

Департамент освіти Вінницької міської ради  
Міський методичний кабінет  
Заклад «Загальноосвітня школа І-ІІІ ступенів №21 ВМР»



# ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES



*Авторський колектив  
методичної асоціації  
вчителів іноземної мови:*

**Кравченко Н.Г.  
Канавська С.В.  
Коріненко Т.П.  
Томич І.І.**

м.Вінниця, 2017

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Посібник для розвитку навичок читання та говоріння на основі  
країнознавчого матеріалу про англomовні країни  
у 5-11 класах

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методичної асоціації вчителів іноземних мов*

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## INTRODUCTION

Загальновідомо, що в житті людини читання займає значне місце. Воно не тільки збагачує людину духовно, але й дозволяє йому глибше зрозуміти навколишній світ. На уроці іноземної мови в школі інформація - не самоціль, а засіб підвищити мотивацію учнів, викликати зацікавленість у розумінні змісту прочитаного. Ретельний добір текстів і різноманітність тематики дозволяють зробити мову засобом розвитку і формування творчої особистості учня.

Навчання англійської мови на уроках розвитку навичок читання повинно бути насичене цікавим матеріалом. Для досягнення цілей такого виду уроків авторами підготовлено мультимедійний додаток з відеопрезентаціями в програмі PowerPoint та відеоматеріалами країнознавчого характеру.

Тексти в посібнику знайомлять учнів із символікою, географічним положенням та природою, способом життя, звичаями та традиціями, визначними постатями англійських країн. На основі даних текстів учні зможуть скласти порівняльну характеристику рідної країни та країн, мова яких вивчається. Читання автентичних навчальних текстів дозволяє ефективніше здійснювати два найважливіших завдання, що стоять перед вчителем іноземної мови: навчання мові та навчання культурі.

Посібник розраховано на допомогу вчителям загальноосвітніх шкіл для проведення підсумкових уроків, уроків домашнього читання, а також уроків ознайомлення з країнознавчим матеріалом, уроків повторення, закріплення та контролю вивченого матеріалу. Відеоматеріали можна використовувати і на звичайних уроках або на заняттях гуртка, при підготовці до олімпіад та конкурсів, для самостійної роботи учнів в школі та вдома з батьками, в позакласній роботі.



## BRITISH SYMBOLS

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech “Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses.

The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.



In the Royal Arms three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant — Scotland, and a harp — Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of



national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coats of arms for many centuries, and is a symbol of purity.

No individual flower serves as the national flower for Great Britain itself. Instead, each province within Great Britain has its own national flower.

A rose has represented England since the 1400s when the Houses of York and Tudor battled for the English throne.

A common sight across the Welsh valleys in the spring, a daffodil is an obvious choice for the national flower.

A thistle is the official national emblem of Scotland.

A Shamrock is believed by many to be the national flower of Northern Ireland, the plant does not actually produce any flowers.

cross – хрест

background – фон

patron – покровитель

rampant – загрозливий

harp – арфа

encircled – оточений

unicorn – єдиноріг

horn – ріг

purity – чистота

to serve – служити

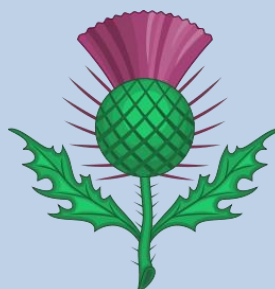
to battle – боротись

daffodil – нарцис

thistle – чортополох

shamrock – трилисник

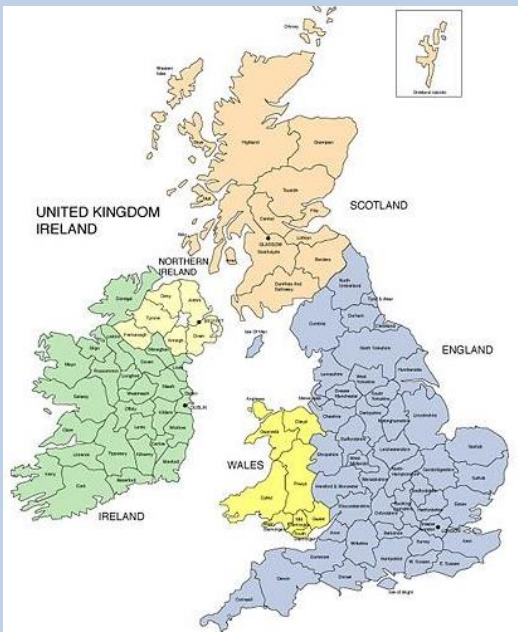
### **I. Name the emblems and the countries:**



## II. Discuss the following items:

1. What does the word “Britain” mean in everyday speech?
2. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
3. What do three lions in the Royal Arms symbolize?
4. What does the unicorn symbolize?
5. What is the national flower of Great Britain?

## GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND COMPOSITION OF THE COUNTRY



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the

island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy.





Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state of the UK as well as of fifteen other independent Commonwealth countries. Even though she is the head of state, she does not actually govern the country. The government, led by the Prime Minister, governs the country and decides policy. 10 Downing Street is the official residence and the office of the British Prime Minister. The office helps the Prime Minister to establish and deliver the



government's overall strategy and policy priorities, and to communicate the government's policies to Parliament, the public and international audiences.

The United Kingdom doesn't have a single, written constitution (a set of rules of government).

lie – знаходитись

border – межувати

wash – омивати

consists of – складатись з

separated – відділений

area – площа

population – населення

island – острів

independent – незалежний

to govern – управляти

to establish – встановлювати

to deliver – виголошувати

policy – політика

government – уряд

### **III. Answer the questions**

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland situated?
2. How many parts does the UK consist of?
3. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
4. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. What kind of state is Great Britain?
6. Who is the head of the state?
7. What is the official residence of the British Prime Minister?
8. Does the UK have a constitution?



## HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

British people like holidays. Here are some of the traditional holidays they celebrate.



People in Britain celebrate Christmas on 25 December. Families decorate their homes and Christmas trees. People prepare presents, make Christmas cakes. Children often write letters to Santa Claus with their wishes. On

Christmas Day everyone opens presents and sits down to the table to have turkey or goose with vegetables. After dinner the family gathers in the living room to listen to the Queen on TV.

On New Year`s Eve (31 December) many people go to the parties with their families and friends. They go to bed after midnight to “see the New Year in” at 12 o`clock. When Big Ban strikes, people all hug and kiss each other and shout “Happy New Year”.

On St Valentine`s Day people send a special valentine to those who they love. Some people buy presents for their sweethearts or give them a red rose, a symbol of love.

On Easter Sunday many people go to church. Children get presents of chocolate Easter eggs. Easter always means spring, flowers, green trees and young animals, especially lambs and chicks.

Celebrating Halloween is a very old tradition. People dress up as witches and ghosts. They make lamps of pumpkins. Sometimes children go out in groups, knock at people`s doors and get a treat.

Guy Fawkes` Night is on 5th November. When it gets dark, people go out into the streets and watch beautiful fireworks. In the country they often make big bonfires and gather near them.



wish – бажання

midnight – північ

to strike – вдаряти

to hug – обіймати

sweethearts – закохані

lamb – ягня

firework – феєрверк

bonfire – багаття

**IV. Find some more information about holidays in Great Britain and make a presentation.**

## THE LARGEST CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the





administrative centre of London. To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. To the east of Westminster is East End, an industrial district of the capital. The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace.

Birmingham is a major city and metropolitan borough of West Midlands, England. It is the largest and most populous British city outside London. People from Birmingham are called Brummies, a term derived from the city's nickname of Brum. The city centre contains many tourist destinations as well as landmarks. Cultural attractions include Birmingham Central Library in Chamberlain Square and Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery and the Council House, Birmingham in the same building together with the clock tower, Big Brum.

Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and third largest in the United Kingdom. Glasgow is a great Scottish city of about one million people, famous for its shipyards, which line the banks of the Clyde river. Think of Glasgow and the Clyde and you automatically think of ships. But ships are not all that is made by the skillful hands of the Glasgow workers. There are other industries that go with the making of ships, engines and boilers, for instance. The Tall Ship is Glasgow's most original venue for weddings and corporate entertaining. She was built in 1896 on the River Clyde when Glasgow was recognized as the Second City of the Empire and she is now the only Clyde built sailing ship still afloat in the UK.



Liverpool is situated in the East of England and has the population about a half of million. It was founded in 1207 but got a status of a city in 1880. Liverpool has always been a major port of England and traded with the whole Europe and West India. In 2007, a new cruise liner terminal was opened in Liverpool, located alongside the Pier Head in the city centre. Liverpool is also the home of the Beatles – the most popular musical group.

Liverpool is also the home of two premier League football clubs: Liverpool FC, and Everton FC. Matches between the two clubs are known as the Merseyside derby.

Manchester is one of the English most important cities. It is located in the northern



part of England, not far from Liverpool. Manchester is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old city. It is the centre of cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. Manchester has many libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres.

Edinburgh is the second largest city and the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. This city has always attracted tourists from other countries. For example, Edinburgh is regarded as one of the most beautiful capitals in Europe. Its Old and New Towns are among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The major tourist attractions in the city are Edinburgh Castle, the Palace of Holyrood and the Royal Mile. Edinburgh Castle is the tallest fortress in the city.



The Palace of Holyrood is the official residence of the Monarch of the UK in Scotland. The Royal Mile is a succession of streets which are formed in the Old Town. There are also three large universities including the University of Edinburgh, which was founded in 1583. Glasgow is also popular with tourists.





Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, is its main administrative, economic and cultural center. It is situated at the mouth of the river Lagan on the shores of Belfast Lough. Belfast is one of the youngest capital cities in the world and it grows very fast.

Today the city has a population of 400,000, nearly a third of the entire population of Northern Ireland, but in the 17th century it was only a village. Nowadays Belfast is an important center of textile manufacture, aircraft production, electrical engineering and ship-building — it was here that the “Titanic” was built and sent out on her fatal voyage.

metropolitan – столичний

populous – густонаселений

to derive from – походити від

to contain – містити

destination – місце призначення

landmark – орієнтир

shipyard – верф

for instance – наприклад

venue – місце зустрічі

entertaining – розважальний

afloat – на плаву

to regard – вважати

to found – засновувати

voyage – подорож

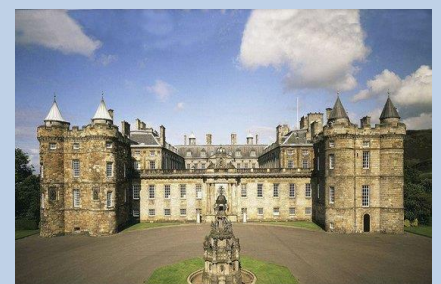
#### **V. Name the cities where these sights are situated:**



Etihad Stadium



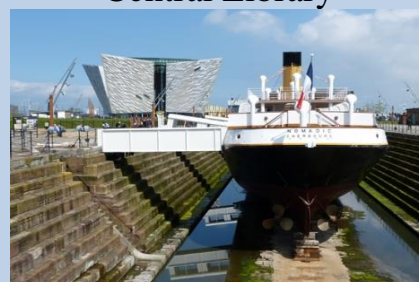
Central Library



Holyrood Palace



Buckingham Palace



Titanic Museum



Beatles Museum



## FAMOUS ENGLISH PEOPLE

English national poet William Shakespeare is known all over the world. He is considered to be one of the greatest writers in the world literature. Shakespeare's authorship question however still puzzles the greatest minds.



David Beckham is a leading English footballer and a former star of the legendary Manchester United. He was the first British football player to play 100 Champions League matches. In the year 2004 he was named the world's highest-paid footballer.

Sir Isaac Newton is very often referred to as the greatest and the most influential scientist who ever lived on this planet. He formulated the theory about the nature of life, the theory of universal gravitation and invented different calculus.

Diana, Princess of Wales has always been the most iconic celebrity from the moment of her marriage to the Prince of Wales till her death in the car accident. She is known for her charity work as well as for being the president of the Great Ormond Street Hospital.

JK Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. She's sold over 400 million copies of her Harry Potter books. She is ranked 48 in the list of the most powerful celebrities in the world by Forbes magazine.

Sir Paul McCartney is an English musician, composer, songwriter and singer of the legendary rock band of the 1960s – the Beatles. He is considered to be one of the wealthiest people in the United Kingdom.



