

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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очной и заочной форм обучения**

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Настоящее пособие имеет своей целью ознакомление студентов всех направлений с лингвострановедческой информацией в первом году обучения. Материал учебного пособия направлена на формирование у студентов общекультурной компетенции, как владение одним из иностранных языков для осуществления контактов на общекультурном и профессиональном (элементарном) уровне. Упражнения и тексты, представленные в контрольных работах, направлены на изучение студентами английского языка на уровне умения самостоятельного чтения литературы. Для успешного выполнения семестровой контрольной работы необходимо тщательно проработать представленный в пособии лексический материал

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES:
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CANADA
SUPPLEMENTARY READING
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND

***THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND***



PART 1

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Read the proper names paying attention to their pronunciation and the use of article

Anglesey [ˈæŋɡlsi]
Belfast [belˈfa:st]
Ben Nevis
Cardiff [ˈka:dɪf]
Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]
England [ˈɪŋɡlənd]
France [ˈfra:ns]
Glasgow [ˈɡla:zgəʊ]
Great Britain [ˌɡreɪtˈbrɪtən]
Highlands [ˈhaɪləndz]
Ireland [ˈaɪələnd]
London [ˈlʌndən]
Moume Mountains [ˈmɔ:nˈmaʊntɪnz]
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðnˈaɪələnd]
Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd]
the Atlantic Ocean [ətˈlæntɪk ˈəʊn]
the Celtic Sea [ˈkeltɪkˈsi:]
the English Channel [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃˈtʃænl]
the North Sea [ˌnɔ:θˈsi:]
the Pennines [ˈpenɪnz]
the Severn [ˈsevn]
the Thames [ˈtemz]
the Cumbrian Mountains [ˈkʌmbriənˈmaʊntɪnz]
the Shetland Islands [ˌʃetləndˈaɪləndz]
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
[juˌnaɪtɪdˌkɪŋdəməvˌɡreɪtˌbrɪtənˌnɔ:ðnˈaɪələnd]

Vocabulary on the text “Geographical outline of the UK”

account, *v* – (for) входить во (что-л.) в размере, количестве; составлять (определённую) часть от общего количества (чего-л.)

approximately, *adv.* – приблизительно, около, почти (Syn: about, roughly, almost, nearly) (Ant: exactly, precise)

bear (bore, born), *v* – носить, нести; переносить. (Syn: carry)

border, *v* – (smth) граничить; находиться рядом. (Syn: verge)

boundary, *n* – (with) граница (Syn: border, frontier)

coast, *n* – 1) морское побережье (Syn: shore, seashore)

coastal, *adj.* – 1. береговой, прибрежный

comprise, *v* – 1) включать (Syn: include), 2) составлять (Syn: compose, constitute)

consist, *v* – (of) состоять, быть составленным из (чего-л., кого-л.)

estuary, *n* – дельта; устье реки

fault line, *n* – линия сброса (породы); линия активного нарушения

lie (lay, lain), *v* – 1) быть расположенным, простираться (Syn: sit, extend), 2) находиться (Syn: sit)

limestone, *n* – известняк

lowland, *n* – 1) низкая местность, низина, долина 2) (the Lowlands) южная часть Шотландии (менее гористая, чем северная)

mountainous, *adj.* – гористый (Syn: hilly)

notably, *adv.* – особенно, в особенности, больше всего
occur, *v* – происходить, случаться, совершаться (Syn: happen)
plentiful, *adj.* – изобилующий, изобильный, обильный. (Syn: prevalent, abundant, rich)
prevailing, *adj.* – господствующий, превалирующий, доминирующий, преобладающий (Syn: outstanding, predominant, prevalent)
range, *v* – 1) выстраивать в ряд; ставить, располагать в порядке. (Syn: arrange) 2) простирается, тянуться (вдоль чего-л.) 3) колебаться в известных пределах.
share, *v* – разделять (что-л. с кем-л.); использовать совместно
shelter, *v* – защищать, спасать, укрывать (Syn: protect)
spell, *n* – (of) промежуток времени, срок, период (чего-л.) (Syn: period, stretch)
temperate, *adj.* – умеренный (о климате и т.п.) **temperate zone** — умеренный пояс
terrain, *n* – местность, территория, район **hilly terrain** — холмистая местность; **mountainous terrain** — гористая местность; **smooth terrain** — равнинная местность (Syn: region, district)
therefore, *conj.* – по этой причине; вследствие этого; поэтому, следовательно. (Syn: consequently, and so)
topography, *n* – географические и геометрические особенности местности
waist, *n* – сужение, суженная часть, перехват; горловина
a fraction under – чуть меньше
a little over – чуть больше

2. Read the text and translate it into Russian

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF THE UK

The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is approximately 245000 km² comprising of the island of Great Britain, the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) and smaller islands. It lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea to the northwest from the coast of France. It is separated from France by the English Channel. The Royal Greenwich Observatory, near London, is the defining point of the Prime Meridian. When measured directly north south, Great Britain is a little over 1100 km in length and is a fraction under 500 km at its widest, but the greatest distance between two points is 1350 km between Land's End in Cornwall (near Penzance) and John o' Groats in Caithness (near Thurso). Northern Ireland shares a 360 km on land boundary with Ireland.

The United Kingdom has a temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall all year round. The temperature varies with the seasons but seldom drops below 10°C or rises above 35°C. The prevailing wind is from the southwest, bearing frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Eastern parts are most sheltered from this wind and are therefore the driest. Atlantic currents, warmed by the Gulf Stream, bring mild winters, especially in the west, where winters are wet, especially over high ground. Summers are warmest in the south east of England, being closest to the European mainland, and coolest in the north. Snowfall can occur in winter and early spring, though it rarely settles to great depth away from high ground.

England accounts for just over half of the total area of the UK, covering 130410 km². Most of the country consists of lowland and mountainous terrain. Mountain chains are found in the north-west (the Cumbrian Mountains of the Lake District), north (the upland moors of the Pennines and limestone hills of the Peak District) and south-west (Exmoor and Dartmoor). Lower ranges include the limestone hills of the Isle of Purbeck, Cotswolds and Lincolnshire Wolds, and the chalk downs of the Southern England Chalk Formation. The main rivers and estuaries are the Thames, the Severn and the Humber Estuary. England's highest mountain is Scafell Pike, which is in the Lake District 978 m. England has a number of large towns and cities and, in terms of Larger Urban Zones, has six of the top 50 Zones in the European Union.

Scotland accounts for about a third of the total area of the UK, covering 78772 km². The fault line separates two distinctively different regions; the Highlands to the north and west and the lowlands to the south and east. The more rugged Highland region contains the majority of Scotland's mountainous terrain, including the highest peak, Ben Nevis, 1344 m. The Lowland areas, in the southern part of Scotland, are flatter and home to most of the population, especially the narrow waist of land between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth known as the Central Belt. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, although Edinburgh is the capital and political centre of the country. Scotland also has nearly eight hundred islands, mainly west and north of the mainland, notably the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands.

