a combination of British Isles,

French, or Canadian origin, with another 16% reporting an ancestry of British Isles, French or Canadian in combination with some other origin. Some 28% reported origins other than the British Isles, French or Canadian.

Education

The educational system varies from province to province and includes six to eight years of elementary school, four or five years of secondary school and three or four years at the university undergraduate level. The 1996 census revealed that, among Canadians aged 15 and over, about 23% had graduated from secondary school, some 9% had bachelor's degrees and about 6% had advanced degrees.

Sports

Canada's most popular sports include swimming, ice-hockey, cross-country and alpine skiing, baseball, tennis, basketball and golf. Ice-hockey and lacrosse are Canada's national sports.

Main Natural Resources

The principal natural resources are natural gas, oil, gold, coal, copper, iron ore, nickel, potash, uranium and zinc, along with wood and water.

Leading Industries

These include automobile manufacturing, pulp and paper, iron and steelwork, machinery and equipment manufacturing, mining, extraction of fossil fuels, forestry and agriculture.

Exports

Canada's leading exports are automobile vehicle and parts, machinery and equipment, high-technology products, oil, natural gas, metals, and forest and farm products.

Bonpoc 2. Education in Canada

Education has two main goals: to give individuals the opportunity to develop themselves, and to provide society with the skills it needs to evolve in its best interests. Canada's educational system is based on finding a coordinated approach to the pursuit of these sometimes conflicting goals. Comprehensive, diversified, and available to everyone, the system reflects the Canadian belief in the importance of education.

Education in Canada consists of 10 provincial and two territorial systems, including public schools, "separate" (i.e., denominational) schools, and private schools. Children are required by law to attend school from the age of 6 or 7 until they are 15 or 16. To make it possible to fulfill this obligation, all non-private education through secondary (or "high") school is publicly funded. In Quebec, general and vocational colleges (CEGEPs, or *Colleges d'enseignement général et professionnel*) are also publicly funded and require only a minimal registration fee. Most other post-secondary schools, however, charge tuition fees.

A provincial responsibility

Unlike many other industrialized countries, Canada has no federal educational system: the Constitution vested the exclusive responsibility for education in the provinces. Each provincial system, while similar to the others, reflects its particular region, history, and culture. The provincial departments of education — headed by an elected minister — set standards, draw up curriculums, and give grants to educational institutions.

Responsibility for the administration of elementary and secondary schools is delegated to local elected school boards or commissions. The boards set budgets, hire and negotiate with teachers, and shape school curriculums within provincial guidelines.

A broad federal role

The federal government plays an indirect but vital role in education. It provides financial support for post-secondary education, labour market training, and the teaching of the two official languages — especially second-language training. In addition, it is responsible for the education of Aboriginals, armed forces personnel and their dependants, and inmates of federal penal institutions. Overall, the federal government pays over one-fifth of Canada's yearly educational bill.

One important part of this contribution is the Canada Student Loans Program, which assists students who do not have sufficient resources to pursue their studies. The program provides loan guarantees and, in the case of full-time students, interest subsidies to help meet the cost of studies at the post-secondary level. Provinces have complementary programs of loans and bursaries.

Another federal initiative, scheduled to take effect in the year 2000, is Canada Millennium Scholarships. Through an initial endowment of \$2.5 billion, this program will provide scholarship: to more than 100,000 students each year over 10 years. This represents the largest single investment the federal government has ever made in support of universal access to post-secondary education. Scholarships will aver age \$3,000 a year, and individuals can receive up to \$15,000 over a maximum of four academic years. These scholarships could halve the debt load that recipients would otherwise face.

Elementary and secondary schools

About five million children can enter kindergarten at the age of four before starting the elementary grades at age six. General and fundamental, the elementary curriculum emphasizes the basic subjects of language, math, social studies, introductory arts and science.

In general, high school programs consist of two streams. The first prepares students for university, the second for post-secondary education at a community college or institute of technology, or for the workplace. There are also special programs for students unable to complete the conventional courses of study.

In most provinces, individual schools now set, conduct and mark their own examinations. In some provinces, however, students must pass a graduation examination in certain key subjects in order to proceed to the post-secondary level. University entrance thus depends on course selection and marks in high school; requirements vary from province to province.

Other schools

For parents seeking alternatives to the public system, there are separate as well as private schools. Some provinces have legislation that permits the establishment of separate schools by religious groups. Mostly Roman Catholic, separate schools, which in 1995 accounted for about one-fourth of Canada's public school enrolment, offer a complete parochial curriculum from kindergarten through the secondary level in some provinces.

Private or independent schools have a current enrolment of over a quarter of a million students, and offer a great variety of curriculum options based on religion, language, or academic status.

Teacher training

Canada's elementary and secondary education systems employ close to 300,000 full-time teachers. Their professional training generally includes at least four or five years of study (a Bachelor of Education degree normally requires university graduation plus one year of educational studies). Teachers are licensed by the provincial departments of education.

Post-Secondary education

For most of Canada's history, post-secondary education was provided almost exclusively by its universities. These were mainly private institutions, many with a religious affiliation. During the 1960s, however, as the demand for greater variety in post-secondary education rose sharply and enrolment mushroomed, systems of publicly operated post-secondary non-university institutions began to develop. Today in Canada, some 200 technical institutes and community colleges complement about 100 universities, attracting a total post-secondary enrolment of approximately 1 million. Student fees, owing to substantial government subsidies, account for only about 11% of the cost of Canadian post-secondary education.

Canada's universities are internationally known for the quality of their teaching and research. Examples include the neurological breakthroughs of Wilder Penfield at McGill University and the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto by Frederick Banting, C.H. Best, J.J.R. Macleod, and J.B. Collip. Full-time enrolment in Canadian universities stands at over half a million, with enrolments at individual institutions ranging from less than a 1,000 to over 35,000. Women are well represented in the universities: they receive more than half of all degrees conferred.

Canada's school system: a national asset

The Canadian belief in education is general and deep. And this belief is reflected in a considerable financial commitment: Canada ranks among the world's leaders in per capita spending on public education. Canada

maintains this level of investment because it continues to generate healthy returns. Almost everywhere, the quality of education is directly related to the quality of life. In Canada, the high educational level (almost half the population over the age of 15 now has some post-secondary schooling) has proven to be a powerful contributor to the country's favorable standard of living, its growth of opportunity, and its reputation as a place where intellectual accomplishment is fostered and profitably pursued.

Вопрос 3. History of Canada

Aboriginal peoples are thought to have arrived from Asia thousands of years ago by way of a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska. Some of them settled in Canada, while others chose to continue to the south. When the European explorers arrived, Canada was populated by a diverse range of Aboriginal peoples who, depending on the environment, lived nomadic or settled lifestyles, were hunters, fishermen or farmers.

First contacts between the native peoples and Europeans probably occurred about 1000 years ago when Icelandic Norsemen settled for a brief time on the island of Newfoundland. But it would be another 600 years before European exploration began in earnest.

First Colonial Outposts

Seeking a new route to the rich markets of the Orient, French and British explorers plied the waters of North America. They constructed a number of posts — the French mostly along the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River; the British around Hudson Bay and along the Atlantic coast. Although explorers such as Cabot, Cartier and Champlain never found a route to China and India, they found something just as valuable — rich fishing grounds and teeming populations of beaver, fox and bear, all of which were valued for their fur.

Permanent French and British settlement began in the early 1600s and increased throughout the century. With settlement came economic activity, but the colonies of New France and New England remained economically dependent on the fur trade and politically and militarily dependent on their mother countries.

Inevitably, North America became the focal point for the bitter rivalry between England and France. After the fall of Quebec City in 1759, the

Treaty of Paris assigned all French territory east of the Mississippi to Britain, except for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the island of Newfoundland.

Under British rule, the 65 000 French-speaking inhabitants of Canada had a single aim — to retain their traditions, language and culture. Britain passed the *Quebec Act* (1774), which granted official recognition to French civil laws and guaranteed religious and linguistic freedoms.