John Lennon was a musician and composer, a founding member of the Beatles. In 2008, Rolling Stone magazine ranked him the fifth greatest singer of all times. Together with Paul McCartney they formed one of the greatest songwriting partnerships.

**VI. Watch the video, read the information and be ready to tell about famous English people.**

## 9 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LONDON AND ENGLAND THAT YOU'VE NEVER HEARD

We all know that England is an interesting country with an impressive history and I'm sure you've heard many interesting facts about it. However, did you know that approximately 2,500 people have to be rushed to hospital every year for injuries caused by toothbrushes?!! Read on for more crazy facts about London and England:

1. Nowhere in the UK is more than 70 miles (113km) from the sea! A place called Coton in the Elms is the furthest place from the sea.
2. It is considered an act of treason to put a postage stamp with the queen's head upside down on an envelope!
3. The British eat over 11.5 billion (1,500,000,000) sandwiches every year!!
4. England's first telephone directory was published in 1880 and had only 248 names and addresses (there were no telephone numbers as you had to call the operator and ask for someone's name to get connected).
5. Our wonderful city London has not always had this name. In the past it has been called Londonium, Ludenwic, and Ludenburg!
6. In 1945, a flock of birds landed on the minute hand of Big Ben and put the time back by 5 minutes.
7. Big Ben is not actually the name of the clock, it is the name of the bell which is inside the clock.
8. There are more chickens than people in England.
9. Black cab (taxi) drivers in London have to memorise every street and important building in London within six miles from Charing Cross and they need to take a test called 'The Knowledge' before they can drive a cab.

approximately – приблизно

treason – державна зрада

rush – поспіх

postage – поштові витрати

injury – травма

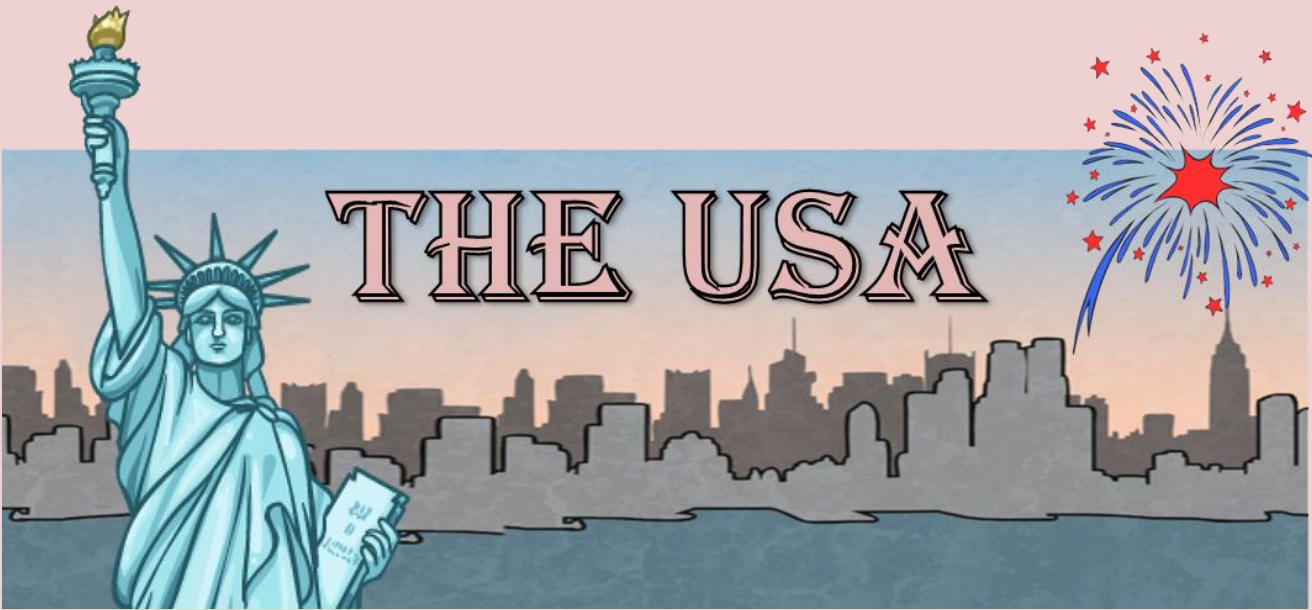
to memorise – запам'ятати

**VII. Find more interesting facts about Great Britain and share them with your class.**

# DO YOU KNOW GREAT BRITAIN NOW?

## Test yourself!

1. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean ...
  - a) the USA
  - b) England
  - c) the United Kingdom
2. How many crosses is the Union Jack made up of?
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
3. What plant is the symbol of Scotland?
  - a) a rose
  - b) a thistle
  - c) a shamrock
4. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the
  - a) Mississippi
  - b) English Channel
  - c) Atlantic Ocean
5. Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided into ... parts.
  - a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 5
6. Cardiff is the capital of ... .
  - a) Scotland
  - b) Wales
  - c) Northern Ireland
7. When do British people celebrate Christmas?
  - a) on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January
  - b) on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December
  - c) on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January
8. Political, economic and cultural centre of Great Britain is ... .
  - a) Liverpool
  - b) Manchester
  - c) London
9. What is the London home of the Queen?
  - a) Buckingham Palace
  - b) Westminster Palace
  - c) The Houses of Parliament
10. The British coat has got ... .
  - a) a horse and a bear
  - b) a lion and a horse
  - c) a lion and an eagle



## NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE USA



The “Stars and Stripes” is a popular name for the red, white and blue flag of the United States. It is also called “Old Glory”. In 1776 the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. So the United States was born. The flag of the USA represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. There is a story that General George Washington asked Betsy Ross to make the flag. She used three colours: red, white, and blue. The red colour was for courage, white was for liberty, and blue was for justice. She sewed thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue square. On June 14, 1777, the Congress confirmed this flag as the National Flag. Later new states joined the United States. This was a problem for the flag. In 1818 the Congress made another law about the flag. The thirteen stripes stayed the same, but for each new state there was a new star. Hawaiian Islands were the last star in 1959.

Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem. The national anthem of the United States is “The Star Spangled Banner”. The words of the anthem were written

during the Anglo-American war of 1812-1814 and set to the music of an old song.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.



The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom - in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" - American Independence Day.

stripe – смуга

star-spangled – зірковий

anthem – гімн

to declare – проголошувати

independence – незалежність

torch – факел

courage – відвага

liberty – свобода

justice – справедливість

to sew – шити

eagle – орел

present – подарунок

## I. Answer the questions:

1. What is the name of the flag of the USA ?
2. What is the name of the national anthem of the USA ?
3. What do red, white, and blue colours stand for?
4. What is the story of making the flag for the United States?
5. When did the Congress confirm this flag as the National Flag?
6. What animal is depicted on the national emblem of the country?
7. What does the Statue of Liberty symbolize?
8. What country gave it to the USA as a symbol of friendship?



## II. Listen to the U.S. national anthem and fill in the missing words.

### *THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER*

*O say can you see, by the dawn's early \_\_\_\_\_,  
 What so \_\_\_\_\_ we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 Whose broad \_\_\_\_\_ and bright \_\_\_\_\_,  
 through the perilous fight,  
 O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
 And the rocket's \_\_\_\_\_ glare, the bombs bursting in \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Gave proof through the \_\_\_\_\_ that our \_\_\_\_\_ was still there.  
 O say does that \_\_\_\_\_ banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brave?*

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVISION

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It occupies the central part of the North American continent. It borders



on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Gulf of Mexico in the south.

The territory of the USA consists of three separate parts. The USA proper and Alaska are situated in North America. Alaska, the largest state, is separated from the rest of

the country by Canada. The Hawaii are situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated.

The area of the country is about 9,8 million square kilometres. Its population is about 324 million people. The official language of the country is English.



The USA is a country of mountains and prairies, valleys and deserts. About one half of the territory in the west is occupied by the Cordilleras. In the east there are the Appalachian Mountains. Between these great mountain chains central and large valleys lie. The Rocky Mountains, the second large mountain range in the United

States, extend from Alaska through Canada and the USA to Mexico. Together with the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California they have snow-capped peaks and clear mountain lakes. The Great Lakes are situated in the north-east of the country. They are Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan. Lake Superior is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area – 82,100 square kilometres. The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Colorado, and the Yukon. American rivers have very expressive names: the Snake River, the Milk River, the Green River, the Sweetwater River, the White River.



The climate of the country is very changeable. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South. The USA has rich deposits of coal, oil, iron, zinc, copper, silver, phosphate rock, natural gas, uranium and non-ferrous metals. The country has one fourth of the world's coal deposits.

border – межувати

wash – омивати

consists of – складатись з

separate - окремий

area – площа

population – населення

peak - вершина

surface – поверхня

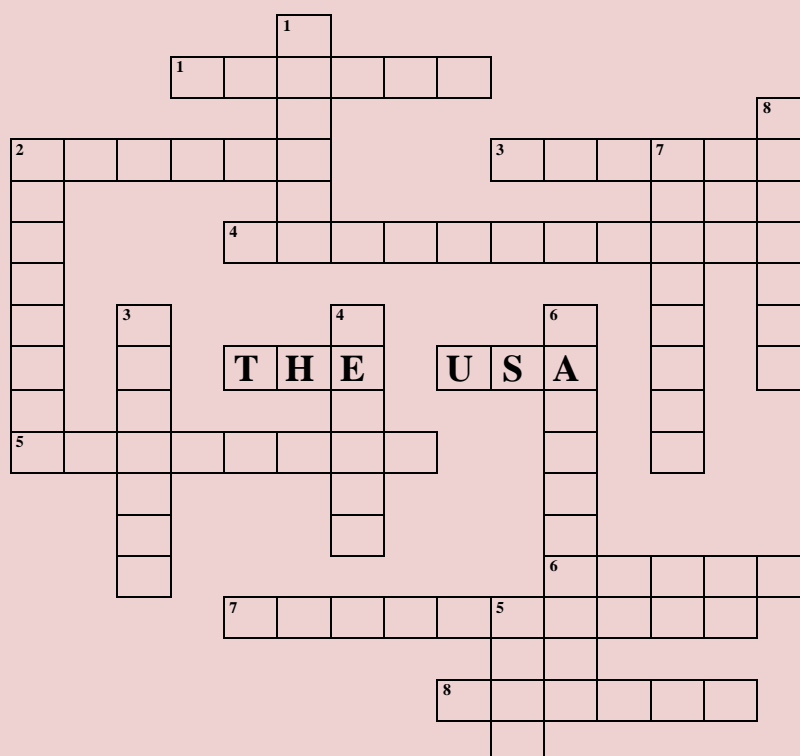
expressive – яскравий

changeable – змінний

developed – розвинений

grain - зерно

### III. Do the crossword:



#### Across:

1. The USA is made up of 50 ... .
2. The USA borders on ... in the north.

#### Down:

1. A special federal area where the capital of the country is situated.



3. The largest state of the USA.
4. The longest river in the USA.
5. The USA is washed by the ... Ocean in the east.
6. ... Lakes which are situated in the north-east of the country.
7. The ... of the country is about 324 million people.
8. The highest peak of the USA which is located in Alaska.
2. The part of the USA situated in the Pacific Ocean.
3. The official language of the country.
4. The USA borders on ... in the south.
5. The ... of the country is about 9,8 million square kilometres.
6. The capital of the country.
7. The world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
8. The USA is made up of ... states.

## MAJOR CITIES IN THE USA

There are a lot of interesting and impressive cities in the USA but the heart of a nation is Washington, D. C., its capital. Washington was named after the first president George Washington.



In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, for example, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, Washington is quite young. Washington is smaller in size than the largest cities of the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Detroit or Los Angeles.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be higher than the Capitol. But in political sense Washington is the center of the country and the most important city of the United States.

The two main sights of Washington are the Capitol, the seat of the US Congress, and the White House, the official residence of the US President. Not far from the Capitol there is the Library of Congress, the largest library of the United States.

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open



area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known of them are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. There are also a lot of museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest sea-port. It is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. New York is the city of skyscrapers. The Statue of Liberty, which has become a symbol of the city and the whole country, is situated here. The five boroughs comprising the city are Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. The center of New York is Manhattan Island. Numerous skyscrapers house banks and offices of American business. The Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, the United Nations building, Central Park, Times Square, Broadway all these world famous sights are situated here.