Wales accounts for less than a tenth of the total area of the UK, covering 20758 km². Wales is mostly mountainous, though south Wales is less mountainous than north and mid Wales. The main population and industrial areas are in south Wales, consisting of the coastal cities of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport and the South Wales Valleys to their north. The highest mountains in Wales are in Snowdonia, and include Snowdon, which, at 1,085 m (3,560 ft.) is the highest peak in Wales. The 14 (or possibly 15) Welsh mountains over 3,000 feet (914 m) high are known collectively as the Welsh 3000s. Wales borders England to the east and the sea in the other three directions: the Bristol Channel to the south, the Celtic Sea to the west, and the Irish Sea to the north. Wales has over 1,200 km (750 miles) of coastline. There are several islands off the Welsh mainland, the largest of which is Anglesey in the northwest.

Northern Ireland accounts for just 14160 km² and is mostly hilly. It includes Lough Neagh, 388 km², the largest body of water in the UK and Ireland. The highest peak is Slieve Donard 849 m in the province's Mourner Mountains. The British Isles have not always been a separate part of Europe. Long time ago Britain was a part of the European continent. Then about ten thousand years ago during the end of the last Ice Age, when the climate grew warmer, new rivers and seas were formed Europe slowly moved into its present shape. The British Isles include 5000 small islands and some of them appear and disappear during ebbs and tides.

The North Sea and the English Channel are also called the Narrow Seas because they are difficult for navigation as they are very shallow. The Strait of Dover, the narrowest part of the English Channel, which is 32 kilometers wide, presents three obstacles for swimmers: strong currents, icy water and many medusas, whose cuts are as cuts of a knife

3. Use the verb "to be" in the proper form

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The most famous educational centers ... Oxford and Cambridge.
3. There ... three main political parties in Great Britain.
4. Wales ... one of the big mining districts in the country.
5. Long before our era the island ... inhabited by the Celtic tribes.
6. Trafalgar Square ... one of London's sights. It ... named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.
7. There ... many rivers in Great Britain. The Severn ... the longest river.
8. The scientists suppose that the climate ... warmer in some decades.

4. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative. Ask special questions about the words in italics

1. Great Britain is situated *on the British Isles*.
2. The highest mountain in Great Britain is *Ben Nevis*.
3. The main branches of British economy are *engineering, mining, shipbuilding, textile, chemistry and food processing*.
4. *The power of the Queen* is limited by the Parliament.
5. Buckingham Palace was built *in the 18-th century*.
6. Snowdon is *1,085 m*.

7. *Edinburgh* is the capital of Scotland.

5. Define the meaning of the verb “to be”

1. The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. The weather is the favorite conversational topic in GB.
3. Romans, Angels, Saxons, and Vikings were the first inhabitants of the British Isles.
4. There are no big rivers in Great Britain.
5. London was founded by the Romans.
6. Ship-building is of great importance for Great Britain.
7. They are to begin this work at once.

6. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. The UK lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea to the northwest from the coast of France.
2. The UK has a temperate climate.
3. The Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales.
4. Scotland became a part of the UK in 1707.
5. England and Wales were formally united in 1536.

7. Complete the following sentences using Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite and Future Indefinite

1. The British Isles (to include) Great Britain, Ireland and a number of smaller islands.
2. Great Britain (to consist) of England, Scotland and Wales.
3. The UK (to be) an island state.
4. The Irish Sea (to separate) Great Britain from Ireland.
5. In ten years' time everything probably (to be) different.
6. The larger part of Ireland (to gain) the status of a British dominion in 1921.
7. Around 10,000 years ago Great Britain (not, to be) an island, but an upland region of northwestern Europe.
8. London (to be) a very old city. It (to be) founded in A.D. 43. It (to be) ... 2000 years old in 2043.
9. The train (to leave) Plymouth at 11.30 and (to arrive) in London at 14.45.
10. We (to go) to the theatre the day after tomorrow if we (to get) tickets.
11. Now Scotland (to be) a part of the UK. Many year ago it (to be) an independent state. After a long struggle it (to be) joined into the UK in 1707.
12. Every year the Festival of Music and Drama (to take place) in Edinburgh. The Festival (to be) first held in 1947. Next year it also (to take place) in the capital of Scotland.

8. Give Russian equivalents

Approximately; a fraction under; a little over; all year round; with the seasons; frequent spell of mild and wet weather; away from high ground; lowland and mountainous terrain; topography; distinctively different regions; namely; the narrow waist of land; notably; coastal city.

9. Give English equivalents. Consult the text if necessary

Составлять; находиться; разделять; граница с; преобладать; быть защищенным от; составлять определенную часть; пересеченная местность; известняк; дельта реки; промышленный район; случаться, происходить; самая высокая точка; политический центр страны; изменяться в зависимости от сезона.

10. Write what these cities are famous for (London is famous for its fine historical buildings)

- Stratford-upon-Avon
- Oxford
- Cambridge
- Liverpool
- London

11. Complete the sentences using the information of the text

1. The UK lies between
2. The UK is separated from
3. The UK occupies the territory
4. The climate of the country is
5. The country has such climate thanks to ...
6. Mountains in England are ...
7. Scotland occupies about ...
8. There are two different regions in Scotland
9. The largest cities in Scotland are
10. Wales is mostly
11. The highest mountains in Wales are
12. In South Wales there are
13. Northern Ireland is

12. Answer the questions. Begin your answer with the phrases: *The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...*

1. What is the total area of the UK?
2. What islands does the UK consist of?
3. Where is the UK situated?
4. What climate does the UK have?
5. Where are the warmest summers and coldest winters?
6. Which part occupies over half of the total area of the UK?
7. Which part occupies about a third of the total area of the UK?
8. Which part occupies less than a tenth of the total area of the UK?
9. What are the rivers of the country?
10. What are the mountains in the country?

13. Agree or disagree. Make use of the conversational formulas given below

Agreement

I (quite) agree (with you).

I think so too.

Certainly!

Just so.

Disagreement

I don't think so.

I don't agree.

I think you are mistaken.

You are wrong.

1. The UK is situated off the northwest coast of France.
2. The UK is separated from France by the North Sea.
3. The country is washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.
4. The UK consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
5. Great Britain is divided into two parts: England and Scotland.
6. Southwest wind brings wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean.
7. Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of the English Channel.
8. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain from France.
9. Scotland Includes both the Highlands and the Lowlands.
10. Wales is a plain part in the country.

14. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The largest part of the country is England.
2. There are the Cumbrian Mountains of the Lake District, the Pennines and Peak District in the North.
3. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.
4. It is divided into the Lowlands and the Highlands.
5. The smallest part, Northern Ireland, is mostly hilly with the highest peak Slieve Donard.
6. Wales occupies the western part of the country.
7. The largest city in Scotland is Glasgow, but the capital and the political center is Edinburgh.
8. This part is lowland and mountainous terrain.
9. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland covers an area of about 245 thousand square kilometers.
10. The highest mountains are in Snowdonia with its peak Snowdon.
11. The second largest part is Scotland.
12. The climate in the country is temperate with enough rainfall all year round.

Vocabulary on the text "Political system of the UK"

- abode**, *n*—пребывание, проживание (Syn: stay); **place of abode**— место жительства, место жительства
- abolish**, *v*—аннулировать, отменять, упразднять
- approval**, *n*—одобрение; благоприятное мнение; **public approval** — общественное одобрение (Syn: approbation); (Ant: disapprobation, disapproval)
- assembly**, *n*—(Assembly) Ассамблея (наименование законодательного органа в ряде штатов) **legislative assembly** — законодательное собрание; **National assembly** — национальное собрание
- belong**, *v*—1) **(to)** а) быть членом (клуба, организации, группы) б) быть частью (чего-л.) 2) **(to/under/with)** иметь отношение к (чему-л.), принадлежать к (какому-л. классу)
- citizenship**, *n*—гражданство (Syn: nationality)
- codify**, *v*—систематизировать, приводить в систему (Syn: systematize, classify)
- constituency**, *n*—избирательный округ (представлен в палате общин одним депутатом)
- contest**, *v*—состязаться, соревноваться; соперничать; оспаривать (приз, награду) (Syn: compete)
- convention**, *n*—обычай, традиция, правила поведения (Syn: tradition, custom, usage)
- dependency**, *n*—зависимая страна, зависимая территория; колония (Syn: colony)
- overseas**, *adj.*—заморский, заокеанский; заграничный
- devolve**, *v*—1) передавать (права, полномочия) 2) переходить к другому лицу (о должности, обязанностях, имуществе)
- elect**, *v*—1) избирать (голосованием) (Syn: choose) 2) выбрать (из некоторого числа)
- emulate**, *v*—имитировать, копировать, подражать (Syn: imitate, copy)
- executive**—1. *n*1) а) (the executive) исполнительная власть б) орган исполнительной власти (Syn: performer) 2) лицо, занимающее руководящий пост в структурах исполнительной власти; (Executive) глава исполнительной власти.
2. *adj.* исполнительный
- exercise**, *v*—использовать, осуществлять, проявлять, применять
- framework**, *n*—структура, строение (Syn: structure)
- judge**, *n*—судья
- legacy**, *n*—наследство; наследие
- legal**, *adj.*—правовой, юридический; судебный **legal system** — законодательство (Syn: lawful, juridical, juristic)
- legislative**, *adj.*—1) законодательный 2) введенный законом, назначенный законом

majority, n—1) большинство *to get/receive/carry/gain/win the/a majority* — получить большинство; *to have/hold the/a majority*— иметь большинство; *to win by an overwhelming majority* — победить подавляющим большинством голосов (Ant: minority) 2) партия или политическая группировка, составляющая большинство в парламенте

privy, adj.—(to) посвящённый (во что-л. секретное), осведомлённый (о чём-л. тайном); причастный (к чему-л.) **Privy Council**— Тайный совет

referendum, n— (*pl. referenda*); референдум, всенародный опрос *to conduct/hold a referendum* — проводить референдум

serve, v—служить, работать, состоять на службе.

sovereignty, n—суверенитет

statute, n—закон, законодательный акт парламента; статут (Syn: law, decree)

swear, v— (*into*) присягать, давать присягу

term, n—срок, определённый период; длительность, продолжительность *term of office* — срок полномочий (президента, сенатора и т. п.) (Syn: period, duration, length of time)

treaty, n—договор, соглашение, конвенция (Syn: contract, agreement, pact)

ultimate, adj.—первичный, первоначальный, исходный, основной (Syn: basic)

be appointed—назначаться

be drawn from—избираться из

be responsible for—1) быть ответственным за что-л. 2) быть инициатором, ав

be come law—становиться законом

case law—прецедентное право

have the authority —иметь полномочия

obtain the confidence —приобретать доверие

require the assent—требовать одобрения (санкции)

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UK

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state; the monarch of the UK also serves as head of state of fifteen other Commonwealth countries, putting the UK in a personal union with those other states. The Crown has sovereignty over the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey. Collectively, these three territories are known as the Crown Dependencies, lands owned by the British monarch but not part of the United Kingdom. They are not part of the European Union. However, the Parliament of the United Kingdom has the authority to legislate for the dependencies, and the British government manages their foreign affairs and defense.

The UK has fourteen overseas territories around the world, the last remaining territories of the British Empire. The overseas territories are not considered part of the UK, but in most cases, the local populations have British citizenship and the right of abode in the UK. This has been the case since 2002.

The UK has a parliamentary government based on strong traditions: the Westminster system has been emulated around the world — a legacy of the British Empire.

The UK's constitution governs the legal framework of the country and consists mostly of written sources, including statutes, judge made case law, and international treaties. As there is no technical difference between ordinary statutes and law considered constitutional law," the British Parliament can perform "constitutional reform" simply by passing Acts of Parliament and thus has the power to change or abolish almost any written or unwritten element of the constitution. However, no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change. The United Kingdom is one of the three countries in the world today that does not have a codified constitution (the other two being New Zealand and Israel).

The position of Prime Minister, the UK's head of government, belongs to the Member of Parliament who can obtain the confidence of a majority in the House of Commons, usually the

current leader of the largest political party in that chamber. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are formally appointed by the Monarch to form Her Majesty's Government. Though the Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet, and by convention HM the Queen respects the Prime Minister's choices. The Cabinet is traditionally drawn from members of the Prime Minister's party in both legislative houses, and mostly from the House of Commons, to which they are responsible. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, all of whom are sworn into Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and become Ministers of the Crown.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom that meets in the Palace of Westminster is the ultimate legislative authority in the United Kingdom. It has two houses: an elected House of Commons and an appointed House of Lords, and any Bill passed requires the assent of HM the Queen to become law. A devolved parliament in Scotland and devolved assemblies in Northern Ireland, and Wales were established following public approval as expressed in referenda, but these are not sovereign bodies and could be abolished by the UK parliament.

For elections to the House of Commons, the UK is currently divided into 646 constituencies, with 529 in England, 18 in Northern Ireland, 59 in Scotland and 40 in Wales, though this number will rise to 650 at the next General Election. Each constituency elects one Member of Parliament by simple plurality. The Monarch calls General Elections when the Prime Minister so advises. Though there is no minimum term for a Parliament, a new election must be called within five years of the previous general election.