Large numbers of English-speaking colonists, called Loyalists because they wished to remain faithful to the British Empire, sought refuge in Canada after the United States of America won its independence in 1776. They settled mainly in the colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and along the Great Lakes.

The increase in population led to the creation in 1791 of Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec). Both were granted their own representative governing institutions. Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838 prompted the British to join the two colonies, forming the united Province of Canada. In 1848 the joint colony was granted responsible government except in matters of foreign affairs. Canada gained a further measure of autonomy but remained part of the British Empire.

A Country Is Born

Britain's North American colonies — Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland — grew and prospered independently. But with the emergence of a more powerful United States after the American Civil War, some politicians felt a union of the British colonies was the only way to fend off eventual annexation. On July 1, 1867, Canada East, Canada West, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined together under the terms of the *British North America Act* to become the Dominion of Canada.

The government of the new country was based on the British parliamentary system, with a Governor General (the Crown's representative) and a Parliament consisting of the House of Commons and the Senate. Parliament received the power to legislate over matters of national interest (such as taxes and national defence), while the provinces

were given legislative powers over matters of «particular» interest (such as property, civil rights and education).

Westward Expansion

Soon after Confederation, Canada expanded into the northwest. Rupert's Land — an area extending south and west for thousands of kilometers from Hudson Bay — was purchased by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company, which had been granted the vast territory by King Charles of England in 1670.

Westward expansion did not happen without stress. In 1869, Louis Riel led an uprising of the Metis in an attempt to defend their ancestral rights to the land. A compromise was reached in 1870 and a new province, Manitoba, was carved from Rupert's Land.

British Columbia, already a Crown colony since 1858, decided to join the Dominion in 1871 on the promise of a rail link with the rest of the country; Prince Edward Island followed suit in 1873. In 1898, the northern territory of Yukon was officially established to ensure Canadian jurisdiction over that area during the Klondike gold rush. In 1905, two new provinces were carved from Rupert's Land: Alberta and Saskatchewan; the residual land became the Northwest Territories. Newfoundland preferred to remain a British colony until 1949, when it became Canada's 10th province.

The creation of new provinces coincided with an increase of immigration to Canada, particularly to the west. Immigration peaked in 1913 with 400 000 coming to Canada. During the prewar period, Canada profited from the prosperous world economy and established itself as an industrial as well as an agricultural power.

A Nation Matures

Canada's substantial role in the First World War won it representation distinct from Britain in the League of Nations after the war. Its independent voice became more and more pronounced, and in 1931 Canada's constitutional autonomy from Britain was confirmed with the passing of the

Statute of Westminster. In Canada as elsewhere, the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 brought hardship. As many as one out of every four workers was without a job and the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were laid waste by drought. Ironically, it was the need to supply the Allied armies during the Second World War that boosted Canada out of the Depression. Since World War II, Canada's economy has continued to expand. This growth, combined with government social programs such as family allowances, old-age security, universal Medicare and unemployment insurance has given Canadians a high standard of living and desirable quality of life.

Noticeable changes have occurred in Canada's immigration trends. Before World War II, most immigrants came from the British Isles or Eastern Europe. Since 1945, increasing numbers of southern Europeans, Asians, South Americans and people from the Caribbean islands have enriched Canada's multicultural mosaic.

On the international scene, as the nation has developed and matured, so has its reputation and influence. Canada has participated in the United Nations since its inception and is the only nation to have taken part in all of the UN's major peacekeeping operations. It is also a member of the Commonwealth, la Francophone, the Group of Seven industrialized nations, the OAS (Organization of American States) and the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) defence pact.

A New Federation in the Making

The last quarter of a century has seen Canadians grapple once more with fundamental questions of national identity. Discontent among many French-speaking Quebecers led to a referendum in that province in 1980 on whether Quebec should become more politically autonomous from Canada, but a majority voted to maintain the status quo.

In 1982, the process toward major constitutional reform culminated in the signing of the *Constitution Act*. Under this act, the *British North America Act* of 1867 and its various amendments became the Constitution Act, 1867-1982. The Constitution, its *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, and its general

amending formula redefined the powers of governments, entrenched the equality of women and men, and advanced the rights of individuals and ethnocultural groups.

Two major efforts were made to reform the constitutional system: the 1987 Meech Lake Accord — which was not implemented since it did not obtain the legislative consent of all provinces — and the 1991 Charlottetown Accord. The Charlottetown Accord would have reformed the Senate and made major changes in the Constitution. It was rejected in a national referendum held on October 26, 1992.

The Parliament of Canada has since passed a bill, on February 2, 1996, guaranteeing Canada's 5 major regions that no constitutional change concerning them would be made without their unanimous consent. As well, less than a month after the Quebec sovereignty referendum of October 30, 1995, the Parliament of Canada passed a resolution recognising Quebec as a distinct society within Canada.

Federal evolution is also underway in Canada's North. On April 1, 1999, the Northwest Territories was divided into two by Act of Parliament, creating a new 2 000 000 km² territory called Nunavut («our land» in Inuktitut, the Inuit language).

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения:

When did the first contacts between the native peoples and Europeans take place?

Who lived in Canada before European settlers?

When did permanent French and British settlement begin? When did Britain pass the Quebec Act? What's the Quebec Act?

4. What did the first British North America Act mean?

5. When did the westward expansion happen?

6. What was the Canada's role in the First World War?
4. Hasn't Canada's economy continued to expand since World War II?
5. What changes took place in Canadian history for last 2 decades?
6. Has Canada federal educational system?
7. Which role does federal government play in education?
8. What's the Student Loans Program?
9. Talk about elementary school in detail.
10. What another schools do you know?
11. How many years of study does general teacher's training include?
12. What are the major Universities in Canada?

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Тема 5: New Zealand

Вопрос 1. New Zealand. Overview

Вопрос 2. History

Вопрос 3. Culture

Вопрос 4. Geography of New Zealand

Вопрос 5. Cities, Attractions and Territories of New Zealand

Вопрос 1. New Zealand. Overview

New Zealand is a relatively small country with a population of approximately 3.7 million people. Located in the south west of the Pacific Ocean the unique country contains a diverse range of landscapes and climatic conditions extending throughout two major islands, the North Island and the South Island, and a third smaller

island, Stewart Island. The choppy Cook Strait divides the North and South Islands, while Foveaux Strait separates the South Island from Stewart Island. New Zealand boasts a large coastal area, impressive mountains, pristine lakes and rivers, dense forests, volcanic activity, glaciers and rolling hills.

New Zealand's first settlers, the Maori, named the kiwi bird for the sound of its chirp — kiwi, kiwi, kiwi! This flightless bird, about the size of a domestic hen, has an extremely long beak and plumage more like hair than feathers. New Zealanders have adopted this nocturnal, flightless and endearing creature as their national emblem. Referring to New Zealanders as Kiwis probably dates back to the First World War, when New Zealand soldiers acquired this nickname. In the international financial markets, the New Zealand dollar, the basic currency unit, is frequently called the Kiwi. The dollar coin features a kiwi bird on one side.

Perhaps the best-known kiwi is the delicious kiwifruit. Originating in China, kiwifruit were grown in New Zealand domestic gardens for decades as Chinese gooseberries. However, when enterprising New Zealand farmers began propagating the fruit intensively for export, it was given the name kiwifruit and has achieved worldwide fame.

Bonpoc 2. History of New Zealand

The Polynesian navigator Kupe discovered Zealand in 950 A.D. He named it *Aotearoa* (Land of the Long White Cloud). Centuries later, around 1350 A.D., a great migration of people from Kupe's homeland of Hawaiki followed his navigational instructions and sailed to New Zealand, eventually supplanting or mixing with previous residents. Their culture developed over centuries without any discernible outside influence was hierarchical and often bloody.

In 1642, the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman briefly sailed along the West Coast of New Zealand. Any thoughts of a longer stay were thrown away when his attempt to land resulted in several of his crew being killed and eaten. In 1769, Captain James Cook circumnavigated the two main islands aboard the Endeavour. Initial contact with the Maoris also proved violent but Cook, impressed with the Maoris' bravery and spirit and recognizing the potential of this new-found land, grabbed it for the British crown before setting sail for Australia.