New York was founded by the Dutch. It is interesting to know that Manhattan Island — the central part of New York — was bought from the local Indians by the Dutch for 24 dollars.



Today Manhattan is the heart of business and commercial life of the country. It is crossed from north to south by avenues and from east to west by streets. Each avenue has either a name or a number. The streets are numbered. Only a few of them have names.

Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the most important banking center in the world. Broadway is the symbol of American theatre. The intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue forms world famous Times Square, where New Year's



Eve celebrations always take place. Park Avenue represents luxury and fashion because of its large expensive apartment houses. Fifth Avenue is the most famous shopping center.

New York is often called the cultural capital of the USA. There are more than 800 museums in New York. One of the best known is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are many other places of interest in New York: Central Park, Rockefeller Centre, the shopping districts and the United Nations Building.

Los Angeles is America's second largest city. Los Angeles is a popular place because of its pleasant semi-tropical climate and beautiful Pacific coast. There are about four million private cars in Los Angeles and the level of air pollution is one of the highest in the country. Suburbs like Hollywood, the center of the movie industry, and Beverly Hills, where famous actors and other celebrities live, have also made Los Angeles a tourist attraction.

The third largest city in the USA, Chicago, is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan. Chicago is called the Windy City because of the strong winds that blow through it. Chicago is an industrial center. The city has always attracted a diverse population of Americans and new immigrants in search of jobs. Chicago is also a railroad hub.

San Francisco is the most interesting city in the United States. This city is called "the Paris of the West". It famous for its cable cars, fog and two large Bay Bridges.



It is surrounded on three sides by water. The greatest attraction of San Francisco is the Golden Gate Bridge, which has become the symbol of the city. San Francisco is called the city of hills because it has 40 hills.

Another large city of the USA is Boston, one of the first cities which were built on the

Atlantic coast of America. It is an important port and a financial and cultural centre.

impressive — вражати

luxury — розкішний

skyscraper — хмарочос

suburbs — передмістя

borough — район

celebrity — знаменитість

comprise — включати

railroad hub — залізничний вузол

intersection — перетин

picturesque — мальовничий

#### **IV. Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings:**

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Washington                | A. was named after US first president.  |
| 2. The White House is the    | B. important banking center in the world.                                     |
| 3. New York is the city      | C. the official residence of the US President.                                |
| 4. The center of New York    | D. the third largest city in the USA.   |
| 5. Manhattan is the heart of | E. famous for its fog and the Golden Gate Bridge.                             |
| 6. Wall Street is the most   | F. of skyscrapers.  |
| 7. Fifth Avenue is           | G. is Manhattan Island.   |
| 8. Los Angeles is America's  | H. the center of the movie industry.  |
| 9. Hollywood is              | I. business and commercial life of the country.                               |
| 10. Chicago is               | J. second largest city.   |
| 11. San Francisco is         | K. one of the first cities which were built on the Atlantic coast of America. |
| 12. Boston is                | L. the most famous shopping center.   |

#### **V. Watch the video about 10 top tourist attractions in the USA.**

#### **VI. Choose good places for these people to go to.**

1. Jessica wants to visit the residence of the President of the United States.
2. Rachel likes diving.
3. Ann enjoys visiting colorful landscapes.

4. John is eager to see one of the most spectacular natural wonders on the North American continent.
5. Sally wants to take a photo of one of the most beautiful bridges in the world.
6. Emily likes animals.
7. Tom's project is about volcanoes.
8. Dan is interested in geysers.
9. Vicky wants to see casinos.
10. Jamie dreams of seeing the Statue of Liberty.

## AMERICAN HOLIDAYS

There are a lot of holidays in the USA. Many of them are associated with the history of the nation. There are also some holidays that have come from the old colonial days.

Each of the American states established its own holidays. The federal government, through the President and Congress, can legally set holidays only for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. Most states, however, accept the federal legal holidays. The main holidays of the USA are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The New Year's Eve is a time for merriment. Most Americans spend this night with friends at home or in restaurants. Thousands of people gather in New York in Times Square to see the New Year in.

Martin Luther King Day (M.L. King Day) held the third Monday in January is a remembrance day of a black clergyman and civil rights leader who preached the rights of black people which aren't the second-class citizens. King was assassinated in 1968.

Until the mid — 1970s, the February 22, the birthday of George Washington, the hero of the Revolutionary War and the first president of the United States, was a national holiday. In addition, the February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the president during the Civil War, was a holiday in most states. The two days have been joined, and the holiday has been expanded to embrace all former presidents. It is celebrated on the third Monday in February.



Easter, which falls on a spring Sunday that varies from year to year, celebrates the Christian belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. For Christians, Easter is a day of religious services and the gathering of family.

Mother's Day comes on the second Sunday in May. It is a day when Americans honour their mothers. It is not a national holiday.

Mother's Day is an American national observance in honour of motherhood. The holiday, suggested by Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, was set (1914) by an act of Congress for annual celebration.

Memorial Day on May 30<sup>th</sup> (or last Monday in month) is dedicated to the memory of those Americans who died for America in different wars. The national flags are put on the graves of soldiers on this day.

Father's Day comes on the third Sunday in June. It is a day when Americans honour their fathers. About 1909, the churches of Spokane, Washington, set aside the day to honour fathers. The custom soon spread throughout the United States and Canada.

The first Monday of September is the national holiday that honours national working people, typically with parades. For most Americans it means the end of the summer vacation season, and for many students it is the beginning of academic year.

On October 12, 1492, Italian navigator Christopher Columbus landed in the New World. Although most other nations of the Americans observe this holiday on October 12, in the United States it takes place on the second Monday of October.

The origin of Halloween dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

Veteran's Day on November 11<sup>th</sup> is a day in honour of those Americans who have served and given their lives in WW II. There is a official ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery outside Washington D.C.

Thanksgiving Day is celebrated every fourth Thursday in November. It remembers the first settlers – the Pilgrim Fathers – who came in 1620. When the first settlers landed in America, their first year was very hard and 50 of 100 people died. But the Indians taught people how to plant corn and wild vegetables and in autumn they got a large harvest. Thanksgiving Day was their holiday, the day of giving thanks to God. Thanksgiving is a day for families to come together. It is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. The centrepiece is the traditional roast turkey. This is also the day of gifts, charities and food for poor and homeless people.

Christmas is the most important religious holiday for Christians. Gift-giving is very common at Christmas. American children look forward to Christmas morning, when they find gifts brought by Santa Claus.

Perhaps the two “most American” of the holidays are the Fourth of July-Independence Day and Thanksgiving.

The Fourth of July, or Independence Day, honors the nation's birthday – the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It is a day of picnics and patriotic parades, a night of concerts and fireworks. The flying of the American flag (which also occurs on Memorial Day and other holidays) is widespread.

to establish – впроваджувати

government – уряд

accept – приймати

remembrance – пам’ять

clergyman – священник

to preach – повчати

citizens – громадяни

assassinate – вбивати

expand – розширювати

harvest – урожай

pattern – шаблон

to embrace – охоплювати

former – колишній

resurrection – воскресіння

honour – честь

annual – щорічний

dedicated – присвячений

spread – поширювати

to observe – оглядати

settler – поселенець

fireworks – феєрверк

visible – видимий



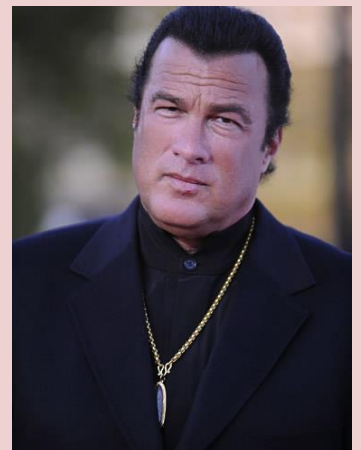


The USA has many people to admire. Among them, one of the most beautiful women in the world – Marilyn Monroe, the “King of Pop” – Michael Jackson, the “King of Rock-n-Roll” – Elvis Presley, one of the best known human rights activist – Martin Luther King, the father of Disney cartoons – Walt Disney, the creator of electric lamps – Thomas Edison, one of the most significant and celebrated sports figures of the 20th century – Muhammad Ali, a film and fashion icon Audrey Hepburn and many others. There were also some famous explorers among the Americans and one of them was especially popular, as he had become the first man on the moon. It's a famous astronaut Neil Armstrong. The words which he said while stepped on the Moon entered a history: “That's one small step for a man, and one giant leap for mankind”.

Almost all American celebrities have something important in common. They all believed in what they did and knew that only hard work can bring success. It would be wrong to say that the USA is proud only by its former famous people, as it still has lots of world-known and respected celebrities.

For example, the country has some outstanding sportsmen, among them, Michael Jordan, Tiger Woods, Mike Tyson, Michael Phelps and many others.

Many famous actors whose names are popular worldwide were also born in the USA. They are Al Pacino, Morgan Freeman, Anthony Hopkins, Clint Eastwood, Russell Crowe, Sean Penn, Matt Damon, Mel Gibson, Johnny Depp, Leonardo DiCaprio, Steven Seagal, Brad Pitt, Will Smith, Tom Cruise, Robert Downey Jr., Jim Carrey, Vin Diesel and others.



Such American actresses as Sandra Bullock, Angelina Jolie, Anne Hathaway, Julia Roberts, Natalie Portman, Jennifer Aniston, Uma Thurman, Megan Fox, Eva Longoria, Kirsten Dunst, Cameron Diaz, Penelope Cruz and others are also popular worldwide.

As for the musicians, the USA can be proud by such voices as Louis Armstrong, Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday, Etta James, Bob Dylan, Tina Turner, Whitney Houston, Barbra Streisand, Cher, Anastacia and others. Modern American popular music has become extremely popular internationally. Rock, hip hop, jazz, country singers have fans across



the globe, among them – Pink, Beyoncé, Britney Spears, Christina Aguilera, Katy Perry, Rihanna, Selena Gomez, Lady Gaga, Jennifer Lopez , Justin Timberlake, Maroon 5, Usher, 50 Cent, Snoop Dogg, Kanye West, Eminem, Pharrell Williams, Taylor Swift and many others.

The USA has been home to many splendid writers. Twelve U.S. citizens have won the Nobel Prize in Literature, most recently Bob Dylan in 2016. William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway and John Steinbeck are often named among the most influential writers of the 20th century. The names of Ernest Hemingway, Jack London, Margaret Mitchell, Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, Ray Bradbury, Washington Irving, O’Henry, Theodore Dreiser and others are known worldwide.

**VIII. Choose your favourite American celebrity and create a project (a PowerPoint presentation, a poster etc.)**

## WHERE DO THE NAMES OF PLACES COME FROM?

We do not know when men began to give names to the places they lived and to the seas, rivers, lakes and mountains around them. Very often they invented a name that described a place in a certain way, for example, Bear Mountain, White Lake or Big Canyon. The water in the Dead Sea is so salty that nothing can live in it so the reason for the name is clear. The water in the Black Sea is not black but blue. However, when the ancient Greeks looked to the east, they often saw dark storm clouds over the water, and so they named it the Black Sea.

The Pacific Ocean is known for its terrible storms. Yet, on the day when the Spanish explorer Balboa, first saw it, the ocean was quiet in the bright sunlight, and so he called it the Pacific which means peaceful.

From the name of places we are often able to tell who the people in the past were. There are lots of towns and cities, whose names end in –pol. We can be sure even without

reading history books, that the Greek settled in certain places during ancient times and give them their names with –polis, which means “city” in Greek.

There are also lots of places that have taken their names from famous people such as Saratov, Washington etc. The process of name-giving is not just a thing of the past. It is still very much alive today and shows the main events in a country’s history. For example, Bratsk speaks of young people of different nationalities who went to the wild taiga and founded a new town there.

Sometimes elements of different languages influence the names of places. In the name of Shakespeare’s birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon, we see four words from three different languages. In this town, a Roman road (in Latin strata) crossed the Avon (in the Welsh language, the word afon means a river). The English word ford means a place where we can cross a river. So the name Stratford-upon-Avon means the place where the road crosses the river. From this we know that at different times Roman, Welsh and English people lived here.