The UK's three major political parties are the Labor Party, the Conservative Party, and the Liberal Democrats, winning between them 616 out of the 646 seats available in the House of Commons at the 2005 general election. Most of the remaining seats were won by parties that only contest elections in one part of the UK such as the Scottish National Party (Scotland only), Plaid Cymru (Wales only), and the Democratic Unionist Party, Social Democratic and Labor Party, Ulster Unionist Party.

2. Answer the questions Begin your answer with the phrases: *The text tells the reader that... I think... I suppose... If I got it right... It seems to me that ... In my opinion ...*

1. What type of political system is the UK? What type of state is the UK?
2. Who is the Head of State? Who appoints the Prime Minister?
3. Who is the Head of the Commonwealth?
4. What is the role of the British Parliament? What parts does British Parliament consist of?
5. Where does the Parliament meet?
6. How many houses are there in the British Parliament?
7. What parts does British Parliament consist of?
8. Which of the chambers is elected?
9. What is the role of each chamber in law-making?
10. How many states does the Commonwealth include besides the UK?
11. How many overseas territories does the UK have?
12. How many major political parties are there in the UK?
13. What are the legislative and executive branches represented by the UK?
14. What are the powers of the Queen?

3. Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary

... British Parliament is ... oldest in ... world. It originated in ... 12-th century. ... British Parliament consists of ... House of ... Lords and ... House of ... Commons and ... Queen as its ... head. ... main functions of ... Parliament are: to pass laws; to provide, by voting taxation, ... means of carrying on the work of government. ... House of ... Commons plays ... role in law-making. Parliamentary elections are held every 5 years and it is ... Prime Minister who decides on the exact day of ... election. ... leader of ... party which wins ... majority of seats usually

becomes ... Prime Minister. ... Prime Minister's Office is situated at ... 11 ... Downing Street. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is situated on ... British Isles. ... British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain (GB) and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands.

... UK is made up of four countries: ... England, ... Scotland, ... Wales and ... Northern Ireland.

... British Isles are separated from ... European continent by ... North Sea and ... English Channel. ... western coast of ... GB is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Irish Sea.

... surface of ... British Isles varies very much. ... north of ... Scotland is mountainous and is called ... Highlands, while ... south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called ... Lowlands.

There are ... lot of rivers in ... GB, but they are not very long. ... Severn is ... longest river, while ... Thames is ... deepest and ... most important one.

4. Give Russian equivalents

Constitutional monarchy, the Commonwealth, to have the authority, legal framework, treaty, to pass the law, codified Constitution, the House of Commons, the Cabinet, to be responsible for, Privy Council, legislative authority, to require an assent, to become law, simple plurality, to call a new election, constituency, to exercise power.

5. Give English equivalents

Гражданство, править, договор, отменять, назначаться, отвечать за что-либо, исполнительная власть, юридическая власть, законодательная власть, становиться законом, одобрение, выбирать, большинство, срок, конституционная монархия, управлять внешними связями и проблемами обороны, основанный на традициях.

6. Match the word with its description

1. the Union Jack	a. a parliamentary monarchy.
2. the Commonwealth	b. the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons.
3. The Prime Minister	c. a non-elected hereditary chamber with an overwhelming permanent Tory majority.
4. Shadow Cabinet	d. a council of discussion of the party in Opposition
5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	e. the flag of the United Kingdom
6. The House of Lords	f. an association of former members of the British Empire and Britain founded in 1949.

7. Complete the sentences using the information of the text

1. The UK is a
2. The Queen is also
3. The UK parliamentary government is based on
4. The UK does not have
5. The Prime Minister
6. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are appointed
7. The parliament meets
8. The parliament consists of
9. Any Bill requires
10. General Election is held
11. Parliament term is

12. The political parties ...

8. Agree or disagree with the following statements using the expressions

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

1. The UK is a democratic state.
2. The head of the state and the Commonwealth is Queen Elizabeth II.
3. The Crown Dependencies are the lands owned by the monarch and which are the part of the UK.
4. The UK constitution consists of many written documents, such as statutes, treaties and others.
5. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party which obtained the majority in the House of Commons.
6. The Parliament of the UK meets at 10 Downing Street.
7. The Parliament consists of the members of the House of Commons who are elected every two year.
8. John Major is the present Prime Minister in the country.
9. The UK is divided into 646 constituencies for elections.
10. There are two main political parties in the UK: the Labor party and the Liberal party.

9. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The Cabinet and the Prime Minister represent the executive power in the country.
2. Besides them there are many other parties but they don't have enough representatives in the House of Commons.
3. The House of Commons is an elected body for which the UK is divided into 646 constituencies.
4. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
5. There are 3 main political parties in the country: Labor, Conservative and Liberal Democrats.
6. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state.
7. The UK does not have a codified Constitution.
8. There are three territories known as Crown Dependencies besides 15 Commonwealth countries.
9. The Prime Minister is the head of the party, which has the majority in the House of Commons.
10. There are two houses in the Parliament of the UK, the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
11. The Members of Parliament are elected for 5 years.
12. The government bases on the Westminster System.

Vocabulary on the text

Anne Boley — Анна Болейн (вторая жена английского короля Генриха Восьмого, мать королевы Елизаветы I; казнена по обвинению в супружеской неверности)

stock-still—1. (совершенно) неподвижный, недвижимый, без движения (Syn: quite motionless, stone-still) 2. (совершенно) неподвижно; как столб **to stand stock-still** — стоять не шелохнувшись

to languish in jail — томиться в тюрьме

dispose – располагать

imperceptible – незаметный

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

THE MONARCHY

The British monarchy. The sedate and dignified guards in red uniform, wearing black turban-like fur hats standing stock-still by Buckingham Palace, the Queen's main residence. The Queen's stately visit to the inauguration ceremony of a Parliamentary session, with the traditional cuirassier mounted soldiers in glinting armor following the gilded coach upon prancing horses. The dismal Tower, the famous fortress-cum-prison, where some claimants to the throne used to languish, where Count Earl of Essex, and Anne Boleyn, the first wife of King Henry VIII, and some other notables were once beheaded. One cannot very well imagine the United Kingdom without the Royal palace and its trappings, and without the Gothic-style Westminster Abbey, the Parliament building on the Thames River. But all that is not just picturesque scenery, simply a tourist attraction, and those landmarks are not only relics of history. The monarchy is deeply rooted in country's life and politics, and in the mentality and psychology of its citizens.

According to the British Constitution, never recorded in a single volume, in its entirety, (it is in effect a code of fundamental acts of Parliament beginning with the Great Charter, or the Magna Carta, of 1215) the Queen of England is officially not only the Head of State but is also the protector of the Church of England. Furthermore, she is the supreme Commander-in-Chief of the country's Armed Forces.