When the British began their colonizing of the Southern hemisphere, New Zealand was originally seen as an offshoot of Australian enterprise in whaling and sealing: in fact, from 1839 to 1841 the country was under the jurisdiction of New South Wales. However, increased European settlement soon proved problematic: a policy was urgently required regarding land deals between the settlers (Pakeha) and the Maori. In 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi was signed, with the Maori ceding sovereignty of their country to Britain in exchange for protection and guaranteed possession of their lands. But relations between the Maori and Pakeha soon soured (the Maoris became increasingly alarmed at the effect the Pakeha had on their society while the Pakeha rode roughshod over Maori rights outlined in the treaty). In 1860, war broke out between them, continuing for much of the decade before the Maori were defeated.

By the late 19th century things had temporarily calmed down. The discovery of gold had engendered much prosperity, and wide-scale sheep farming meant New Zealand became an efficient and mostly self-reliant country. Sweeping social changes — women's suffrage, social security the encouragement of trade unions and the introduction of child care services — cemented New Zealand's reputation as a country committed to egalitarian reform.

New Zealand was given dominion status in the British Empire in 1907 and granted autonomy by Britain in 1931. Independence, however, was not formally proclaimed until 1947. The economy continued to prosper until the worldwide recession in the 1980s, when unemployment rose dramatically. Today the economy has stabilized, thanks largely to an export-driven recovery. Internationally, New Zealand was hailed during the mid-1980s for its anti-nuclear stance even though it meant a falling-out with the USA. And its opposition to French nuclear testing in the Pacific (which France countered, to much opprobrium but little penalty, by blowing up the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior as it sat in Auckland Harbour).

The Maori population is now increasing faster than the Pakeha and resurgence in Maoritanga (Maori culture) has had a major and lasting impact on New Zealand society. Culturally, the most heartening aspect had been the mending of relations between the Maori and Pakeha (in 1985, the Treaty of Waitangi was overhauled, leading to financial reparations to a number of Maori tribes whose land had been unjustly confiscated). However, a recent clumsy

take-it-or-leave-it attempt by the New Zealand government to offer financial reparations has resulted in an upsurge of militant Maori protests. Maoris have disrupted events, occupied land claim areas, set up roadblocks, introduced a sledgehammer to the America's Cup and threatened to blow-up the New Zealand parliament. The disharmony has shocked New Zealanders and placed national conciliation at the top of the political agenda. While race relations are once again stable, the issue remains of crucial importance.

Bonpoc 3. Culture of New Zealand

New Zealand is an independent nation and a member of the British Commonwealth. The majority of New Zealanders are of British descent, and the largest minority is New Zealand's indigenous Maori who make up around 14 percent of the population.

The dominant cultural groups are the Pakeha and the Maori. Other smaller groups include Yugoslavian Dalmatians, Polynesians, Indians and Chinese. A common thread that binds the entire population is its love of sport — especially the national game of rugby union — and outdoor pursuits such as sailing, swimming, cycling, hiking and camping. The secular aside, Christianity is the most common religion, with Anglicanism, Presbyterianism and Catholicism the largest denominations. An interesting religious variation is the synthesis of the Maori Ratana and Ringatu faiths with Christianity.

English and Maori are the two official languages. English is more widely spoken, though the Maori language, for so long on the decline, is now making a comeback thanks to the revival of Maoritanga. A mellifluous, poetic language, Maori is surprisingly easy to pronounce if spoken phonetically and each word split into separate syllables.

New Zealand art is multifarious, valuing innovation, integrity and craftsmanship that reflects Pakeha, Maori and Melanesian heritage. Wood, stone, shell and bone carvings are readily available while larger works such as tukutuku (wood panelling) can be seen in most *maraes* (meeting houses). Paua shell, greenstone, greywacke and greenwacke pebbles are often fashioned into jewellery that takes its inspiration from the landscape: earrings shaped like the leaves of a *gingko* tree; sunglasses modelled on native fern tendrils; and necklaces in frangi-pani-flower designs. There is a lively theatre scene in the

country, especially in Wellington, and a number of galleries, including the Dune-din Public Art Gallery, which is the oldest viewing room in New Zealand and one of its best. The music scene is vigorous and has spawned a pool of talent, from Split Enz and Crowded House to the thrashing guitar pyrotechnics of Dune-din's 3Ds and Straitjacket Fits, lauded locally and overseas.

Bonpoc 4. Geography of New Zealand

1. NORTH ISLAND

The North Island is New Zealand's most populated island and is shaped like a lopsided, elongated diamond. Northland, the long subtropical northern point, is connected to the remaining part of the island by a narrow isthmus on which rests the Auckland metropolis. The Coroman-del, a slim peninsula pointing north, flanks the four cities that make up the metropolis to the east across the Hauraki Gulf. The western point of the diamond encompasses a single snow-capped volcano, Mount Egmont-Taranaki, while the Waikato Basin, boasting some of New Zealand's richest farmland, is located immediately south of Auckland and encircles the city of Hamilton.

The eastern point of the island, the East Cape, is a densely forested, sparsely populated region providing an abundance of fruit and wine near Hawkes Bay. In the centre of the island, a volcanic plateau rises from the Bay of Plenty, located between Coromandel and the East Cape, to the volcanic peaks situated within the boundaries of Tongariro National Park. Lake Taupo lies at the very centre of the island and is surrounded by spectacular thermal activity. Wellington, the nations capital, is the North Island's southern most city. Rugged mountains extend from Wellington to the East Cape, following the same geological fault that created the South Island's mountainous spine.

2. SOUTH ISLAND

The South Island is larger than the North Island, uniquely beautiful and is home to nearly one quarter of New Zealand's population. Christchurch, the South Island's largest city, serves the rich farmlands of the Canterbury Plains and is located centrally on the East Coast. Dune-din is the other main city and is located further South. The scenic West Coast is a mass of rugged coastline, while the upper South Island's Marlborough region offers world-renowned wineries and endless sunshine. Queenstown is

situated inland from the West Coast and is a tourist orientated township encompassed by snow capped mountains. Invercargill and the port of Bluff are the South Island's two southern-most destinations, situated at the base of the island.

Tourists venture to the South Island to enjoy the tranquil environment, wide open spaces and unsurpassed natural beauty. Many people are mesmerised by the grandeur of the eight national parks, the majestic form of the Southern Alps, (the Southern Hemisphere's tallest mountain range) and Mount Cook (the country's highest peak), magnificent coastlines, glacial lakes and untouched native forestry.

Bonpoc 5. Cities, Territories and Attractions in New Zealand

1. WELLINGTON

The capital city of New Zealand, Wellington (population 345,000) is situated on a splendid harbour at the southern tip of the North Island. Often maligned by its northern counterparts for its ill-tempered weather — the winds are often of gale-force calibre in winter — Wellington is a lively city of culture and arts (with festivals almost every month), and great ethnic restaurants and cafes. It is also home to the country's government and national treasures.

Buildings of interest include the modernist Beehive (the executive wing of Parliament), the old Government Building (one of the largest all-wooden buildings in the world), *the National Library* (housing the most comprehensive collection of books in the country), and *the Katherine Mansfield Memorials* (the property where the famous author was born in 1888). In addition, there are museums (including the excellent new *Te Papa museum*), a zoo and stunning views of the city from the top of Mount Victoria. Cuba Street has great shopping, Thorndon **has** historic sites of interest, Lambton Quay is the primary business street and Mount Victoria is the place to go for cheap accommodation and dining. The treetop walk at the Native Plant, Museum is also worth the time.

Wellington is home to the nation's uniquely signed government house (the Beehive), is a relatively compact city bursting with vitality and culture. With a population of approximately 450,000 people, the cosmopolitan harbour city boasts great shops and cafes, spectacular views and is an ideal

base from which to explore the Kapiti Coast, Marlborough Sounds and Martinborough wine region.