Latin words started to be used in the names of English places a very long time ago. The Latin word strata later developed into the English word street. The Latin portus became the English port and is seen in the names of many English places: Southport, Portland, Portsmouth.

The oldest names of places in the USA, as you can guess, are American Indian. They are mostly the names of what people saw in nature: mountains, lakes, rivers and waterfalls.

The name of America’s greatest river, the Mississippi, is made from two American Indian words: misi (great) and sipi (water).

Like all ancient names these American Indian names were passed on from father to son by word of mouth. They were not written down, only spoken. Europeans found the names very difficult to pronounce and so they said them in ways closer to their own languages. Even in their changed form the unusual and poetic sounds of the American Indian words remain: Niagara, Chicago and others.

The Europeans who came to America renamed many of the mountains, lakes and rivers, and gave names of the new towns they built. We can easily tell where Europeans from different countries settled in America by looking at the original names. There are English

names in the northeast and along the eastern coast, for example, New London, Portland, New York. There are Dutch names in many districts of New York City (Brooklyn, Harlem) and in other parts of New York State and Spanish names in Florida. There are lots of French names in the southern states and along the Mississippi. The oldest names in the west – in the states of California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona – are Spanish. The name of Los Angeles comes from the Spanish “the City of Angels”, because the land was originally claimed for Spain by missionaries in 1781. It became an American city in 1850 when California became part of the United States.

All these names and many others are language monuments of the early days of American history when the first Europeans arrived in the new world. They came as adventurers who expected to find gold and riches, as conquerors who wanted to set up empires, or as people ready to go anywhere to escape from tyranny in the Old World.

#### **IX. Discuss the questions and make some guesses.**

- Why was the Black Sea given its name?
- Why was the Pacific Ocean given its name and what does “pacific” mean?

#### **X. Find some facts in the text that support the following:**

- Names or parts of names from other languages sometimes indicate who inhabited (населяли) a place in the past.
- Sometimes names of places include elements taken from different languages.
- Names of places sometimes refer to certain events in the history of a country.
- Words from different languages can often be seen in the names of English and American places.

#### **XI. Project work.**

Make a list of some geographical names of objects in your city or district (the name of a street, square, road, or the name of a mountain, river, lake, etc). Talk about some of them.



# DO YOU KNOW THE USA NOW?

## Test yourself!

1. Where does the President of the United States live and work?
  - a) in the White House
  - b) in the Capitol
  - c) in the Pentagon
2. Where is Washington, the federal capital, located?
  - a) in the State of New York
  - b) in the District of Columbia
  - c) in the State of Washington
3. Which is the biggest state of the USA?
  - a) California
  - b) Alaska
  - c) Texas
4. How many states are there in the USA?
  - a) 52
  - b) 50
  - c) 48
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
  - a) Ulysses Grant
  - b) Abraham Lincoln
  - c) George Washington
6. What do the Americans celebrate on the 4th of July?
  - a) the end of the American Civil War
  - b) the adoption of the Declaration of Independence
  - c) the first Moon landing
7. In which city is Hollywood situated?
  - a) in New York
  - b) in San Francisco
  - c) in Los Angeles
8. What do American people call the national flag?
  - a) the Stars and Bars
  - b) the Union Jack
  - c) the Stars and Stripes
9. What is the longest river in the USA?
  - a) the Tennessee
  - b) The Mississippi
  - c) The Colorado
10. White, blue and ... are the national colours of the USA.
  - a) red
  - b) green
  - c) grey



## OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF CANADA

The national symbols of Canada represent all that the nation stands for, its people, places, traditions and cultures. For every citizen of Canada, the National symbols offer a sense of pride and honor in being a part of such a beautiful and diverse nation.



The national flag of Canada was officially adopted and inaugurated in the year 1965 after several years of political debate over the flag's design. The National flag holds a special place of honor as one of the foremost national symbol of Canada and therefore treated with much reverence. Canada's official national flag is colored red and white, the country's official colors, and its center bears a maple leaf which is Canada's traditional emblem.

"O Canada" was officially declared the national anthem of Canada on 1st July, 1980, a century after it was first sung in 1880. The original lyrics of the anthem were written in French by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier and the music was composed by Calixa Lavallée. Over the subsequent years, several English versions of the anthem were also created. The official English version of the anthem was written by Mr. Justice Robert Stanley Weir. As a national symbol of the country, "O Canada" is sung at sporting events, school assemblies and other formal occasions of national importance.

"O Canada"

*O Canada! Our home and native land!*

*True patriot love in all thy sons command.*

*With glowing hearts we see thee rise,*

*The True North strong and free!*

*From far and wide, O Canada,*

*We stand on guard for thee.*

*God keep our land glorious and free!*

*O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.*

*O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.*



Canada's national coat of arms closely resembles the Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom with the exception of the additional maple leaves around its edges. The coat of arms is widely used for official purpose like classifying the minister and their offices, institutions of parliamentary secretaries' and also the institutions with quasi-judicial functions. Besides, the symbol of the coat of arms also appears on official documents like the passports.

A beaver is a national animal and its discovery is intrinsically associated with the discovery of the country itself. As an official National symbol, the beaver appears on several Canadian memorabilia like stamps and coins. The beaver is a symbol of ingenuity and perseverance. The beaver officially became the emblem of Canada on 24 March, 1975.



The history of the maple leaf as a symbol of Canada can be traced back as early as 1700. As Canada's national emblem, the maple leaf appears on the national flag and coins and for many years it was used as a symbol of the Canadian Armed Forces. The maple leaf attained official status subsequent to the adoption of the new national flag of Canada which bears the leaf in its center.

to represent – представляти  
 citizen – громадянин  
 sense – почуття  
 pride – гордість  
 diverse – різноманітний  
 to adopt – прийняти  
 to inaugurate – ознаменувати

foremost – перш за все  
 maple leaf – кленовий листок  
 to resemble – походити  
 exception – виняток  
 to appear – з'являтися  
 beaver – бобер  
 subsequent – наступний

### **I. Match:**

1. The national flag

A.



2. The national anthem

B.



3. The national animal

C.



4. The coat of arms

D.

“O Canada”



## GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF CANADA



Canada is situated on the north of Northern America, washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Arctic Ocean in the north and in the northeast by the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, which separate it from Greenland. In the south and in the north Canada borders on the USA. It is a land of vast distances and rich natural resources. Canada became a self-

governing dominion in 1867 while retaining ties to the British crown. Canada's territory is the world's second largest country, surpassed in size only by Russia. It includes many islands, notably the Canadian Arctic Islands, also called Arctic Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. Economically and technologically the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbour to the south. The total area is about 10 million sq. km. Canada is slightly larger than the US. It is an important manufacturer, and its major cities, such as Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg are centres of commerce and industry.

The climate of Canada varies from temperate in the south to subarctic and arctic in the north. The highest Canadian point is Mount Logan 5,959 m. The population of Canada is about 32 million people. There are two state languages: English and French. English is spoken by 60 % of population; French is spoken by 23 % of people.

Most of Canada's inhabitants live in the southern part of the country and vast areas of the north are sparsely inhabited.



The country is divided into ten provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan) and three territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Nunavut Territory). The third territory called Nunavut, to be carved from the present Northwest Territories, was created in 1999. The name Canada is derived from an Iroquoian term meaning «village».

Among the great rivers of Canada there are the Saint Lawrence River, draining the Great Lakes and emptying into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; the Ottawa and the Saguenay rivers, the principal affluents of the Saint Lawrence River; the Saint John River, emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

The government type is confederation with parliamentary democracy. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Canada became independent from the United Kingdom on July, 1, 1867. Legal system is based on the English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on the French law prevails.

border — кордон

subarctic — субтропічний

natural resources — природні ресурси

to inhabit — мешкати

to surpass — перевищувати

affluent — притока (річки)

temperate — помірний (про клімат)

to prevail — перевищувати

## **II. Answer the questions:**

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. When did Canada become an independent dominion?
3. What is the size of Canada?
4. What is the highest Canadian point?
5. How many people live in Canada?
6. How many people speak English?
7. How many people speak French?
8. How many provinces are there in Canada?

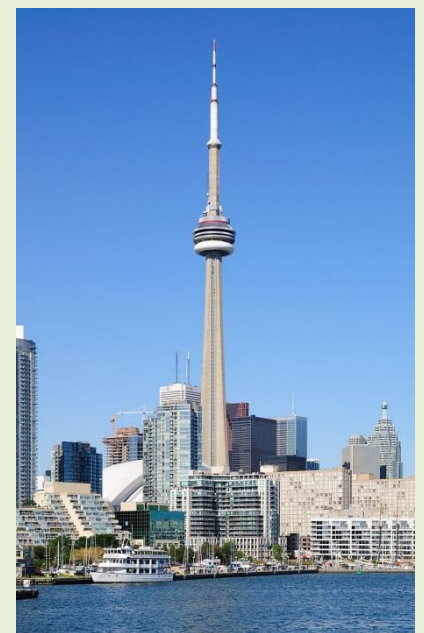
## MAIN CITIES OF CANADA

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Ottawa is a great example of a metropolitan city. It has lots of banks, big skyscrapers and embassies. The symbol of Ottawa is its Parliament buildings. It's really worth seeing. The buildings are home to the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament, the Hall of Honour, the Senate, and the impressive Peace Tower. In summer you can watch the Changing of the Guard Ceremony on the hill. You won't see much difference between this ceremony and equivalent one in England.



In Ottawa you can take the Amphibus — the bus that not only rides on the streets, but also can float on water like a boat. In the city one can see the residence of the Canada's Governor General. It's a big beautiful building. There are a lot of other interesting places in Ottawa. You can see Ottawa University with classes for English- and French-speaking students.

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



dinosaur bones and for its Oriental exhibits. The University of Toronto, Ryerson Institute of Technology, and York University offer advanced educational facilities.

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

narrow – вузький

cyclorama – циклорама

manufacturing – виробничий

enemies – вороги

annually – щорічно

castle – замок

### **III. Complete the sentences.**

1. The capital of Canada is ... .
2. The bus that rides on the streets and floats on water like a boat is ... .
3. Montreal really looks like ... .
4. The oldest place in Montreal is ... .
5. ... the biggest tower in the world — 553 m in height.
6. Toronto is an ... and ... center.
7. ... is a city for tourist — there are lots of squares, monuments, souvenir shops, small houses, and museums.
8. Saint-Anne Church is famous for ... .

## **HOLIDAYS IN CANADA**

Besides the two major Christian holidays, Christmas and Easter, Canada has its own set of holidays including Canada Day, which celebrates the day Canada achieved semi-



autonomous status and became a Dominion under great Britain. Also of importance is the Canada Thanksgiving, a harvest celebration, which, by chance, falls on Columbus Day but is not related to the popular American holiday.

July 1 is Canada Day, and the date signifies the date in 1867 when Canada became a Dominion (instead of a colony) under British rule and established itself as a semi-autonomous nation. The national holiday is celebrated with parades, music concerts, fireworks, barbecues and many outdoor activities. The holiday is more popular in English-speaking Canada than in French-speaking areas.



Canadian Thanksgiving occurs at the same time as the American Columbus Day holidays, even though the festival is a harvest celebration and not relevant to the "Great Admiral." In fact, the holiday is thought to be related to a similar harvest festival held in Europe at the same time. Thanksgiving is a statutory holiday in all of Canada, except the far eastern provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Labrador.



Except for the addition of a lot of snow and some very cold temperatures, Winter Carnival is virtually the same celebration that takes place in Latin America and southern Europe in mid-February or early March. The celebration is a pre-Lenten festival, which always ends on Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday

and the beginning of Lent. The biggest celebration takes place in Quebec City, but smaller celebrations can be found all across the country. Many outdoor winter events such as dog-sled races, ice sculpture contests, skiing contests and ice skating are associated with the popular holiday.