Formally, a king, or a queen, has the right to dissolve Parliament and appoint a Prime Minister. (Incidentally, they have never once exercised that prerogative.) It goes without saying that real power is exercised by the Parliament and the government. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to dismiss the real-life impact exerted by the Crown on society's political and moral climate. Possessing untold wealth, and maintaining extensive links and connections in the country's highest circles, and disposing of endless information (Buckingham Palace regularly receives top-secret government documents), the Queen and the members of the Royal family exert a tangible (if imperceptible) influence on the shaping and formulation of both foreign and domestic policies.

The British Constitution is not set out in a single document. Instead, it is made up of a combination of laws and conventions. A thousand years ago the Anglo-Saxon kings consulted the Great Council before taking important decisions. Between 1066 and 1215 the king ruled alone, but in 1215 the nobles forced King John to accept Magna Carta, which took away some of the king's powers. In later centuries, this was seen as the 1st occasion on which the king was forced to take advice. In 1264 the 1st parliament of nobles met together. Since then the British constitution has grown up slowly as the result of countless Acts of parliament. Then, parliament invited William and Mary to become Britain's 1-st constitutional monarchs. A constitutional monarch is one who can rule only with the support of parliament. The Bill of Rights was the 1-st legal step towards constitutional monarchy. This Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval. Since 1689 the power of parliament has grown, while the power of the monarch has become weaker.

Parliamentary procedure is based on forms and rules and one of them is introducing a Bill. There are two main stages in the life of a Bill: the period of preparation before it is published or introduced into Parliament; and its subsequent progress through Parliament. Every Bill has three readings. After the third reading, the Bill goes before the House of Lords and if the Lords agree to the Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for signature. Only then, it becomes an Act of Parliament.

The flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag. It was created by the superimposition of the flags of England (St George's Cross-) and Scotland (Saint Andrew's Cross), with Saint Patrick's cross, to represent Ireland, being added to this in 1801. Wales is not represented in the Union Flag as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom. However, the possibility of redesigning the Union Flag to include representation of Wales has not been completely ruled out.

The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the King", with "King" replaced with "Queen" in the lyrics whenever the monarch is female. The anthem's name, however, remains "God Save the King".

Britannia is a national personification of the United Kingdom, originating from the Roman occupation of southern and central Great Britain. Britannia is symbolized as a young woman with brown or golden hair, wearing a Corinthian helmet and white robes. She holds Poseidon's three-pronged trident and a shield, bearing the Union Flag. Sometimes she is depicted as riding the back of a lion. At and since the height of the British Empire, Britannia has often associated with maritime dominance, as in the patriotic song "Rule, Britannia!"

The lion symbol is depicted behind Britannia on the 50 pence piece and one is shown crowned on the back of the 10 pence piece. It is also used as a symbol on the non-ceremonial flag of the British Army.

The bulldog is sometimes used as a symbol of the United Kingdom and has been associated with Winston Churchill's defiance of Nazi Germany.

Notes on the text

Magna Carta. Великая хартия вольностей (грамота, подписанная в 1215 королём Иоанном Безземельным [John "Lackland"] под давлением восставших баронов; ограничивала королевскую власть и предоставляла более широкие права крупным феодалам; основной массе английского народа - крепостному крестьянству - не дала никаких прав; наряду с актами составляет основу английской конституционной практики; хранится в Гилдхолле [guildhall])

Bill of Rights. Билль о правах (1689; был направлен против восстановления абсолютизма; юридически оформил итоги "Славной революции" [Glorious Revolution]; значительно ограничив власть короны [Crown]) и гарантировав права парламента [Parliament], заложил основы английской конституционной монархии; наряду с актами составляет основу английской конституционной практики;

Habeas Corpus Act. Закон о неприкосновенности личности (предписывает представление арестованного в суд в течение установленного срока для надлежащего судебного разбирательства и установления законности ареста); наряду с актами составляет основу английской конституционной практики. Принят в 1679;

Petition of Right. Петиция о праве (была представлена палатой общин [House of Commons] королю Карлу I [Charles I] и утверждена им в 1628) требовала значительного ограничения королевской власти; закрепляла роль и права парламента и судов; программный документ буржуазии в канун Английской буржуазной революции [English Revolution 1640-53]; ограждала собственность буржуазии от посягательств абсолютизма. Наряду с актами составляет основу английской конституционной практики

Statute of Westminster. Вестминстерский статут (1931; акт парламента [Parliament] о правовом положении британских доминионов [dominion] и их взаимоотношениях с Великобританией; подтвердил полный суверенитет доминионов, однако фактически сохранил контроль Великобритании над их внешней политикой; наряду с актами составляет основу английской конституционной практики.

2. Answer the questions

1. What is the Queen's main residence?
2. What symbols of monarchy are mentioned in the text?
3. What are the duties of the Queen (or the King)?
4. Whom does the real power belong to?
5. What is the role of the monarch in the country?

3. Translate into English

1. Полное официальное название страны — Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Ее территория — 242,5 кв.км. Население — 58,4 млн. чел. Столица — Лондон. Государственный язык — английский.

2. Население страны составляют англичане — 78%, шотландцы — 9%, ирландцы — 5%, валлийцы — 1,5%.

3. Государственный строй - парламентская монархия. Глава государства - королева Елизавета II (с 6 февраля 1952 года, династия Виндзоров). Законодательным органом является Парламент. Он состоит из Палаты лордов и Палаты общин.

4. Королева Виктория правила страной дольше всех монархов. Ее правление длилось 64 года.

5. Букингемский дворец является официальной резиденцией королевы.

4. Review the information you have got from text. Summarize it using the suggested words and word combinations

The head of the state,
the British Commonwealth,
the powers of the Queen,
to pass laws,
to obtain the confidence,
to be appointed by the Monarch,
to be exercised by,
to be the leader,
legislative authority,
an elected House of Commons,
an appointed House of Lords,
major political parties,
to be set out in a single document,
to accept Magna Carta,
the Union Flag.