New Zealand's spectacular Capital City, home to a diversifying array of cultural activities, scenic attractions and affordable shopping. The astounding gateway to the North Island holds port to numerous passengers and vehicle ferries crossing the Cook Strait, including the Lynx and In-terislander, and creates a world of exploration and opportunity for the traveller. New Zealanders are people with great pride and portray this through their heritage. Te Papa museum in Wellington exposes the stunning eruption of Mount Ruapehu. There are a lot of art galleries and theatres. The national entertainment includes:

Dragon Boat Racing, the Royal New Zealand Ballet and the National Opera of New Zealand. Wellington is home to both professional and amateur displays and performances.

Wellington is a compact city with places of interest being easily accessible within walking distance. Lambton Quay — Wellington's main shopping area, runs through the commercial heart of the city.

It's interesting to visit a spectacular wine region of Wairarapa. Martinborough wine village is very interesting for visitors.

The friendly folk and exciting array of activities are sure to beckon tourist's return to a fabulous city that portrays its fun loving and funky attitude through its logo: **Absolutely Positively Wellington!**

2. AUCKLAND

The largest city in New Zealand is Auckland (population 1,002,000). View ranges from harboured tranquility to high-rise cityscapes from the summit of Mount Eden and the Southern Hemisphere's tallest tower, the Sky Tower. Mount Eden is Auckland's highest natural feature of 196 meters in height and provides panoramic views of the city and harbour. The city scope also extends over an ancient volcanic field, with over 40 volcanic vents and seven small but immediately visible extinct volcanoes on a neck of land only 1.5 km wide at its narrowest. The city is built between the isthmus of two harbours, Waitemata and Manukau. To the west, Manukau Harbour flows into the Tasman Sea, while the Waitemata Harbour opens into the Hauraki

Gulf on the east, spanned by the spectacular Harbour Bridge. The Hauraki Gulf is beautifully dotted with sailboats and various boat cruises operate to enable exploration of the Gulf and surrounding islands.

It is almost enclosed by water and covered in volcanic hills. Like Sydney, Auckland has a spectacular harbour and bridge (and a fanatical number of yachting enthusiasts) which has earned it the sobriquet "City of Sails". A magnet for the people of the South Pacific islands, Auckland now has the largest concentration of Polynesians in the world. Highlights include the Auckland Museum, which houses a memorable display of Maori artifacts and culture, and Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World & Antarctic Encounter, a unique simulacrum of ocean and exploration activities.

There are well-preserved Victorian buildings in Devonport, Polynesian handicrafts, cafes, restaurants and markets in Ponsonby, panoramic views of the city from the extinct volcano One Tree Hill, and good swimming beaches including Kohimarama and Mission Bay. The Hauraki Gulf off Auckland is dotted with islands such as Rangitoto, Great Barrier and Waiheke, which have affordable accommodation, a number of walks and diving possibilities and, in the case of Waiheke Island, excellent art galleries. The Bay of Islands can be encountered by travelling north, while the Coromandel is located further south of Auckland. Another place of interest, only 3 hours south of Auckland, is one of New Zealand's greatest attractions, the Waitomo Caves. Kilometres of subterranean limestone caves stretch beneath the Earth, illuminated by tiny glow-worms. The Auckland Zoo, Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World and New Zealand's only theme park, Rainbow's End, provide interesting entertainment, as do the wide array of adventure activities.

3. WAITOMO

Waitomo is a unique destination located three hours south of Auckland. The area boasts an unspoiled karst landscape, covered with a vast expanse of farmland and forestry and is home to a small population of 300 people. Rich pastures and rolling green hills encompass the region, while a native backdrop provides exploration of many impressive walking tracks.

Waitomo cave passage stretches 50 km underneath. These caves are part of a unique karst limestone landscape sculpted by water into blind valleys,

sinkholes, springs, and arches and fluted rock outcrops. More than 500,000 tourists visit the area annually to view the spectacular cave formations or speleothems such as stalactites, stalagmites, helictites, coral formations and flowstone.

Farmland also forms a majestic part of the landscape, with an abundance of rich pastures and rolling green hills encompassing the region. A backdrop of bush clad forests, interesting rock formations and farmyard animals create a peaceful environment, which is intriguing to the eye and provides an insight into New Zealand's rich agricultural heritage.

WAITOMO ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS

Waitomo is a small township offering two exciting landscapes — one beneath the earth and the other above. "Two landscapes twice the fun".

Woodlyn Park, portraying a "real Kiwi farming atmosphere", is situated 700 metres from Waitomo village. The Pioneer Heritage Show, (performed daily) is a unique farm show, which gives an insight into the past and present day agriculture in New Zealand. The show is extremely informative and very hilarious. Waitomo Museum of Caves is a very popular place. Waitomo's award winning Museum of Caves provides fascinating information on caves and also includes exciting displays. The Museum of Caves also operates the Information Centre, where visitors can book for all local attractions — Waitomo Horse Treks, Waitomo Glowworm Cave, Aranui Cave, Waitomo Moa and Glowworm Experience, Lost World and Haggas Honking Holes.

The Ruakuri Natural Bridge is renowned as one of New Zealand's top short walks. A scenic drive West takes people to the Mangapohue Natural Limestone Bridge, the rushing waters of the Marokopa Falls and the Piripiri Cave. Marokopa Beach offers excellent fishing and black iron-rich sands.

4. OTAGO & SOUTHLAND

Three highlights dominate Otago and Southland, which cover the south of the South Island: Queenstown with its adrenaline activities; the walkways of Fiordland National Park; and Otago Peninsula, which boasts New Zealand's first foray into ecotourism. Queenstown, set in a glacial valley on the edge of Lake Wakatipu, is a town synonymous with hairy adventures:

parasailing; white-water rafting; and bungy jumping off Skippers Canyon Bridge — the latest and most terrifying being a plunge 300 m from a helicopter.

Otago Peninsula is a significant wildlife area with woodland gardens, albatross, penguin and seal colonies, plus aquariums, museums and historic sites. Dunedin, a student city on the peninsula, is a hub for arts and entertainment, and is famous for producing an eclectic pool of internationally successful rock bands. Scottish to its core, the city has a rich architectural heritage with many museums, galleries and castles. There is a series of huge lakes in the area, including Hawea and nearby Wanaka in Otago, and Lake Te Anau in Southland. Te Anau, gouged out by a huge glacier, is New Zealand's second-largest lake and features caves full of glowworms, and waterfalls and whirlpools. The Cat-lins, the largest remaining area of native forest on the east coast of the South Island, is between Invercargill and Dunedin. It has reserves of rarefied plants and trees, plus fauna such as fur seals, sea lions, penguins and ducks.

SOUTHLAND — SPIRIT OF A NATION

Rugged, natural, unspoiled, untouched green, contrasting of landscape all describes Southland. It is a fertile place of green farmland and forest, laced with sparkling clean waters and friendly small towns. Mountains loom on the western and northern horizon with the rugged south coast forming the eastern and southern borders. Southland offers some of the world's best brown trout fishing, world-renowned Bluff Oyster, garden enthusiasts gasp in awe of the magnificence and beauty of the abundant gardens. The Southland Museum and Art Gallery is home to the only living species from the Dinosaur Age -the tuatara.

Here in the Southern part of New Zealand are Catlins with their abundance of wildlife: sea-lions, seals, penguins and dolphins. People can enjoy the beaches, caves, waterfalls and walks.

Stewart Island is New Zealand's third island is a very special place. It is a haven for native birds' life and the only place in New Zealand to see kiwis in their natural habitat. Tramping the many tracks, sea kayaking, fishing, walking on the bird sanctuary, Ulva Island is some of the exciting things people can do on this special island.

From 1998 to 1999, Southland had the highest growth rate of international visitors in New Zealand — 26.5 %. Visitors are starting to discover this unique off the beaten track destination. Some of activities to enjoy are fishing, walking, kiwi spotting, kayaking and jet boating, wildlife watching.