Victoria Day traditionally occurred on May 24 to celebrate the memory of Queen Victoria and to acknowledge the current Queen (of England). It is also called May Two-four and May Long or May Long Weekend, as it is now a three-day weekend that falls on or near the 24th of May. Victoria is most popular in the western provinces and territories, especially the city of Victoria in British Columbia. Today, May Long has developed into a popular time to celebrate the end of a long winter and the arrival of spring.

own – власний

to signify – позначати

to achieve – досягати

relevant – відповідний

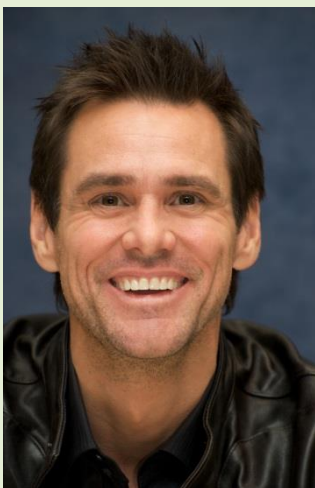
importance – важливість

to acknowledge – визнавати

#### **IV. Write 10 sentences about your favourite holiday.**

## **FAMOUS PEOPLE BORN IN CANADA**

Celine Dion, pop singer. Celine Dion is a pop and dance artist known for singing the theme from Titanic, "My Heart Will Go On". She won the Chopard Diamond Award for selling over 200 million albums. After hearing her voice, music manager Rene Angelil mortgaged his house to produce her debut album. She won the 1982 Yamaha World Popular Song Festival and the 1988 Eurovision Song Contest.



Jim Carrey, an actor. Comedian and actor who starred in such popular 1990s comedies as Dumb & Dumber, The Mask, The Cable Guy, Liar Liar and Ace Ventura: Pet Detective. He also proved his range with his Golden Globe winning roles in The Truman Show and Man on The Moon and for portraying Joel Barish in the

inventive 2004 film *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*.

The Weeknd, R&B singer. Born Abel Tesfaye, he is a PR&B performer whose debut album, *Trilogy*, was gold-certified. He has won multiple awards, including a Juno Award for Breakthrough Artist of the Year. He started gaining a following after uploading his songs to YouTube in 2010. He went on to release a mixtape called *House of Balloons*, which was met with critical acclaim. He had his first top twenty R&B single with "Wicked Games" in 2012.

Wayne Gretzky, a hockey player. Four-time Stanley Cup Champion who tallied over 200 points in four separate seasons and broke countless records in his 20-year career. He is widely considered the greatest hockey player of all time, earning the nickname *The Great One*.

Catherine O'Hara, an actress. She's probably best known for her role as the mom in the first two *Home Alone* movies; however, she started her career with SCTV. In the span of a decade she starred in four Christopher Guest mockumentary films – *Waiting for Guffman*, *Best in Show*, *A Mighty Wind* and *For Your Consideration*. She's a gifted comedian, a singer-songwriter and a damn fine looking woman. She has survived for 55 some years with her heart on the right side of her chest. Don't piss her off – she'll eat you for breakfast.



Avril Lavigne, pop singer. Pop punk performer who became the youngest female solo artist to release a #1 album in the U.K. with *Let Go*, which was nominated for eight Grammy Awards. She released her self-titled fifth album in November 2013.

James Cameron, a film director. When the average person is asked to name the most famous directors, three names are usually mentioned: Steven Spielberg, George Lucas, and Canadian-born James Cameron, director of the blockbusters *Terminator*, *Aliens*, *The Abyss*, and the two top-grossing movies ever, *Titanic* and *Avatar*. Not bad for a college dropout and one-time truck driver who basically taught himself cinematography. Though he has lived in the United States since 1971 and somewhat cavalier when it comes to ensuring safe working conditions for his cast and crew.



to mortgage – закладати

mockumentary – псевдодокументальний

to portray – зображати

to release – випускати

to gain – отримувати

crew – персонал, команда

**V. Choose your favourite Canadian celebrity and create a project (a PowerPoint presentation, a poster etc.)**

## 20 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANADA

1. Canada spans 9 984 670 sq km and comprises 6 time zones.

2. Canada is home to the longest street in the world. Yonge Street in Ontario starts at Lake Ontario, and runs north through Ontario to the Minnesota border, a distance of almost 2,000 km.

3. While we're talking 'longest', here's another record: Canada has the world's longest coastline at 202,080 km.



4. A bear cub named Winnipeg was exported from Canada to the London Zoo in 1915. A little boy named Christopher Robin Milne loved to visit Winnipeg, or Winnie for short. His love for the bear cub inspired the stories written by his father, A.A. Milne, about Winnie-the-Pooh.

5. The Canadian motto, A Mari Usque ad Mare, means "From sea to sea."

6. Toronto's Rogers Centre, formerly known as the Sky Dome, is home to the largest Sony big screen in the world, measuring 10 m x 33.6 m.

7. The Blackberry Smartphone was developed in Ontario, at Research In Motion's Waterloo offices.

8. The Big Nickel in Sudbury, Ontario is the world's largest coin. It is a huge reproduction of a 1951 Canadian nickel and measures nine meters in diameter.

9. Canada has twice been invaded by the USA, first in 1775 and again in 1812.



10. Actor Leslie Nielsen is Canadian. His brother, Erik, was the Deputy Prime Minister of Canada for two years, from 1984 to 1986.

11. Canada holds the record for the most gold medals ever won at the Winter Olympics, taking 14 Golds at the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.

12. Sandy Gardiner, a journalist with the Ottawa Journal in the 60s, coined the term 'Beatlemania' while he was writing a story about the Beatles.

13. Canada was named through a misunderstanding. When Jaques Cartier, a French explorer, came to the new world, he met with local Natives who invited them to their 'kanata' (the word for 'village'). The party mistakenly thought the name of the country was "Kanata" or Canada.

14. The Mounted Police was formed in 1873, with nine officers. In 1920, the group merged with the Dominion Police to become the famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which today has close to 30 000 members.

15. Canada is home to approximately 55,000 different species of insects.

16. Montreal is home to many beautiful churches and is often called The City of Saints or City of a Hundred Bell Towers.

17. Ontario is believed to be home to the world's smallest jail, which measures only 24.3 sq metres.

18. The Hotel de Glace in Quebec is built every year using 400 tons of ice and 12 000 tons of snow. Every summer it melts away, only to be rebuilt the following winter.

19. Canada's only desert in British Columbia is only 15 miles long and is the only desert in the world with a long boardwalk for visitors to walk on.

20. Famous Canadians include Pamela Anderson, Leonard Cohen, Avril Lavigne, Keanu Reeves and Jim Carrey.

comprise – містити

to invade – вторгатися

coastline – берегова лінія

misunderstanding – непорозуміння

to merge – йти

jail – в'язниця

to melt – танути

species – вид

**VI. Say whether the sentences are true or false:**

1. Canada spans 9 984 670 sq km and comprises 6 time zones.
2. Canada is home to the shortest street in the world
3. Canada has twice been invaded by the USA
4. A bear cub named Winnipeg was exported from Canada to the London Zoo in 1915
5. Canada holds the record for the most gold medals ever won at the Summer Olympics.
6. Canada is home to approximately 55,000 different species of birds.
7. Montreal is home to many beautiful churches and is often called The City of Saints or City of a Hundred Bell Towers.
8. Toronto is believed to be home to the world's smallest jail, which measures only 24.3 sq metres.

# DO YOU KNOW CANADA NOW?

## Test yourself!

1. Where is Canada situated?

- a) on the north of Northern America      b) on the north of Africa      c) on the south of Northern America

2. How many people live in Canada?

- a) 42 million people      b) 32 million people      c) 45 million people

3. What is Canada's National animal?

- a) a bear      b) a lion      c) a beaver

4. When was officially declared the National anthem of Canada?

- a) on 1st July, 1980      b) on 24th May, 1890      c) on 1st June, 1867

5. What is the capital of Canada?

- a) Toronto      b) Ottawa      c) Quebec

6. What is the largest city of Ontario?

- a) Toronto      b) Ottawa      c) Quebec

7. How old was Catherine O'Hara when she died?

- a) 45      b) 55      c) 50

8. What do national holiday traditionally celebrate on May 24?

- a) Thanksgiving      b) Canada Day      c) Victoria Day

9. How many time zones comprises Canada?

- a) 8      b) 6      c) 3

10. How many medals Canada won at the Winter Olympics game in 2010?

- a) 14      b) 10      c) 17



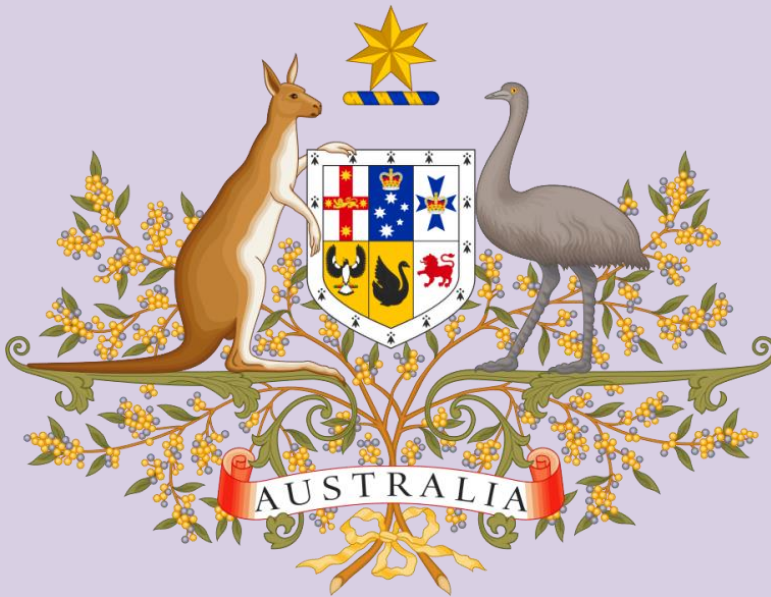
## AUSTRALIAN SYMBOLS



Australia's leading national symbol is the Australian National Flag. On the 3rd of September, 1901, the Australian national flag was raised for the first time. It was a big occasion that is now celebrated as the Australian National Flag Day every year.

Australia's first "Federal" flag was chosen from a national flag competition held in 1901. Initially started by the Melbourne monthly magazine *The Review of Reviews for Australasia*, the new Federal Government announced a further competition and the earlier competition entries were transferred and the prize was increased to 200 pounds. The competition attracted 32 823 entries. When the winning flag design was chosen, a review of the entries revealed that five people submitted almost identical designs – a dark blue background with the Union flag in the top left above a large single star, and a depiction of the Southern Cross to the right. The Government decided to split the prize and each of the five successful entrants – including Ivor Evans, a fourteen-year-old schoolboy from Melbourne, Leslie John Hawkins, a teenager apprenticed to an optician from Sydney, Egbert John Nuttall, an architect from Melbourne, Annie Dorrington, an artist from Perth, and William Stevens, a ship's officer from Auckland, New Zealand. Each of them received £40.





The national flag comprises of three basic elements on a blue base which are: the Union Jack, the Commonwealth Star and the Southern Cross.

The Commonwealth Coat of Arms comprises of a Shield with the badges of the six Australian states, surrounded by an ermine border which symbolizes federation.

It is framed by the golden wattle - the national floral emblem and supported by the native animals, kangaroo and the emu.

On 19 April 1984, the Governor-General declared Green and Gold as the National colors of Australia. The colors have gained much popularity especially at national and international sporting events.

Australia is the world leader in opal production and produces 95 per cent of the precious gemstone. The precious Opal, also known as “the fire of the desert”, was declared Australia's National Gemstone on 28 July 1993. It is distinguished for its rarity and the desert regions of Central Australia are the world's largest producer of Opal.



occasion – подія

to hold – проводити

to reveal – встановлювати

ermine – горностай

wattle – акація

gemstone – дорогоцінний камінь

### **I. Discuss the following items:**

1. Describe the national flag of Australia.
2. Speak about the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.
3. What are the national colours of the country?
4. What is the National Gemstone?

## AN OUTLINE OF GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America and Brazil. Australia is the only country in the world that occupies a whole continent. It's an island of 7.7 million square kilometers. It's located to the south of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. Australia is the flattest continent after Antarctica. It is also the world's driest continent.

Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern. The country's official name is the Commonwealth of Australia.



The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its

government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

The main part of Australia lies in tropics. Southwestern parts of the country are situated in subtropics. December, January and February are summer months in Australia. The average summer temperature there is from 20 to 30 degrees above zero. Winter comes in June, July and August. Then the average temperature is from 12 to 20 degrees above zero.

Droughts are common in Australia. The rainfall in the country is rather small, and that's why a special plan was worked out for irrigation of plains.