Vocabulary on the text "Economy of the UK"

account, v– (for) составлять (определённую) часть от общего количества (чего-л.)

achieve, v– добиваться, достигать

amount, v– (to) насчитываться, измеряться, исчисляться

banking, n– банковское дело

borehole, n– буровая скважина; шпур

branch, n–1) отрасль, подразделение (Syn: section, subdivision) 2) = **branch office** = **branch establishment** –отделение, филиал

competitive, adj.– соперничающий, конкурентный, конкурентоспособный

consumption, n– потребление (Syn: use).

couple, v– соединяться, связываться

debt, n– долг (Syn: backlog, liability)

decline, v– уменьшаться, идти на убыль; (Syn: decrease)

destination, n–1) место назначения, пункт назначения (Syn: place of destination, station of destination) 2) цель (путешествия, похода)

diminish, v– убывать, уменьшаться, уменьшать (Syn: decrease, lessen)

dominate, v– доминировать, господствовать, занимать господствующее положение

draw (drew, drawn), v–1) = draw out вытаскивать; выдергивать; вырывать (Syn: extract, pull out, take out, draw out, pick out) 2) добывать

exercise, v– использовать, осуществлять, проявлять, применять (Syn: exert)

forecast, n– предсказание; прогноз, прогнозирование (Syn: prediction)

foreseeable, adj.– предсказуемый, предвидимый (Syn: predictable)

headquarter, n– штаб; штаб-квартира

industrialize, v– развивать промышленность

insurance, n– страхование

involvement, n– вовлеченность; участие

mining, *n*—горное дело; горная промышленность; горные работы; разработка месторождения
onshore, *adj*—прибрежный; береговой (Syn: coastal)
output, *n*—продукция; выпуск изделий (Syn: production, produce)
overall, *adj*—1) полный, общий, от начала до конца 2) всеобщий; всеобъемлющий
overseas, *adj*—заморский, заокеанский; заграничный **overseas market**— внешний рынок
pledge, *v*—давать торжественное обещание; заверять, обещать, клясться
rank, *v*—котироваться, занимать какое-л. место **to rank high** - высоко котироваться (Syn: rate)
rise (rose, risen), *v*—увеличиваться в объёме, возрастать
rule out, *v*—исключать (возможность чего-л.)
set, *v*—1) а) = set down назначать, устанавливать, определять б) быть решённым, определённым, установленным 2) = set down назначать (время) 3) ставить (задачу, цель)
site, *v*—1) помещать, размещать, располагать (Syn: locate, place). 2) помещаться, располагаться, быть расположенным, находиться (Syn: lie). 3) выбирать место (для строительства)
substantially, *adv.* —существенно, в значительной степени
be in recession—находиться в кризисе
be made of—состоять; включать в себя
be responsible for—быть ответственным за что-л.
By a margin—с преимуществом
By degree—постепенно, понемногу, мало-помалу
Heavy industry— тяжёлая промышленность
In accordance—в соответствии с чем-л., согласно чему-л.
International trade—международная торговля
Lose advantage—терять преимущество
Market exchange rate—рыночный валютный курс

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

ECONOMY OF THE UK

The UK economy is made up (in descending order of size) of the economies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Based on market exchange rates, the United Kingdom is today the fifth largest economy in the world and the second largest in Europe after Germany.

The Industrial Revolution started in the United Kingdom with an initial concentration on heavy industries such as shipbuilding, coal mining, steel production, and textiles. The empire created an overseas market for British products, allowing the UK to dominate international trade in the 19th century. However, as other nations industrialized, coupled with economic decline after two world wars, the United Kingdom began to lose its competitive advantage and heavy industry declined, by degrees, throughout the 20th century. Manufacturing remains a significant part of the economy, but accounted for only one-sixth of national output in 2003. The British motor industry is a significant part of this sector, although it has diminished with the collapse of the MG Rover Group and most of the industry is foreign owned. Civil and defense aircraft production is led by the United Kingdom's largest aerospace firm, BAE Systems, and the continental European firm EADS, the owner of Airbus. Rolls-Royce holds a major share of the global aerospace engines market. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry is strong in the UK, with the world's second and sixth largest pharmaceutical firms (GlaxoSmithKline and AstraZeneca, respectively) being based in the UK.

The UK service sector, however, has grown substantially, and now makes up about 73% of GDP. The service sector is dominated by financial services, especially in banking and insurance. London is the world's largest financial center with the London Stock Exchange, the London

International Financial Futures and Options Exchange, and the Lloyd's of London insurance market all based in the City of London. London is a major center for international business and commerce and is the leader of the three "command centers" for the global economy (along with New York City and Tokyo). It has the largest concentration of foreign bank branches in the world. Many multinational companies that are not primarily UK-based have chosen to site their European or rest-of-world headquarters in London: an example is the US financial services firm Citigroup. The Scottish capital, Edinburgh, has one of the large financial centers of Europe and is the headquarters of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group, one of the world's largest banks.

Tourism is very important to the British economy. With over 27 million tourists arriving in 2004, the United Kingdom is ranked as the sixth major tourist destination in the world. London, by a considerable margin, is the most visited city in the world with 15.6 million visitors in 2006, after Bangkok (10.4 million visitors) and Paris (9.7 million).

The United Kingdom's agriculture sector accounts for only 0.9% of the country's GDP. The UK has a small coal reserve along with significant, yet continuously declining natural gas and oil reserves. An alternative to coal-fired electricity generation is underground coal gasification (UCG).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who heads HM Treasury, exercises government involvement throughout the economy but the Prime Minister is First Lord of the Treasury; the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Second Lord of the Treasury. In recent years, the UK economy has been managed in accordance with principles of market liberalization and low taxation and regulation. Since 1997, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, headed by the Governor of the Bank of England, has been responsible for setting interest rates at the level necessary to achieve the overall inflation target for the economy that is set by the Chancellor each year. As of 2007, United Kingdom's government debt rose to 43.3% of GDP. The UK economy did not grow at all in the second quarter of 2008 and is forecast by the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) to be in recession by the end of the year.

The currency of the UK is the pound sterling, represented by the symbol £. The Bank of England is the central bank, responsible for issuing currency. The UK chose not to join the euro at the currency's launch, and the British Prime Minister, "The Rt Hon" Gordon Brown MP, has ruled out membership for the foreseeable future, saying that the decision not to join had been right for Britain and for Europe. The government of former Prime Minister Tony Blair had pledged to hold a public referendum for deciding membership should be met "five economic tests". In 2005, more than half (55%) of the UK was against adopting the currency, while 30% was in favor. The economic regions of Great Britain are diverse and vary in the rate of their economic development, regional specialization and natural resources distribution. The major economic regions of Great Britain are the following: the South of England (sometimes subdivided into the Southeast and the South-West); the Midlands (the West Midlands and the East Midlands); Lancashire; Yorkshire; the North of England (the North-West and the Northeast); Scotland; Wales; Northern Ireland.

The Southeast is the largest and more highly developed region with London and the Greater-London area as the centers. London is the main center in Britain of the clothing and food and drink industries, or film production and of manufacture of furniture, materials for the arts, precision instruments and many other specialized goods. Portsmouth is a naval port. Southampton is Britain's largest port for ocean-going liners. East Anglia is a major agricultural area. Kent is another agricultural area, the orchard of England.

The South-West includes Cornwall and Devon, which have a considerable tourist industry. Bath is a popular health resort. Bristol is a leading port and commercial center with aircraft, aero-engines, tobacco, food-processing, paper and other industries.