5. QUEENSTOWN

Queenstown is renowned a reputable tourist and leisure destination boasting stunning snow capped peaks, fantastic lakefront scenery, special shops and a variety of action-packed adventures. Many people flock from around the world to indulge in popular activities including bungy (bungee) jumping at Skippers Canyon, jet boating on the Shotover River or lake cruises aboard the historic Earnslaw steamship. Skiing is extremely abundant on the nearby fields of The Remarkables and Coronet Peak. Queenstown's population is approximately 13,000.

Queenstown is a picturesque tourist destination located in the South Island of New Zealand. The town's attraction is set amid beautiful mountains and overlooks the pristine waters of Lake Wakatipu. The jagged form of The Remarkables Mountain Range towers beyond the lake and in the visible distance the permanently snow capped Southern Alps can be seen raising their curious heads.

Queenstown is the adventure capital of the world and many tourists flock to the area year round to indulge in activities such as white water rafting, kayaking, jet boating, tandem skydiving, and of course bungy jumping from a choice of three different platforms, all boasting staggering heights. In winter the township resembles a picture perfect image of clear blue skies and snow-capped mountain peaks.

The season kicks off with the annual Queenstown Winter Festival, offering nine jam-packed days of excitement where locals, visitors and celebrities participate in activities both on and off the slopes. Numerous skifields operate daily to cater to the needs of ski and snowboard enthusiasts. Coronet Peak, Cardrona, Treble Cone and The Remarkables are popular fields, providing ski and equipment hire and boasting professional facilities and fully trained instructors.

Northland

Northland is the cradle of both Maori and Pakeha culture: it was here that the Pakeha first made contact with the Maori, the first whaling settlements were established and the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. Often referred to as the "winterless north" because of its mild year-round temperatures, Northland has a number of interesting museums (Otamatea Kauri & Pioneer Museum), glorious, blonde beaches (Ninety Mile Beach) and diving spots (Poor Knights Islands Marine Reserve, reckoned by Jacques Cousteau to be among the top 10 diving sites in the world), historic towns (Pahia and Waitangi), game fishing (Bay of Islands) and flora and fauna reserves (Waipoua Kauri Forest).

Whangaparaoa

A succession of picturesque bays leads to Whangaparaoa (Cape Runaway), at the very tip of the North Island's East Cape, and now almost a suburb of Auckland. The beaches are deeply shelved and littered with driftwood, and the old Anglican Church, nestled under Norfolk pines on a lone promontory.

Great Barrier Island

This island at the mouth of the Hauraki Gulf has acres of long, white sandy beaches on its Eastern shore deep-water sheltered inlets on its western shore, and a rugged spine of steep ridges running down the centre. The 80,000-hectare reserve has a number of walking tracks that combine old logging trails and tramways. Natural hot springs, towering kauri forests and a serene aura make it a perfect escape.

Harihari

Harihari is a small town on the west coast of the South Island, and it made world headlines in 1931, when Guy Menzies completed the first solo flight across the Tasman Sea from Australia. The journey was hassle-free but the landing proved a disaster: the aircraft overturned in a swamp, and Menzies, upon undoing his safety straps, fell — much to the delight of the cheering locals — head first into the mud. The town is now known as a base for coastal walks, watching of birds and trout and salmon fishing.

Mount Cook National Park

Mount Cook National Park is a very famous place. The terrain varies from glaciers and snow-fields to rainforest and thermal pools. The pass is 2150 m high and is surrounded by dramatic 3000 m peaks. This is no stroll and should only be attempted by professional experienced in the use of ice

axes, crampons and alpine route finding. Apparently the sense of achievement in crossing the pass entitles you to enter an elite club of euphoric high-achievers.

Greymouth (West Coast)

Greymouth is located on the wild West Coast of New Zealand and has a population of approximately 13,500. Visitors were attracted to the area over **100** years ago following the discovery of gold. However, today many reap the rewards of the districts sensational natural resources and thrill seeking activities. The area offers many galleries and a fascinating museum, all encompassed by a rugged coastline and native forestry.

Nelson

Nelson is a relatively compact city with a population of approximately 51,000 people. The sunshine city is dotted with pleasant cafes and restaurants, and arts and craft galleries, amid golden sandy beaches and forested mountains. The region is famous for three of New Zealand's splendid national parks lie on the city's doorstep. The Abel Tasman National Park, New Zealand's only coastal National Park, is renowned for its magnificent walking tracks, while the northern peaks of the Southern Alps create an attractive alpine setting in Nelson Lakes National Park. The last, Kahurangi National Park. is a wilderness of native forestry and marble and limestone caves, which emit trout.

Picton

Picton, a tranquil township located at the top of the South Island, has a population of 4,200 (including people residing in the Marlboroug Sounds) and is the gateway to the spectaculai South. The surrounding waters of the Queer Charlotte Sounds provide a myriad of exploration in the form of boat charters, fishing and diving, while native forestry encircles popular walking tracks. The peaceful village offers a minute number of shops and facilities and and offers a harbour base for numerous passenger and vehicle ferries crossing the Cook Strait.

7. DUNEDIN

The Scottish City of Dunedin is nestled amongst the surrounding hills of the Otago Harbour and portrays a city rich in knowledge, fine architecture and flourishing arts and culture. The University City boasts numerous historic buildings including the railway station, Olves-ton and Larnach Castle. Private houses are also a delightful representation of

Dunedin's character style buildings. The spectacular coastline of the Otago Peninsula is famed for its abundant wildlife, while the city boasts interesting shopping and attractive steeping streets and has a population of approximately 115,000.

Dunedin First Church

It is the seat of Presbyterianism in Otago — 'a masterpiece of gothic revival'. Dedicated in 1873, the church took six years to complete. Its 56m high spire contains a ring of 12 bells installed in 1975.

Dunedin Larnach Castle

It's a New Zealand's only Castle and Mr. Lar-nach's dream home. The castle has a magnificent architecture. Its history is fascinating and scandalous. It also contains the wonderful collection of New Zealand's antiques. There's also special panoramic tower. There are many beautiful gardens and grounds around. The only Georgian hanging staircase in the Southern Hemisphere is in the castle.

Moeraki Boulders

60-million-year-old Moeraki Boulders lie some 40 km south of Oamaru. Like gargantuan stone turtles, the Moeraki boulders remain patiently half-buried, unyielding to the battering sea.

Yellow Eyed Penguin Sanctuary

We have to say a couple of words about South-light Wildlife on Otago Peninsula. It is the only place where yellow-eyed penguins, blue penguins, fur seals and spotted shags in their natural environment live.

Royal Albatross Centre

The world's only mainland colony of albatross nest at Taiaroa Head on the Otago Peninsula. The Trust Bank Royal Albatross Centre is the gateway to many unique natural and historical aspects of this Headland.

Beneath the albatross colony lie the tunnels of the historic Fort Taiaroa established in 1886 and featuring an 18 ton Armstrong Disappearing Gun, the only one now remaining in working order The Unique Taiaroa.

Dunedin Public Art Gallery

The Public art gallery houses one of the finest collections in New Zealand. From a small collection of international 'Old Masters' to a range of

contemporary and historical New Zealand works, the gallery has a lot of interesting things.

Otago Settlers Museum

They say albatross makes Otago different. But it's not the only thing. Dunedin's rich cultural heritage reflects a vibrant history from original Maori inhabitants to sturdy Scottish pioneers; rough and ready goldminers to the business entrepreneurs who followed them.

8. CHRISTCHURCH

Renowned as the garden city of the world, Christchurch is the South Island's largest city. The picturesque city portrays a culture rich in heritage and is home to fine shops and restaurants, attractive cafes and the peaceful Avon River, which can be seen winding through the central city. Surrounding landscapes create a backdrop of ocean shorelines, forested foothills, endless plains and rolling green hills. The majestic Southern Alps mountain range can be seen in the distance.

Christchurch — A City of Attractions

Christchurch was established as a city nearly 150 years ago and has a population of over 320,000. Renowned the 'Garden City of the World', the South Island's largest city, located on the East Coast, is an ideal educational base and a thriving business centre, providing a gateway for trade.

Combining fun, entertainment, culture and history, Christchurch's attractions are interesting for everyone.