The largest rivers in Australia are the Darling and the Murray. In the middle part of Australia there are salt lakes, such as Lake Eyre and Torrence.

Australia is an agricultural country. Cattle-breeding is highly developed in Australia. It exports sheep wool, wheat, meat, butter and cheese, and raw materials. Its major partners are Japan, the USA and Great Britain.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under the written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Actually the Prime Minister Malcolm Bligh Turnbull reigns the country.

mainland – материк

flat – рівнинний

to form – формувати

drought – посуха

former – колишній

to reign – правити

## **II. Answer the questions**

1. What kind of a country is Australia?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What does the name of the country mean?
4. What is the official name of the country?
5. How many states are there in the Commonwealth of Australia?
6. What is the capital of the country?
7. Who is the head of the state?
8. Who actually reigns the country?

## **HOLIDAYS IN AUSTRALIA**

New Year's Day is the first day of every calendar year and for most people, it is usually spent recovering from the celebrations and festivities of the night before. Although the 31st of December isn't a public holiday, every capital city and even most towns, get ready for a night of partying, fireworks and bringing in the New Year.

Australia Day is celebrated on 26th January. It is a popular holiday which celebrates the landing of Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet onto Australian shores.

Easter is a time when Christians remember the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is usually celebrated at the end of the first quarter of the year but can vary slightly depending on the lunar cycle. School holidays often fall around the same time and many families choose to go away on trips to visit relatives.

Anzac Day is celebrated on the same date every year, 25th April, regardless of what day it falls on. It is a day to remember all of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps=ANZAC) soldiers who in 1915, went to fight in the Gallipoli Campaign and never returned. All soldiers who fought for their countries and lost their lives are remembered on this day. The symbol of this day is a red poppy.

Australia has celebrated the Queen's Birthday (9th June) every year since the First Fleet arrived in 1788. Australians look forward to this holiday as a midyear break and in the southern states it marks the official start of the snow season in some of the higher country regions.

Christmas is celebrated on 25th December. Most Australians celebrate it by giving presents to family and friends either on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning.

The Australian Christmas falls in summer, so instead of the traditional white Christmas that is celebrated in many other countries, Christmas in Australia can be quite hot and many families substitute the traditional Christmas roast dinner with a BBQ instead. Usually with meats, salads and seafood.

Boxing Day occurs the day after Christmas and Australians usually continue the Christmas festivities by spending time with family and feasting on all the leftovers from the previous day.

There are a couple of major sporting events that take place on Boxing Day such as the Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race and in cricket, the Boxing Day Test Match.

Labour Day is celebrated at varied times for different states in Australia, but the reasoning behind it is the same. It celebrates the victory of workers in the mid to late 19th century in terms of better working conditions and lowering the work day from 12 hours to 8 hours. It



is known as Eight Hour Day in Tasmania and May Day in the Northern Territory - and many other countries around the world.

recovering – відновлення

fleet – флот

to depend – залежати

regardless of – незважаючи на

poppy – мак

conditions – умови

### III. Name the holidays:

1.



5.



2.



6.



3.



7.



4.



8.



## THE LARGEST CITIES OF AUSTRALIA

Adelaide is the capital of South Australia and is divided into Adelaide and North Adelaide by the Torrens River and stands on the Gulf of St Vincent. This city of Australia was founded in 1836 and was named in Honor of Queen Adelaide, The Wife of King William IV. Its population is over one



million. The city of Adelaide is surrounded by beautiful landscapes including the Mount Lofty Ranges, the coastal beaches and green parkland. It is a well planned city and it is almost impossible for anyone to get lost.

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



Constituting skyscrapers and parkland in addition to an artificial beach, Brisbane is surrounded by hills and bridges. The city is also famous for its subtropical climate.

Melbourne is the capital of Victoria and the second largest city of Australia, Melbourne has a population of 3.2 million people. It is situated on the Northern banks of the Yarra River. In Melbourne you can see many Victorian era buildings and beautiful parkland. Melbourne is a cosmopolitan city with lots of attractions. From bike riding and tennis to



windsurfing and fishing, the city has it all and makes for an amazing holiday destination.



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

House, The National Gallery of Australia, Australian National Botanic Gardens. Canberra is also noted for its natural beauty, being surrounded by hills and Greenland. It is an ideal place for bushwalking, cycling and skiing.

Darwin is the capital of Northern Territory, Darwin was founded in 1869 and named after Charles Darwin. It is known as Australia's multicultural city with a population of 80,000. Darwin has the most youthful population making it a lively and fun city.

Hobart is the capital city of Tasmania, founded in 1803 and the smallest state capital of



Australia. It stands on the mouth of the River Derwent and is known to be a rather small city with a population of 180,000. The city has both historical and modern features. While on the one hand there are the Georgian buildings and harbor, on the other hand there is the Wrest Point casino complex which is Australia's first casino. The city also has many places to stay which include Battery Point, Glebe, New Town, North Hobart, Sandy Bay. All this together makes Hobart a great tourist destination.

Perth is the capital of Western Australia, Perth was founded in 1829 and is situated across the Swan River. Often called the Sunniest capital, Perth has a population of 1.3 million. Perth is a modern city with a number of historical tourist attractions.



Sydney is the capital of New South Wales. Founded in 1788, Sydney is the largest and oldest City of Australia with a population of 4 million people which is 20% of the total population of Australia. It is a city with many tourist attractions combined with many beaches, bay and national parks.

Major attractions include: The Sydney Harbour, The Rocks, Darling Harbour.

divided – розділений

surrounded – оточений

to get lost – заблукати

urban – міський

cosmopolitan – багатонаціональний

artificial – штучний

attraction – атракціон

bushwalking – піший туризм

#### **IV. Watch the video and write about 10 best places to visit in Australia.**

## FAMOUS AUSTRALIANS

Kylie Ann Minogue, often known simply as Kylie, is an Australian singer, songwriter, dancer and actress. Minogue has been recognised with several honorific nicknames including “Princess of Pop” and “Goddess of Pop”. She is recognised as the highest-selling Australian artist of all time by the Australian Recording Industry Association.



Paul Hogan is best known for his starring role in the Crocodile Dundee movies, Paul Hogan has become an Aussie Legend. He lived just outside of Sydney and first made it big by starring and writing in his own comedy show.



Mel Gibson was born in New York but moved to Sydney with his family when he was 12. Mel studied the dramatic arts here in Sydney.

Russel Crowe was born in Wellington, New Zealand, and came to Sydney with his family when he was 4 years old. He went to Sydney Boys High School but didn't study drama - his family was in the theatre business. He went on to star in the blockbuster Gladiator which is when he really hit the big time.



Dami Im is a South Korean-born Australian singer and songwriter. Im is known for achieving the highest ever Eurovision score for Australia. She represented Australia at the Eurovision Song Contest 2016 held in Stockholm, Sweden, with the song “Sound of Silence”, where she was 2nd.

Nicole Kidman is a famous actress. Both her parents are Australian but were studying in Hawaii at the time of Nicole's birth. They returned to Sydney when Nicole was 4 where she went to Lane Cove High School and then went on to study drama in both Sydney and Melbourne.

Cate Blanchett was born in Melbourne where she went to school and then went on to study economics and the arts before going travelling. She then returned to Australia to study drama.

Olivia Newton John is a British-Australian singer, songwriter and actress. She is a four-time Grammy award winner who has amassed five number-one and ten other Top Ten Billboard Hot 100 singles, and two number-one Billboard 200 solo albums. She was born in Cambridge and emigrated with her family to Melbourne when she was 6.

Hugh Jackman was born in Sydney and studied at University in Sydney, doing a final year in drama to make up his credits. It was this year that gave him the passion to perform. He is most famous for his role in the film Australia as well as his stage performance in the Boy from Oz.



honorific – шанобливий

nickname – прізвисько

represent – представляти

passion – пристрасть

to perform – виконувати

performance – вистава, спектакль

**V. Find some more information about one of the famous Australians and make a project.**

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA

Aborigines make up 2% of Australia's population today. The 'aborigines' are the indigenous Australians who originally settled on the continent and are said to have migrated there from the Australasian continent over 60,000 years ago.

Today aborigines live in all main centres but most of them still live in the desert areas of the Australian outback. On the image above, you can see a man playing the didgeridoo, a kind of wooden trumpet, which is really difficult to play.



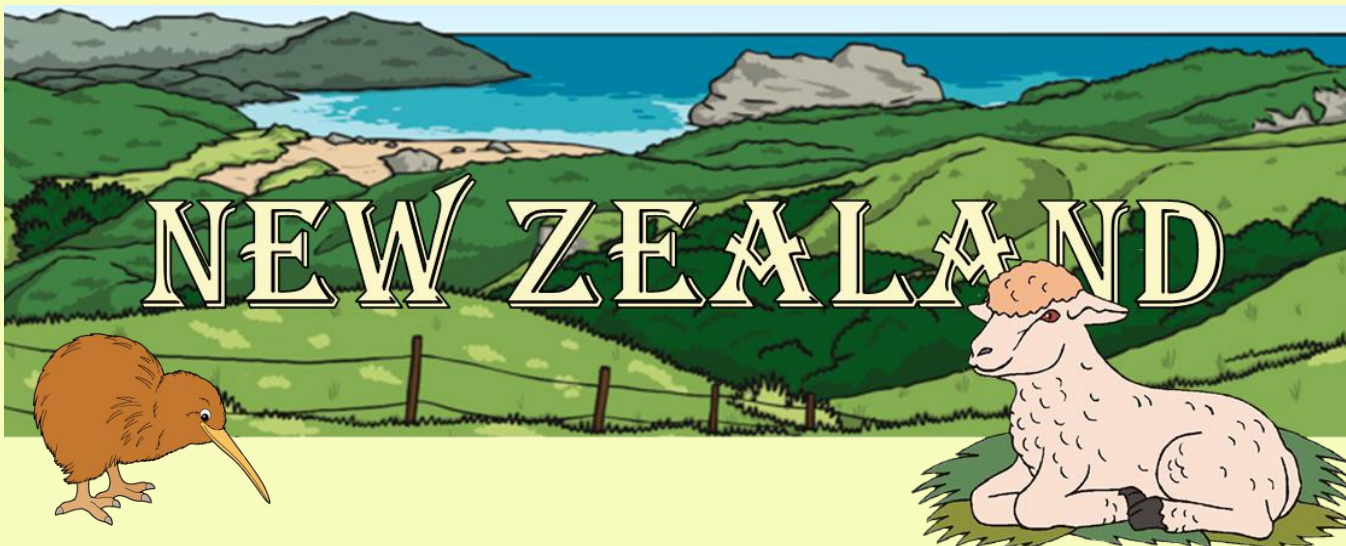
The 'outback' is the vast, dry and remote inland parts of the Australian continent. Some aboriginal people live still in the sacred area around Ayres Rock, a huge rock formation in the centre of the continent.

The aborigines call this sacred mountain 'Uluru'. They also settle in the Northern Territory in Kakadu National Park, which they call 'Arnhem Land', the land of their ancestors.

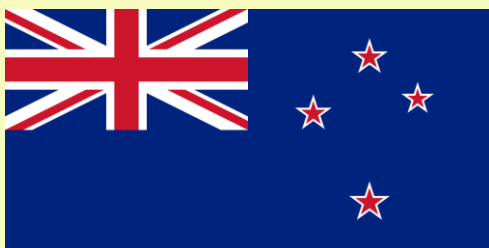
Australia is home to many animal species. On the roads signs, you can see a wombat and a kangaroo. Both animals are marsupials, which means, they carry their babies in their pouch. Wombats have sharp teeth, but are herbivores that means they eat grasses, bark and roots. They mainly are night-active, but can also be seen out looking for food on cool and overcast days.

**VI. Watch the video about 10 unbelievable facts about Australia.**





## NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF NEW ZEALAND



The flag of New Zealand is a Blue Banner with the Union Flag in the left corner, and four red stars with white borders to the right. The stars' pattern represents the Southern Cross.

The Coat of Arms depicts a shield with four quadrants divided by a central “pale”. The first quadrant depicts the four stars on the flag of New Zealand; the second quadrant depicts a golden fleece (руно), representing the nation's farming industry; the third depicts wheat for agriculture; and the fourth quadrant depicts crossed hammers for mining. The central pale depicts three galleys, representing New Zealand's maritime nature and also the Cook Strait. A European woman carrying the flag of New Zealand, a Maori Warrior holding a Taiaha (fighting weapon). The Shield is topped by the Crown of St. Edward, the Monarch of New Zealand's Crown. Below there are two fern branches.