The Midlands represent the largest concentration of manufacturing industry. The characteristic industries of the West Midlands are metallurgy, machine-tool building, electrical engineering, the car, carpets and pottery industries. Birmingham is the regional capital. Coventry

is the center of the car and aircraft industries. In the East Midlands Nottingham is noted for lace and bicycles, tobacco; Corby - a new town - for steel industry. Lancashire with the largest cities of Manchester and Liverpool is the center of the cotton and related textile industries, chemicals of all kinds and textile machinery. Yorkshire is the eastern neighbor of Lancashire. Leeds is the commercial center of woolen textile area. Sheffield is a heavy-engineering center.

The North of England consists of two areas; the Northwest and the Northeast. The first British atomic power station Colder Hall was built in the Northwest. The industrial Northeast is more dependent than other parts of England on traditional heavy industries.

Scotland. The traditional Scottish industries: coalmining, steel manufacture, shipbuilding, textiles remain important, but they have been in decline for a number of decades. New industries have grown within the Scottish economy following a high level of investment by overseas companies, especially from the United States - electronic engineering, chemicals, especially petro-chemicals, the food and drink industries and light engineering. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland.

Wales. Coalmining is the traditional basic industry. New firms have appeared in Wales, including most recently Japanese and American concerns. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. Newport and Swansea are ports. Agriculture occupies about 72 per cent of the land area, the main activities being sheep and cattle rearing in the hill regions and dairy farming in the lowlands. Tourism in Wales is widely popular.

Northern Ireland. The economy of Northern Ireland has its roots in three basic industries - agriculture, textiles, shipbuilding. Belfast, the capital city, has Britain's largest shipyard. Other industrial activities include the manufacture of aircraft, textile machinery and a wide range of engineering products, tobacco and clothing

Notes on the text

EADS (European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company) – Европейский аэрокосмический оборонный концерн

2. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Make them negative and interrogative

1. In the UK there were over 27 million tourists in 2009
2. There are several economic regions in GB.
3. There are significant amounts of coal, small deposits of iron, limestone, black tin and gravel.
4. There is little heavy industry in London.

3. Insert the verb “to be”

1. There ... much unemployment in South Wales today.
2. There ... many cattle-farms and farms where milk, butter and cheese are produced.
3. There ... no question of taking privatized enterprises back into public ownership.
4. There ... plans to increase car production.
5. The Industrial Revolution ... a period from the 18-th to the 19-th century where there ... major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transport and technology.

4. Insert “it is” or “there is”

1. ... a highly developed heavy industry in the UK. ... shipbuilding, coal mining and steel production.
2. ... certain powers and rights that the Queen has. ... the Queen who signs every Bill.
3. London is the largest financial center. ... some Stock Exchanges there. Some are known all over the world. And first of all ... the London Stock Exchange.
4. Tourism is very important to the British economy. ... a lot of places of interest in the country. Royal residence is among them. ... Buckingham Palace.
5. ... four parts in the UK. England is the largest part. ... the most developed part.

6. ... two houses in the British Parliament. The House of Commons is presided over the Speaker. ... an elected chamber.

7. In the UK everything is done in the name of the Queen. ... her government, her armed forces and so on.

5. Insert personal and possessive pronouns

1. The Queen has certain rights. However,..... power is limited by Parliament. Nevertheless, officially ... is the head of the state.

2. The British Parliament is in the Westminster Palace. ... has two chambers. ... are the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

3. The Prince of Wales is a Crown Prince. ... is the Queen's eldest son.

4. The most essential element of currency system is banknotes of countries and ... ability to serve as a medium of exchange.

5. Parliament has the power to determine the length of ... own term.

6. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland possess ... own legislatures and executives.

7. Public schools are free from state control. ... are independent. Most of ... are very prestigious.

6. Insert demonstrative pronouns

1. Manufacturing is very significant for Britain's economy. Motor industry is a part of ... sector.

2. Trade relations between countries are very important. ... relations are regulated by currency system.

3. The UK is a constitutional monarchy: succession to the British throne is hereditary, governed by the principle of male preference primogeniture, but excludes Roman Catholics or ... who marry Roman Catholics.

4. When one party has an absolute majority in the House of Commons, the Sovereign appoints the leader of ... party as Prime Minister.

5. People in countries outside the British Isles often call the inhabitants of the UK English. ... is incorrect. The UK has at least four nationalities. ... 4 nationalities are the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish.

7. Translate the sentences, paying attention to reflexive pronouns

1. There are many Acts of Parliament which themselves have constitutional significance.

2. The government sought to strengthen the economy by spending heavily itself.

3. The Queen herself is a symbol of the UK.

4. In the 1990-s individuals and eventually the government itself sued tobacco companies over the health risks of cigarette smoking.

8. Insert indefinite pronouns

1. The organization is open to ... country ready to accept the aims and principles of it.

2. There are ... top universities in Great Britain.

3. Would you like ... to eat.

4. There is ... behind us.

5. I didn't realize that ... was recording our conversation.

9. Insert the article where it is necessary

1. The economy of ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is made up of the economies of its parts: ... England, ... Scotland, ... Wales and ... Northern Ireland.

2. ... UK is ... fifth largest economy in ... world.

3. The British motor industry is ... significant part of ... manufacturing.

4. ... London is ... world's largest financial center with ... London Stock Exchange.
5. ... City of London is ... business center.
6. ... Prime Minister is ... First Lord of ... Treasury.
7. ... Bank of England is ... central bank of ... country.

10. Insert prepositions

The traditional economic strength ... Britain, as a pioneer ... the industrial revolution, has been manufacturing. Britain is one of the most highly industrialized countries ... the world: for every person employed ... agriculture, twelve are employed in industry. Most ... the gross national product comes ... manufacturing (iron and steel, engineering, textiles, chemicals, food products and consumer goods), mining and quarrying, construction and public utilities.

There have been considerable changes ... the industrial structure since mid-19th century. ... the mid-1970s the newer industries (electrical and electronics manufacturing, petroleum products and others) were producing a much larger share of the total industrial output. Mining and quarrying activities have declined ... importance. Production in the mid-1980s is only half as much as it was ... World War I; the main reason was a decline in coal output. Since coal mining is by far the most important of Britain's mining activities, the rise ... output in other kinds of mining was not great enough to offset the decline in major one.

11. Give Russian equivalents

In descending order of size; based on market exchange rates; coupled with economic decline; is foreign owned; the world's largest financial center; rest-of-world headquarters; to account for; the Treasury; to be responsible for issuing currency; GDP.

12. Give English equivalents

Состоять из, рыночный обмен, обменная ставка, тяжелая промышленность, зарубежные рынки, доминировать в международной торговле, конкурентное преимущество, объем производства, гражданское и военное самолетостроение, банковское дело, страхование, насчитывать, потребление, в соответствии с, отвечать за что-либо, находиться в упадке, достигать.