Orana Park

Orana Park is New Zealand's largest animal reserve and is internationally recognized for its breeding of rare and endangered New Zealand and African animals. Visitors can experience the feeding of the magnificent Rothschild giraffe, observe cheetah in full chase, feed ravenous lions, delight in the antics of monkeys, lemurs and porcupines and be astonished at the African Plains exhibit, featuring the white rhino and zebra parks. Orana Park is also home to the rare New Zealand Kiwi, among other native birds and the unique reptile, the tuatara.

Willowbank Wildlife Reserve

New Zealand's premiere wildlife park displays one of the most complete selections of native and introduced wildlife in their natural environment, including a wonderful farmyard and exotic display. Willowbank places special emphasis on spacious surroundings and animal contact. There are many of New Zealand's rare nocturnal animals and birds, including kiwis in their natural environment. People can enjoy the rare experience of New Zealand's largest and most unique daytime Kiwi viewing area.

International Antarctic Centre

Winner of the New Zealand Tourism Awards "best visitor attraction", the International Antarctic Centre, was originally designed to offer people a "firsthand" experience of Antarctica. The chilling centre features a magnificent large multiscreen audio-visual, "experimental" exhibits, live displays and Antarctic play areas, enabling visitors to envisage the 'Great White Continent'. The 'Snow and Ice Experience', is a 200 sq. m room surrounding 40 tones of real snow and ice, where visitors can indulge in the building of snowmen, or slide downhill in freezing sub-zero conditions and explore astounding snow caves. There is also a comprehensive educational programme that utilises the latest technology. This remarkable learning programme provides a unique experience for speakers of all languages with multi-lingual systems and aids in the enjoyment of hands-on activities, making them suitable for people of all ages.

Air Force World

People can learn the history of flight in New Zealand at the Air Force World, located on the old RNZAF Base Wigram. It is one of the earliest airbases in the country. It's possible to enjoy a 27 minutes movie, marvel at a beautifully restored and theatrically displayed 28 classic aircraft, or visit the restoration hangar for a thrilling joyride in a Tiger Moth and Boeing Stearman. A special World War II feature includes a Battle of Britain display.

Adventure Activities

Christchurch portrays a thrill seeking adventure centre, while providing an abundance of entertaining activities. It's possible to feel the adrenaline rush of rocketing skywards at over 160 kilometres while securely restrained in a Bungy Rocket cage, attempt a tandem skydive over Hagley Park's towering trees, or paraglide off the face of a mountain.

Other activities include horse trekking, balloon safaris, scenic flights, punting on the Avon River, jet boating, harbour cruises on the tranquil waters of the Lyttelton Harbour, among others. Visitors to Christchurch are sure to be delighted by the remarkable environment. Christchurch, the vibrant city Cantabrians call home, provides a wealth of activities and scenic attractions, encased in a shell of endless plains and rolling green hills, awaiting exploration.

Botanic Gardens

Christchurch's reputation as the 'Garden City' is truly reflected in the Botanic Gardens. The gardens are decorated with spectacular displays year round and undoubtedly hold the finest collection of exotic and indigenous plants unsurpassed in New Zealand. Large majestic and sweeping trees provide a wonderful backdrop to feature gardens including rock, water, rose and herb gardens. There are also woodland areas, herbaceous borders and a conservatory complex.

Queen Elizabeth II Sport & Leisure

Queen Elizabeth II Park is an unique multipurpose sport and leisure complex comprising the largest indoor swimming facility in New Zealand. The impressive complex offers a great variety of sport and leisure activities catering for the casual recreation participant or holiday-maker, and alternatively the elite sports person. Facilities include a 50 and 33 metre pool, a thrilling hydroslide, recreation centre, large stadium and adventurous fun park.

Cultural Attractions

The Arts Centre is the hub of arts and crafts and features art galleries, craft studios and shops, theatres, cinemas, all encased in a charming historical building. The building was established in 1873 and was originally home to Canterbury University College.

Other cultural attractions within proximity of the Arts Centre include The Robert McDougall Art Gallery and Annex.

The McDougall Art Annex is one of New Zealand's leading contemporary art venues, while the Robert McDougall Art Gallery, situated in the botanic gardens, exhibits pieces of international and New Zealand historical and contemporary art. The Canterbury Museum is

renowned for displaying some of the finest cultural and natural collections in the country and a wide array of creative and imaginative displays.

The Museum's newest gallery, Nga Taonga Tuku Iho or Nga Tupuna (treasures handed down by the ancestors) features collections from the classic Maori period. Other popular galleries include the Edgar Stead Hall of New Zealand Birds, the Hall of Antarctic Discovery, and the Hall of Asian Decorative Arts. Nga Hau E Wha National Marae, the 'Marae of the four winds', is the New Zealand's largest marae where people from all points of the compass meet and all cultures are welcome. People can learn an interesting introduction to Maori culture, protocol, history and tradition or watch special cultural performances. People always rub the greenstone inlaid in the steps of meeting house's — legend has it that it will bring you good luck.

9. KAIKOURA

The seaside settlement of Kaikoura is located on a rocky peninsula on the East Coast and is home to a population of approximately 3,200 people. Encased in a mountainous shell and neighbouring a rugged coastline, the small township is a wildlife habitat for fur seals, majestic whales, playful dolphins and graceful seabirds, which continually attract visitors to the South Island each year. Kaikoura is also renowned for its abundant fishing waters and colourful reefs.

The seaside settlement of Kaikoura lies on the East Coast's Kaikoura Peninsula, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. The township offers magnificent scenery, and boasts great marine attractions and adventurous activities. For hundreds of years, the Peninsula was a stronghold for the Maori people, due to a large supply of seafood.

Today this abundance of seafood provides a source of exportation to many overseas markets. The town's name means 'crayfish food' and many stalls selling the delicacy are visible on State Highway one. A rugged coastline dominates the area with the Kaikoura mountain range forming a stunning scenic backdrop to the region. Kaikoura is an important wildlife habitat for fur seals, birds and marine life, which continually attract visitors to the South Island each year. The Peninsula's tip provides the opportunity to

view seals basking on the rocks, while numerous dolphins and whale watch attractions operate, including helicopter flights. It's possible to swim with the dolphins, or alternatively see some of the world's largest seagoing birds, the albatross and mollymawk. Kaikoura is home to archaeological remains indicating that Moa Hunters and Maori settlers inhabited the area. They celebrate an annual ocean festival in October, known as the Kaikoura Seafest. The ocean extravaganza provides an interesting array of tastes, sights and sounds and is fast becoming one of the most premier festivals in New Zealand.

Вопросы для самостоятельного изучения

1. Who and what are kiwis?
2. What do you know about kiwifruit?
3. Who discovered New Zealand?
4. Who was Abel Tasman?
5. What do you know about relations between Pakeha and Maori now?
6. What are the main languages in New Zealand?
7. What is the capital of the country?
8. Why do many tourists visit South Island?
9. Where is Wellington situated?
10. What buildings of interest are there in Wellington?
11. What museums and interesting places in Wellington do you know?
12. Is Auckland a large city?
13. Where was the city founded?
14. Tell about harbour and bridge of Auckland?
15. What are the Waitomo Caves?
16. How can you describe the nature of South land?

17. What do you know about history of North land?
18. Where is the Great Barrier Island located?
19. Tell about Picton?
20. What people can explore in Antarctic Centre?
21. What festivals take place in Kaikoura?