At a national level New Zealand has a number of official colours that are well recognised. Traditional Maori colours – black, silver/white and red – are also regarded as national colours. Black and silver, especially, are the colours of choice for New Zealand’s national sporting teams.



The Kiwi bird lives only in New Zealand. Its home places are in scrub and native grasslands. Because the kiwi is a semi-nocturnal bird few New Zealanders have seen their national bird in the wild. A flightless bird about the size of a domestic chicken weighs between three and nine pounds. They have no tail and tiny two inch wings which are useless for all practical purposes.

Using its excellent sense of smell and flexible beak, the kiwi feeds on worms, insects, leaves, berries and seeds. There are five kinds of kiwi in New Zealand. Don’t confuse kiwi with kiwi fruit, the brown furry fruit with the green flesh, which is grown in New Zealand.

to depict – зображати

shield – щит

quadrant – четверть

pale – блідий

hammer – молот

galley – галера

fern – папороть

scrub – кущ

semi-nocturnal – напів-нічний спосіб життя

flexible – гнучкий

beak – дзьоб

furry – пухнастий

### **I. Watch the presentation and discuss the following items:**

1. Describe the national flag of New Zealand.
2. Speak about the National Coat of Arms.
3. What are the national colours of the country?
4. What is the national bird of New Zealand?

## GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF NEW ZEALAND



New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometers. It is situated to south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has

been the capital since 1865. The official languages are English and Maori.

The aborigines of New Zealand are the Maoris. They call New Zealand the Land of the Long White Cloud. The Maoris are one of the Polynesian nations, who made their great journey to New Zealand from Indonesia and the South Pacific in the middle of the 14th century. They sailed in double canoes, open to all weathers. They knew the winds, the ocean flows and the star navigation that is why they reached this land, later called New Zealand and we can call them the Vikings of the Sunrise.

The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (3,764 metres or 12,349 feet).





There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The main rivers are the Waikato and the Wairau. You have heard about the native animals in the country. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day-time the bird does not go out.

It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly. Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the government does not permit the hunting kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is an independent state, but formerly it is a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is self-governing state. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country.

aborigine – абориген

flow – течія

to reach – досягати

to permit – дозволяти

plant – рослина

wool – вовна

## **II. Answer the questions**

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What islands does the country consist of?
3. How many people live in New Zealand?
4. What is the capital of the country?



5. What are the official languages in New Zealand?
6. What are the aborigines of New Zealand?
7. What is the climate of the country?
8. Are there any mountains in New Zealand?
9. What are the main rivers?
10. What is the national bird in the country? What can you say about it?
11. What kind of state is New Zealand?
12. Who is the head of the state?

## THE LARGEST CITIES AND PLACES TO SEE IN NEW ZEALAND

Most people (85 per cent) of New Zealand live in the cities and towns. The largest city of New Zealand is Auckland. It is a modern city and the industrial and commercial port of the country. More than one million people live there. Twenty per cent of the population is Maori and Polynesian. The city was established in 1840 as the capital of the British colonial government. It was officially made a city in 1871. The city has an art gallery, zoological gardens, the Auckland War Memorial Museum with its outstanding Maori collection, and the University of Auckland, which was founded in 1882. There are forest, farms, beaches, thermal pools and geysers near Auckland. Auckland remained the capital until it was replaced by Wellington.





Wellington is the second largest city and a main port. It is situated on the southern coast of North Island. The population of the city is about 200,000 people. It is the seat of the government and a large administrative centre. It is a transport link between the islands. It was settled by the group of British



immigrants in 1840. They called it Nicholson after the captain of their ship. And in 1865 Wellington became the capital of the country. The most striking features of the city are its winds and constant danger of earthquakes. Its nickname is 'the windy city', because it is situated on the crossroads of the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea. Several high office buildings were specially constructed to withstand earthquake shocks. In general Wellington is a city of two- and three-storeyed houses.

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



Dunedin is located on South Island. It is the second largest city of South Island. The city was founded in 1848 by Scottish as a free church settlement. It was called Dunedin for the Gaelic word for Edinburgh and still conveys Scottish values. It is often called 'Edinburgh of the South'.

Its population is 116,524 people. This region is rich in gold, timber and farming potential.

outstanding – видатний

withstand – вистояти

replaced – замінений

value – цінність

link – посилання

timber – лісоматеріали

### **III. Watch the video and write about best places to visit in New Zealand.**

## PLACES TO SEE IN NEW ZEALAND

In September 1998 Peter Jackson and New Line Cinema discovered the Alexander family farm during a search for suitable film sites for The Lord of the Rings film trilogy. The views of countryside of the Alexander Farm closely resembled that of The Shire as described by author, J.R.R Tolkien.



The large established pine tree, later renamed the party tree, was already perfectly placed in front of the lake. The surrounding rolling farmland was untouched by 20th century roads, buildings or power lines. The farm was perfect.

Site construction started in March 1999. Initially this involved heavy earthmoving machinery provided by the New Zealand Army. Total site construction took nine months.

Throughout construction and filming all activity on the site was kept under strict security due to commercial restraints by the movie company.

Filming began in December 1999 and continued for three months. At its peak 400 people were working on site, including director Peter Jackson, and actors Sir Ian McKellen (Gandalf), Elijah Wood (Frodo), Sir Ian Holm (Bilbo), Sean Astin (Sam), Billy Boyd (Pippin) and Dominic Monaghan (Merry).

The set was rebuilt in 2011 for the feature films “The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey” and “The Hobbit: There and Back Again”. It is now permanent complete with hobbit holes, gardens, bridge, Mill and The Green Dragon.





## HOLIDAYS IN NEW ZEALAND

Most holidays celebrated in New Zealand are the same as in Australia. Among them are New Year's Day, Easter, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Christmas, Boxing Day and Labour Day. Nevertheless there are some special New Zealand national holidays.

When you think of New Zealand you imagine spectacular scenery and dramatic landscape, perhaps great food and quality wine. For some the image may also involve long haul flights. Somewhere on that list you may also think about sheep, lots and lots of them. They're the mainstay of life in New Zealand. The Jackie Howe Festival of the Golden Shears is when all the sheep and all of those whose lives depend upon them meet for three days of festivities.

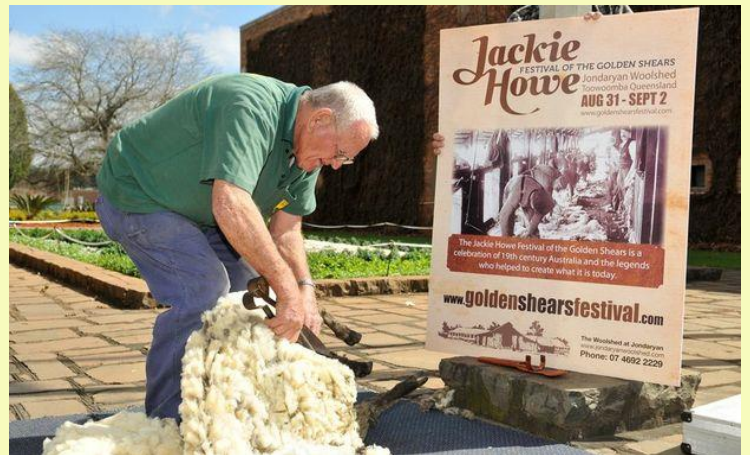
The Jackie Howe Festival of the Golden Shears consists of competitions, partying and general celebrations of the woolly creatures. For those whose interest in sheep is fairly limited, there



are still plenty of opportunities to get stuck in and enjoy all the action. New Zealanders take enormous pride in the history and traditions of sheep shearing and wool handling and the three day festival honours this. The competition can get quite heated as speed and efficiency compete to be the ultimate sheep shearer. Never has watching sheep get naked been so serious and yet so much fun.

The best time of year to visit the Jackie Howe Festival of the Golden Shears is in September. Each year the town of Masterton on the North Island sees hundreds of participants. It's all taken very seriously indeed and the rewards are high with not only financial prize but media opportunities too. It can make a huge difference to the lives of winners.

To celebrate the art of wool, a more recent addition to the festival, has been a wearable wool arts competition which allows fashion to live. It's also a great way to utilize the huge quantities of fleece generated as a result of all those sheep shearing competitions! Partly located in the Woolshed, visitors to the Festival of the Golden Shears have the chance to see shearing stands, packing and all things related to this huge industry. It's a fantastic opportunity to experience the cultural as well as the economic significance of sheep shearing to New Zealand. A holiday in Queensland would be lost without a visit to such a



great festival.

New Zealand is the main supplier of kiwi. The town of Te Puke is surrounded by numerous plantations, where these amazingly delicious fruit are grown.

In May of each year, the festival takes place here on where farmers show off the giant specimens that have grown in their fields. Here you can enjoy golden kiwis. They are soft and sweet, as opposed to our usual green fruits.



Numerous stalls filled with local snacks. You will be offered to buy a piece of cake, jam, juice, jam, the main ingredient of which is precisely the kiwi. At the end of the celebration held a beauty contest, where the most beautiful girl crowned Queen of kiwi.

Festival of Kites is one of the country's favorite family holidays. Festival takes place in early April, because at this time the air flow is most favorable for flying kites.

To participate, you must up until the afternoon and join one of the teams. Exactly at 12 o'clock starts the main action. Kids of all ages under the guidance of instructors are launching into the sky colorful kites, which have made themselves.

And at the end of the day all tired but very happy, participants sit down at the common table, to eat seafood specialties, vegetables and fruits. Music and dancing are indispensable attributes of the festival.



Waitangi Day is celebrated in New Zealand every year on 6th February. The day marks the signing of the Waitangi Treaty in 1840. Waitangi Treaty gave the Maori Tribes of New Zealand autonomy of their land and signed a pact between the British and the Maori Tribes for transferring ownership of the land of the tribes. The Waitangi Treaty is also called the founding treaty of New Zealand.



The treaty was signed in what is now known as the Treaty House in Waitangi. The treaty accepted New Zealand as a part of the British Empire while giving them the rights to their land. However, the signing of the treaty was not followed by immediate celebrations. In fact, there was a lot of disagreement between the

English and the Maori version of the agreement. The first celebration took place on 29th January, 1934, when the treaty actually got signed. On 6th February 1934, the Treaty House was officially made a public reserve.

Later on, in 1947, a Navy ceremony was held at the grounds of the Treaty House to commemorate this day. However, it was not until 1973 that the official flag of New Zealand was raised for the first time at the Treaty House. And during all this time, the Waitangi Day was renamed as the New Zealand Day and then renamed to Waitangi Day again.



The day is a public holiday in the country. Political leaders are invited at the Treaty House where issues of national interest are debated and energetic speeches are given by the leaders. The day often sees the people of New Zealand organizing concerts and music festivals. Two popular festivals associated with Waitangi Day are One Love festival and Groove in the Park, both of which are music festivals. In fact, most people can be seen on the beach on this day, relaxing under the warm New Zealand sun.

mainstay – опора

indispensable – обов'язковий

shears – ножиці

treaty – угода

wool handling – обробка вовни

ownership transferring – передача прав власності

#### **IV. Name the holiday.**

1. Once it was named New Zealand Day.
2. To participate, you must up until the afternoon and join one of the teams. Exactly at 12 o'clock starts the main action.
3. The main character of this day is a sheep.
4. The holiday devoted to the specific New Zealand fruit.

## FAMOUS NEW ZEALANDERS

Ernest Rutherford is the father of nuclear chemistry and nuclear physics. He discovered and named the atomic nucleus, the proton, the alpha particle, and the beta particle. He discovered the concept of nuclear half-lives and achieved the first deliberate transformation of one element into another, fulfilling one of the ancient passions of the alchemists.

Sir Edmund Hillary was a New Zealand mountaineer, explorer and philanthropist. On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers who climbed Mount Everest.

Keith Lionel Urban is a New Zealand-born Australian country musician. In 1991, he released a self-titled debut album and charted four singles in Australia before moving to the United States the following year. Since 2006, he has been married to actress Nicole Kidman.