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7. Задания для текущего контроля усвоения материала

8.1. Тесты

Промежуточное тестирование.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Where did the Britons come from?
 - A) From the territory of the present day France
 - B) From the territory of the present day Australia
 - C) From the territory of the present day Germany
 - D) From the territory of the present day Canada

2. What was religion of the Britons?

- A) Islam
 - B) Polytheistic

C) Atheists

D) Christians

3. What do we call the people who believe in many gods?

A) Atheist

B) Believer

C) Polytheistic

D) Pagan

4. Who were the Druids?

A) Priests

B) Historians

C) Soldiers

D) Gods

5. How did the Druids worship their gods?

A) They buried people

B) They worshipped animals

C) They worshipped plants

D) They helped people to live

6. What tribes was Europe invaded by towards the end of the 4 th century?

- A) The Danes
- B) Barbaric tribes
- C) Primitive tribes
- D) Native tribes

7. Who was Egbert?

- A) Barbarian
- B) King
- C) Priest
- D) Soldier

8. Where did the pirates come from to Britain in the 8th century?

- A) Scandinavia and Denmark
- B) England and Scotland
- C) Germany
- D) India

9. English king, Richard I was named as:

- A) Pig liver

B) Lion Heart

C) Real man

D) Death look

10. Mary, King Henry's daughter, was called Bloody for:

A) For dressing red clothes

B) For her love to tomatoes

C) For execution of 300 protestants

D) For being a vampire and drinking blood

11. What happened to Protestants if they denied to go to church on Sundays?

A) They were taken to the hell

B) They were paid a lot of money

C) They were fined

D) They had no higher education and that's why they were taken to the army for two years

12. London English had become accepted as Standard English in:

A) mid of 14th century

B) 1560

C) 16th century

D) 2008

13. What is Renaissance?

- A) it's the name of an English king
- B) it's the period in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries
- C) it's the name of European explorer
- D) it's the period in England between the 20th and 21st centuries

14. When did the Civil War end in England?

- A) 1645
- B) 1564
- C) 1456
- D) There was no Civil War in England.

15. Why were the Parliamentarian soldiers called Roundheads?

- A) For their round heads
- B) For being too fat
- C) For having short hair
- D) Parliament had no soldiers

16. To how many regions is the USA divided:

- A) 7
- B) 9

C) 8

D) 3

17. How many states are there in the USA?

A) 40

B) 50

C) 67

D) 90

18. By whom is the executive branch (the branch of government) headed in the USA?

A) by the President

B) by Congress

C) by Senate

D) Vice-president

19. When did the Viking, Leif Ericsson, sail west of Greenland?

A) 645 BC

B) 1100

C) 1001

D) 1684

20. Who were the Pilgrims?

- A) those, who disagreed with the teachings of Church of England
- B) people who lived in Northwest, who were also called as Indians
- C) Vikings
- D) Traders, who sailed around the world

8. Задания для итогового контроля усвоения материала

8.1. Перечень контрольных вопросов по дисциплине

1. What do we know about Britons' way of life? What kind of houses did they have? What did they make their plates and cups of?
2. Which parts of Britain were most civilized? Why?
3. Where did the gods live according to the early Britons' religion?
4. How did the Britons entertain themselves during the feasts?
5. How many times did Julius Caesar come to Britain? When was it? What did he do the first and the second time?
6. When did the Romans come and stay in Britain?
7. Why did the Romans leave Britain?
8. Who raided the eastern shores of Britain in the 8th century?
9. Why was it impossible for the Anglo-Saxons to hold out against the Danes?
10. What kind of people were the Danes? What did they do on the British shores?

11. Why it was necessary for England to have a strong king?
12. Whose son was William? How his father was related to the English King Edward the Confessor?
13. Who was Harold? Who proclaimed him King of England?
14. When did the battle of Hastings take place? How did it end?
15. Who became King of England?
16. There were rebellions against William's rule? How did he put them down?
17. Who were the three kings of the Norman dynasty who ruled England after William's death? When did they rule?
18. What dynasty came to the English throne after Stephen's death?
19. When did Richard I the Lion Heart rule England? What was he famous for?
20. What did Edward 3 want? On what grounds did he claim French territories?
21. What plans were the feudal lords of France making? How did their plans threaten England?
22. When did Edward 3 declare war in France? How did he explain his reason?
23. Why did the war between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists get the name of the War of the Roses?
24. What did Mary, Henry's daughter do to ally England to Spain? Why was she called Bloody Mary?

25. How did Elizabeth I want to settle the problem of disagreement between the Catholics and Protestants? What was the result of her efforts?
26. How were people punished if they did not go to church on Sunday?
27. Did Elizabeth I encourage foreign trade? What country did she consider to be her main trade rival and enemy?
28. What did Elizabeth encourage English traders to do? What parts of the world did English colonists begin to settle?
29. What shameful trade did English colonists start in West Africa?
30. What did both Henry VII and Henry VIII try to do in Wales and Ireland?
31. When did Wales join England under one administration?
32. Did it take a long time to introduce English Government in Ireland?
33. What was the effect of English rule in Ulster? Is this effect still felt in our times? How?
34. Since what time had London English become accepted as standard English?
35. Has the Celtic language survived? In what form?
36. What is Renaissance?
37. Why did some people in Britain criticize the Church of England? How did they want to change it? What were these people called?
38. How did the Civil War start?
39. Who were Cavaliers and Roundheads?

40. What parts of the country did the Royalists control? What parts did the

Parliamentarian army control?

41. What were the advantages of Parliament in the Civil War?

42. When and where was the last battle of the Civil War fought? What was the result of the battle?

43. What countries were Britain's main rivals in the 17th century?

44. What were the reasons of the wars with Holland and France?

45. What was colonizing foreign lands important for? What colonies did Britain have in North America, in the West Indies and in India?

46. What entertainment is very popular in Britain?

47. 52 When is the Birthday of Robert Burns?

48. How is Shakespeare's birthday celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon?

49. When is the Edinburgh International Festival held? Who takes part in the festival?

50. What is the state flag of UK sometimes called? What do the crosses on the flag stand for?

51. Which are the most popular sports in Britain?

52. What national English holidays do you know? What can you tell about them?

53. What part does gardening play in the life of British people?

54. Which is one of the most traditional ceremonies that have been preserved since old times?

55. What does Trafalgar Square commemorate? What monument stands in the centre of it?
56. What art museum is situated in Trafalgar Square?
57. What place in the West End is the centre of night life?
58. What is Soho famous for?
59. In what part of London is the building of the Houses of Parliament situated?
60. How does the Queen open the new session of Parliament each autumn?
61. What English king built Westminster Abbey? What is W.A. famous for?
62. What geographical position has the USA? How many states does the USA consist of?
63. What are the highest mountains (largest rivers) in the USA?
64. Describe the climate of the USA? Compare the climate in different parts of the USA.
65. What are the largest cities of the USA?
66. What are the three branches of the US national government?
67. What two parts does Congress consist of?
68. What kind of republic is the USA? What are the two main political parties in the USA?
69. What branches does heavy industry include?
70. What is Detroit famous for?
71. Where is shipbuilding developed?

72. What is California famous for?
73. What is a federalist system?
74. How is power distributed among the federal government and the state governments?
75. What eight regions is the territory of the US historically divided into?
76. How did the first American Indians reach America?
77. Why did the Vikings travel to foreign lands?
78. Who was Leif Ericsson?
79. When did Jacques Cartier travel to America? What river did he discover and explore?
80. What did Spaniards call their new colony? What was the center of their colony?
81. Who started the French colony in America? When?
82. How and when did New Amsterdam turn into New York?
83. Why did the Pilgrims come to the New World? In what place did they start their colony?
84. Who were the Puritans? Where did they settle? What did they call their settlement?
85. What was the Sugar Act?
86. What goods did the Stamp Act put taxes on?
87. What important event took place on July 4, 1776?
88. What is The Bill of Rights?

89. Who had the right to vote in colonial times and during the first war of the nation? Who was deprived of this right?
90. What was the position of black Americans in the first half of the 19th century?
91. Who was Abraham Lincoln?
92. What did the seceding states call their new nation?
93. How did the Civil War begin?
94. Who commanded the Union troops in the last period of the Civil War?
95. When and how was President Lincoln assassinated?
96. What facts confirm the statement that the US is a great center of culture?
97. What do many people in America complain of?
98. What two great Americans are honored on Presidents' Day?
99. What American holiday is celebrated on July 4?
100. What do you know about Halloween?
101. What does the continent of Australia consist of?
102. What system of government does Australia have?
103. Who were the first inhabitants of Australia? When did they migrate to the continent?
104. Who was James Cook?
105. Who suggested the name Australia?
106. When did people begin feeling a sense of unity?
107. What forces did Australians fight against?
108. When did the war take place?

109. What do Australians commemorate on Anzac Day?
110. Why is the Gallipoli Peninsula famous?
111. What is the Anzac Cove?
112. What were Australians fighting for?
113. Which names were given to Australia in the past?
114. Who were the first inhabitants of Australia? When did they migrate to the continent?
Tell about life in Colony.
115. What was the First Fleet?
116. Where was the first settlement in Australia?
117. Who was James Cook?
118. Who suggested the name Australia?
119. Was it easy to live in European Penal Colony in the beginning?
Tell about life in Colony.
120. What was the participation in the World War II for Australia?
121. Tell about Australian life in 90s.
122. What historical events took place in Australia for last several years?
123. When do seasons start in Australia?
124. Has Australia a good climate? Describe it.
125. What is the average temperature in Australia in different seasons?
126. When do seasons start in Australia?
127. There are many rivers in Australia, aren't there? What is the largest one?
128. What does 'Australis' in Latin?
129. What is the highest point of Australia? How high is it?

130. Has Australia a good climate? Describe it.
131. What is the average temperature in Australia in different seasons?
132. What was the participation in the World War II for Australia?
133. Tell about Australian life in 90s.
134. Who and what are kiwis?
135. Why is the kiwi a national emblem of New Zealand?
136. What do you know about kiwifruit?
137. Who discovered New Zealand?
138. When was New Zealand discovered?
139. Who was Abel Tasman?
140. What was signed in 1840? Was it important? Why?
141. When did New Zealand receive a dominion status?
142. What is the Rainbow Warrior?
143. What do you know about relations between Pakeha and Maori now?
Why?
144. What do you know about culture of New Zealand?
145. What are the main languages in New Zealand?
146. What New Zealand art forms do you know? Are they special?
Why?
147. What is the North Island shaped like?
148. What is the eastern point of the North Island?
149. What famous places are there in the centre of North Island?
150. What is the capital of the country?
151. Why do many tourists visit South Island?
152. Where is Wellington situated?

153. What buildings of interest are there in Wellington?
154. What museums and interesting places in Wellington do you know?
155. Is Auckland a large city?
156. Where was the city founded?
157. Tell about harbour and bridge of Auckland?
158. What are the Waitomo Caves?
159. Where is Waitomo located?
160. How long does Waitomo cave passage stretch?
Where can visitors see the real kiwi farm?
161. What national parks are there in Southland?
162. How can you describe the nature of South land?
163. Why does Otago attract visitors?
164. Why is Queenstown called the adventure capital of the World?
165. 2. What places of attraction are there in Queenstown?
166. What do you know about history of North land?
167. Where is the Great Barrier Island located?
168. Why is Mount Cook National Park a famous place?
169. Tell about Picton.
170. Why is Harihari town famous?
171. Why is Christchurch called a city of attractions?
172. Why is Christchurch renewed the Garden City of world?
173. What animals live in Orana park?
174. What people can explore in Antarctic Centre?

175. Why are Botanic gardens famous?
176. What cultural attractions are there in Christ church?
177. Where is the seaside settlement of Kaikoura located?
178. What does the township offer to visitors?
179. What festivals take place in Kaikoura?

8.2. Материалы итогового тестирования по дисциплине

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The first Thanksgiving day lasted as a holiday for:

- A) 6 days
- B) 7 days
- C) 3 days
- D) 2 days

2. Who were the Puritans?

- E) those, who disagreed with the teachings of Church of England
- F) people who lived in Northwest, who were also called as Indians
- G) Vikings
- H) Traders, who sailed around the world

3. The Stamp Act put a tax on:

- A) sugar and wine
- B) all printed paper goods
- C) cigarettes
- D) bread

When did the War for Independence begin in the USA?

- A) 1775
- B) 1757
- C) 1577
- D) 1236

How many years did the War for Independence last?

- A) 7 years
- B) 2 years
- C) 14 years
- D) 1 year

Where is the seat of the central Government situated?

- A) New York
- B) Washington DC
- C) Los Angeles

D) Detroit

When did Abraham Lincoln win the national election and became a president?

A) 1680

B) 1860

C) 1068

D) 1086

What was the name of Lincoln's murderer?

A) Jack'o Lantern

B) George Washington

C) John Wilkes Booth

D) Abraham Lincoln committed suicide

When is Independence Day celebrated?

A) July 4

B) June 6

C) May 1

D) July 14

How did the early European explorers refer to Australia?

- A) Errare humanum est
- B) Homo sum humani nihil ame alienum puto.
- C) Terra Australis Incognita
- D) Cum Australis clamant

The capital of Australia is:

- A) Sydney
- B) Canberra
- C) Melbourne
- D) Adelaide

How many provinces does Canada have?

- A) 20
- B) 25
- C) 10
- D) 15

How many time zones does Canada have?

- A) 6
- B) 3

C) 9

D) 4

How many official languages does Canada have and what are they?

A) 1, French

B) 2, German and English

C) 1, English

D) 2, French and English

What is the national sport of Canada?

A) Jogging

B) Alpine skiing

C) Ice-hockey

D) Basketball

Quebec is the province of:

A) the USA

B) Australia

C) Canada

D) Great Britain

Was the Canada's constitutional autonomy from Britain confirmed?

- A) It was suggested, but not confirmed
- B) Yes, it was confirmed in 1931
- C) There was no constitutional autonomy of Canada
- D) Yes, it was confirmed in 1644

What is population of New Zealand?

- A) 3 million people
- B) 2.7 million people
- C) No one lives in New Zealand except wild animals
- D) 3.7 million people

What groups are the Pakeha and the Maori?

- A) Terrorist
- B) Charitable corporation
- C) Cultural
- D) They were spies

Do you think you passed the test?

- A) No thinking process is available
- B) I think I did, with the help of my neighbor

C) Do I think what? Sorry.

If I did not, I have a sum of money as a bribe. Please.

9. Задания для самостоятельной работы студентов

9.1. Перечень вопросов по дисциплине для самостоятельного изучения

1. Battle of Hastings (GB)
2. Declaration of Independence (the USA)
3. Indendence Day (the USA)
4. Stamp Act (the USA)
5. Sugar Act (the USA)
6. War of the Roses (GB)
7. Absolute Monarchy (GB)
8. Celts (GB)
9. Druids (GB)
10. Changing of the Guard (GB)
11. Mary Tudor as Bloody Mary (GB)
12. Columbus Day (the USA)
13. Confederate states of America (the USA)
14. Department of Treasury (the USA)
15. Industry of Canada

16. Ottawa, the capital of Canada
17. the Maori. The Pakeha (New Zealand)

9.2. Тематика рефератов и творческих работ студентов

1. The Invasion by Anglo- Saxons
2. Alfred the Great
3. Richard the Lion Heart
4. The First Universities in England
5. The Hundred Years' War
6. The War of the Roses
7. Bloody Mary
8. Oliver Cromwell
9. Life in the Stuart Age
10. Industrial Revolution
11. The War with Napoleon
12. Robert Peel's Reforms
13. The British Empire
14. The First World War
15. The Second World War
16. Margaret Thatcher

17. English Traditions

18. London

19. Oxford

20. William Shakespeare

21. Isaac Newton

22. Robert Burns

23. George Gordon Byron

24. Queen Victoria

25. Captain Robert Scott

26. Winston Churchill

27. First Inhabitants of America

28. Leif Ericsson

29. Christopher Columbus

30. The English Colonies

31. The War for Independence

32. The War of 1812

33. The Pioneers

34. Slavery Divides the Nation

35. Robert E. Lee

36. The Ku-Klux Klan

37. The 1920's and the Great Depression

38. Charlie Chaplin

39. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

40. The USA after the World War II

41. Project Apollo

42. Pocahontas

43. George Washington

44. Thomas Jefferson

45. Benjamin Franklin

46. Fenimore Cooper

47. Abraham Lincoln

48. Albert Einstein

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