Russell Crowe is an actor, film producer and musician from New Zealand. He came to international attention for his role as the Roman General Maximus Decimus Meridius in the 2000 historical epic film *Gladiator*.

Rachel Hunter is a New Zealand supermodel, actress and the host of *Imagination Television's Rachel's Tour of Beauty*. She has appeared on several magazine covers, including *Italian Vogue*, *Elle*, and *Harper's Bazaar*.

Sir Peter Robert Jackson is a New Zealand film director, screenwriter, film producer. He is best known as the director, writer, and producer of *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy (2001–03) and *The Hobbit* trilogy (2012–14), both of which are adapted from the novels of the same name by J. R. R. Tolkien. Other notable films include the critically lauded drama *Heavenly Creatures* (1994), the documentary *Forgotten Silver* (1995), the horror comedy *The Frighteners* (1996), the epic monster remake film *King Kong* (2005), and the supernatural drama film *The Lovely Bones* (2009). He also produced *District 9* (2009), *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* (2011), and the documentary *West of Memphis* (2012).

**V. Prepare some more information about one of these famous people.**

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NEW ZEALAND

New Zealanders are open, friendly and hospitable. Their life style is relaxed and informal. They are practical people. They enjoy working in their homes and gardens.

In NZ western-style clothing is the standard. People wear casual clothing in public. European fashions are popular, but NZ also has its own fashion industry. Maori wear traditional costumes for ceremonies and cultural events.

New Zealanders like to have friends over for dinner. Garden barbecues are especially popular on weekends. Dropping unannounced is quite common.

Many people like sports. Rugby and soccer are popular in winter. Cricket is a favourite sport in summer.

New Zealand is a gardener's paradise. A visitor's first impression of this country is one of green. 800 New Zealand gardens are open to visitors.

Small islands in New Zealand are uninhabited.

New Zealanders greet with a handshake and Gidday (привіт). Maori may greet with a hug or a traditional hongi - pressing noses together with eyes closed. Hello in Maori is 'Tena korua'. In NZ waving at a friend is a sign of recognition. Young people like to raise both eyebrows in the direction of their friend. It is polite to avoid chewing gum in public. Personal space must be observed.

A traditional family has two parents and two children. It is common for both parents to work. Family ties are looser than they once were. Most families own their homes. Among Polynesians in some cases several generations live together in one house.

New Zealanders eat much butter and meat. Tea is the most popular drink and beer and wine are popular alcoholic beverages. In the NZ diet seafood and fresh vegetables play a great role. Now people prefer hamburgers, pizza and chips. New Zealanders believe that their cheese and ice cream are the best in the world.

There is a Pink lake in the country.

### **VI. Watch the presentation about New Zealand.**





## LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Adelaide	Аделаїда
Alaska	Аляска
Alberta	Альберта
Arizona	Арізона
Belfast	Белфаст
Birmingham	Бірмінгем
Boston	Бостон
Brisbane	Брісбен
British Columbia	Британська Колумбія
Calgary	Калгарі
California	Каліфорнія
Canada	Канада
Canberra	Канберра
Cardiff	Кардіфф
Chicago	Чикаго
China	Китай
Darwin	Дарвін
Detroit	Детройт
East End	Іст-Енд
Edinburgh	Едінбург
Edmonton	ЕДМОНТОН
England	Англія
Europe	Європа
Florida	Флорида
France	Франція
George Washington	Джордж Вашингтон
Great Britain	Велика Британія
Greenland	Гренландія
Lake Erie	озеро Ейр
Lake Huron	озеро Гурон
Lake Michigan	озеро Мічиган
Lake Ontario	озеро Онтаріо
Lake Superior	озеро Верхнє
Liverpool	Ліверпуль
London	Лондон
Los Angeles	Лос-Анджелес
Manitoba	Манітоба
Melbourne	Мельбурн
Mexico	Мексика
Montreal	Монреаль
Moscow	Москва
Mount Logan	гора Логан

New Brunswick	Нью-Брансвік
New Mexico	Нью-Мексико
New York	Нью-Йорк
Newfoundland	Ньюфаундленд
North America	Північна Америка
Northwest Territories	Північно-західні території
Nunavut Territory	Нунавут край
Ontario	Онтаріо
Ottawa	Оттава
Pacific coast	Тихоокеанське узбережжя
Paris	Париж
Perth	Перт
Prince Edward Island	Острів Принца Едуарда
Quebec	Квебек
Rome	Рим
Russia	Росія
San Francisco	Сан Франциско
Saskatchewan	Саскачеван
Scotland	Шотландія
Sierra Nevada	Сьєрра-Невада
Sydney	Сідней
Tasmania	Тасманія
Texas	Техас
the Appalachian Mountains	Аппалачі
the Arctic Ocean	Північно-Льодовитий океан
the Atlantic coast	Атлантичне узбережжя
the Atlantic Ocean	Атлантичний океан
the Baffin Bay	Баффінова затока
the British Isles	Британські острови
the City	Сіті
the Colorado	Колорадо
the Columbia	Колумбія
the Cordilleras	Кордильєри
the Davis Strait	протока Дейвіса
the District of Columbia	округ Колумбія
the English Channel	Англійський канал
the Great Lakes	Великі озера
the Gulf of Mexico	Мексиканська затока
the Gulf of Saint Lawrence	затока Святого Лаврентія
the Gulf of St Vincent	затока Сент-Вінсент
the Hudson River	річка Гудзон
the Irish Sea	Ірландське море
the Mississippi	Міссісіпі
the Missouri	Міссурі

the North Sea	Північне море
the Ottawa	річка Оттава
the Pacific Ocean	Тихий океан
the Rocky Mountains	Скелясті гори
the Saguenay	річка Сагеной
the Torrens River	річка Торренс
the United Kingdom	Сполучене Королівство
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Сполучене Королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії
the USA	США
the Yukon	Юкон
Toronto	Торонто
Vancouver	Ванкувер
Wales	Уельс
Washington	Вашингтон
West End	Уест-Енд
Westminster	Вестмінстер
Winnipeg	Вінніпег



## LIST OF PROPER NAMES

Al Pacino	Аль Пачино
American Independence Day	День незалежності Америки
Anastacia	Анестейша
Angelina Jolie	Анджеліна Джолі
Anglo-American war	Англо-американська війна
Anne Hathaway	Енн Гетевей
Anthony Hopkins	Ентоні Хопкінс
Arlington National Cemetery	Національне кладовище Арлінгтона
Audrey Hepburn	Одрі Хепберн
Barbra Streisand	Барбара Стрейзанд
Beverly Hills	Беверлі Хіллз
Beyoncé	Бейонсе
Billie Holiday	Біллі Холідей
Bob Dylan	Боб Ділан
Boxing Day	День подарунків
Brad Pitt	Бред Пітт
Britney Spears	Брітні Спірс
Broadway	Бродвей
Brooklyn	Бруклін
Buckingham Palace	Букінгемський палац
Cameron Diaz	Кемерон Діаз
Cate Blanchett	Кейт Бланшет
Champions League	Ліга чемпіонів
Cher	Шер
Christina Aguilera	Крістіна Агілера
Christmas	Різдво
Christopher Columbus	Христофор Колумб
Clint Eastwood	Клінт Іствуд
Dami Im	Дамі Ім
David Beckham	Девід Бекхем
Diana, Princess of Wales	Діана, принцеса Уельська
Easter	Пасха
Edgar Allan Poe	Едгар Аллан По
Elizabeth II	Єлизавета II
Ella Fitzgerald	Елла Фіцджеральд
Elvis Presley	Елвіс Преслі
Eminem	Емінім
Ernest Hemingway	Ернест Хемінгуей
Etta James	Етта Джеймс
Eva Longoria	Єва Лонгорія
Everton FC	ФК «Евертон»
Father's Day	День батька

Forbes	Форбс
George Washington	Джордж Вашингтон
Guy Fawkes` Night	Ніч феєрверків
Halloween	День всіх святих
Harry Potter	Гаррі Поттер
Hollywood	Голлівуд
Hugh Jackman	Х'ю Джекмен
Independence Day	День Незалежності
Isaac Newton	Ісаак Ньютон
Jack London	Джек Лондон
Jennifer Aniston	Дженіфер Еністон
Jennifer Lopez	Дженіфер Лопез
Jim Carrey	Джим Керрі
JK Rowling	Джоан Роулінг
John Lennon	Джон Леннон
John Steinbeck	Джон Стейнбек
Johnny Depp	Джонні Депп
Julia Roberts	Джулія Робертс
Justin Timberlake	Джастін Тімберлейк
Kanye West	Кайні Вест
Katy Perry	Кеті Перрі
Kirsten Dunst	Кірстен Данст
Kylie Minogue	Кайлі Міноуг
Labour Day	День праці
Leonardo DiCaprio	Леонардо Ді Капріо
Liverpool FC	ФК «Ліверпуль»
Louis Armstrong	Луї Армстронг
Manchester United	ФК «Манчестер Юнайтед»
Manhattan	Манхеттен
Margaret Mitchell	Маргарет Мітчелл
Marilyn Monroe	Мерлін Монро
Mark Twain	Марк Твен
Martin Luther King	Мартін Лютер Кінг
Matt Damon	Метт Деймон
Megan Fox	Меган Фокс
Mel Gibson	Мел Гібсон
Memorial Day	День пам'яті
Michael Jackson	Майкл Джексон
Michael Jordan	Майкл Джордан
Michael Phelps	Майкл Фелпс
Mike Tyson	Майк Тайсон
Morgan Freeman	Морган Фрімен
Mother`s Day	День матері
Muhammad Ali	Мухаммед Алі

Natalie Portman	Наталі Портман
Neil Armstrong	Ніл Армстронг
Neville Chamberlain	Невілл Чемберлен
Nicole Kidman	Ніколь Кідман
O'Henry	О'Генрі
Olivia Newton John	Олівія Ньютон Джон
Paul Hogan	Пол Хоган
Paul McCartney	Пол Маккартні
Penelope Cruz	Пенелопа Круз
Pharrell Williams	Фаррелл Вільямс
Pink	Пінк
Queens	Квінс
Ray Bradbury	Рей Бредбері
Richmond	Річмонд
Rihanna	Ріанна
Robert Downey Jr.	Роберт Дауні (молодший)
Rockefeller Center	Рокфеллер-центр
Russel Crowe	Рассел Кроу
Sandra Bullock	Сандра Баллок
Sean Penn	Шон Пенн
Selena Gomez	Селена Гомес
Lady Gaga	Леді ГаГа
Snoop Dogg	Снуп Дог
St. Andrew	св. Ендрю
St. David	св. Давид
St. George	св. Георгій
St. Patrick	св. Патрик
Stars and Stripes	Державний прапор США
Steven Seagal	Стівен Сігал
Taylor Swift	Тейлор Свіфт
Thanksgiving Day	День подяки
the Beatles	Бітлз
the Bronx	Бронкс
the Capitol	Капітолій
the Civil War	Громадянська війна
the Congress	Конгрес
the Declaration of Independence	Декларація незалежності
the Druids	Друїди
the Golden Gate Bridge	міст Золоті ворота
the Library of Congress	бібліотека Конгресу
the Lincoln Memorial	меморіал Лінкольна
the Star Spangled Banner	Зірковий прапор
the Statue of Liberty	статуя Свободи
the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	Могила Невідомого Солдата

the United Nations building  
the Washington Monument  
the White House  
the Nobel Prize  
Theodore Dreiser  
Thomas Edison  
Tiger Woods  
Times Square  
Tina Turner  
Tom Cruise  
Uluru  
Uma Thurman  
UNESCO  
Veteran's Day  
Vin Diesel  
Wall Street  
Walt Disney  
Washington Irving  
Whitney Houston  
Will Smith  
William Shakespeare

будівля Організації Об'єднаних Націй  
монумент Вашингтона  
Білий Дім  
Нобелівська премія  
Теодор Драйзер  
Томас Едісон  
Тайгер Вудс  
Таймс-Сквер  
Тіна Тернер  
Том Круз  
Улуру  
Ума Турман  
ЮНЕСКО  
День Ветеранів  
Він Дизель  
Уолл-Стріт  
Уолт Дісней  
Вашингтон Ірвінг  
Уїтні Х'юстон  
Уїлл Сміт  
Вільям Шекспір



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