13. Match the notion with its definition

1. Banking	a) science or practice of farming
2. Tourism	b) a center or building from which operations are directed, as in the military, the police, etc
3. Insurance	c) the business of keeping a bank
4. Agriculture	d) tourist travel and the services connected with it, esp. when regarded as an industry
5. Referendum	e) the business of providing financial protection for property, life, health, etc., against specified contingencies, such as death, loss, or damage, and involving payment of regular premiums in return for a policy guaranteeing such protection
6. Headquarters	f) organized economic activity engaged in the large-scale complex manufacture of capital goods or extraction of raw materials)
7. Heavy industry	g) the referring of a political question of public importance to the direct vote of the electorate

14. Answer the questions on the text

1. What is the UK economy made up?
2. What were the basic industries with which the Industrial Revolution started?
3. Why did the UK begin to lose its competitive advantage?

4. What is a significant part of the British economy?
5. What are the most important industries of the economy of the country?
6. Where are the largest London financial bodies situated? What are they?
7. What are the three “command centers” for the global economy?
8. Why is tourism very important for the British economy?
9. Who is responsible for the success or failure of the British economy?
10. What is the national currency of the UK?
11. Did the UK join the euro at the currency’s launch?

15. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. The UK economy is made up (...) of ...
2. The empire created an overseas market ...
3. The UK began to lose ...
4. The service sector is ...
5. London is a major center for ...
6. The Scottish capital..... has ...
7. London, by ..., is ...
8. The UK economy has been managed ...
9. The Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee is headed by ...
10. Since 1997 the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee has been responsible ...
11. The Bank of England is ...

16. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. Government involvement throughout the economy is exercised only by the Chancellor of Exchequer, who heads HM Treasury.
2. The Bank of England is responsible for issuing currency.
3. The UK service sector has grown substantially and now makes up about 73% of GDP.
4. Today, the UK is the fifth largest economy in the world and the second largest in Europe after Germany.
5. London has the largest concentration of foreign bank branches in the world.
6. Manufacturing remains a significant part of the economy.
7. In recent years, the UK economy has been managed in accordance with principles of market liberalization, low taxation and regulation.
8. The Industrial Revolution started in the UK with an initial concentration on heavy industries.
9. Manufacturing accounted for only one-sixth of national output in 2003.
10. An alternative to coal-fired electricity generation is underground coal gasification.
11. Rolls-Royce holds a major share of the global aerospace engines market.

Vocabulary on the text “Education in the UK”

academic, *adj.* – 1) академический; педагогический; учебный (связанный с преподаванием, преимущественно в высшей школе) **academic books** – учебная литература
academic subject – учебная дисциплина, преподаваемый предмет **academic year** – учебный год
 2) хорошо успевающий в учёбе

attend, *v*–посещать; присутствовать **to attend a lecture** - посетить лекцию **to attend school** - ходить в школу

bilingual, *adj.*–1) двуязычный 2) говорящий на двух языках

call for, *v*–требовать

comparable, *adj.* – 1) заслуживающий сравнения 2) сопоставимый, соизмеримый

despite, *conj.*–несмотря на, вопреки чему-л. (Syn: in spite of)

endowment, *n*–вклад, дар, пожертвование

enter, *v*—поступать (обычно в какое-л. учебное заведение); вступать (в какую-л. организацию)

fee-paying, *adj.*—платный

intelligence, *n*—интеллект, рассудок, разум; умственные способности (Syn: mind, intellect)

introduce, *v*—1) (**into**) внедрять, привносить; учреждать (Syn: institute) 2) вносить (законопроект на рассмотрение)

largely, *adv.*—в значительной степени; почти совершенно.

leave (left, left), *v*—покидать (Syn: abandon, go, retire,) (Ant: come, remain)

legislate, *v*— издавать законы, законодательствовать

mandatory, *adj.*—обязательный, принудительный (Syn: compulsory)

separate, *v*— а) отдельный; обособленный; разрозненный, разъединённый (Syn: detached) б) обособившийся, отделившийся в) раздельный г) сепаратный

universal, *adj.*—1) универсальный (Syn: general) (Ant: exclusive, special, specific). 2) всеобщий (Syn: widespread) (Ant: individual, personal)

wholly, *adv.*—полностью, целиком (Syn: completely, entirely)

class divided—разделенный по классовому признаку

comprehensive school—"единая средняя школа"; государственная средняя школа, куда поступающие принимаются без отборочных экзаменов

grammar school = **secondary moderns school**—1. государственная классическая школа для детей от 11 до 16 или 18 лет; имеет академическую направленность; программа предусматривает изучение классических языков; 2. классическая школа

have responsibility for—отвечать за что-л; нести ответственность

infant school—государственная школа для малышей от 5 до 7 лет; существует самостоятельно или в составе общей начальной школы

junior school—государственная начальная школа для детей от 7 до 11 лет; существует самостоятельно или в составе общей начальной школы

modern school = **secondary modern school**—государственная средняя современная школа для детей от 11 до 16 лет; имеет практическую направленность; программа не предусматривает изучения классических языков

on the grounds (of)—на основании

public school—паблик-скул, привилегированная частная средняя школа

secondary school—средняя школа, общее название любой школы, дающей среднее образование детям от 11 до 16 или до 18 лет

states school—государственная школа

state-sector school—государственная школа

take exams—сдавать экзамены

tuition fee—плата за обучение

1. *Read the text and translate it into Russian*

EDUCATION IN THE UK

The System of Education in Great Britain is class divided. There are state and private schools in England. State schools are divided into infant schools, junior schools and secondary schools. British boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of five. At the age of seven they go to junior school. They study History, English, Geography, Mathematic, Sport, Art, Music, Computing, and Cooking. They study there for four years. Then they take the exams and enter the secondary schools.

There are three main types of secondary schools: grammar schools, modern schools and comprehensive schools. English schoolchildren go to a secondary school from 11 until 16 years. They do not go to school on Saturdays and Sundays. If you want to go to the University, you

have to go to grammar school. Modern schools are not popular today. Most children (about 90 %) go to comprehensive schools.

There are also private schools in England. They are fee paying and expensive. They are for elite people. 10% of the population attends the best-known private schools such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and some others. It is possible to enter the best English Universities after leaving such schools.

England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have separate systems of education.

Universal state education in England and Wales was introduced for primary level in 1870 and secondary level in 1900. Education is mandatory from ages five to sixteen (15 if born in late July or August). The majority of children are educated in state-sector schools, only a small proportion of which select on the grounds of academic ability. Despite a fall in actual numbers, the proportion of children in England attending private schools has risen to over 7%. Just over half of students at the leading universities of Cambridge and Oxford had attended state schools. State schools, which are allowed to select pupils according to intelligence and academic ability can achieve comparable results to the most selective private schools: out of the top ten performing schools in terms of GCSE results in 2006 two were state-run grammar schools. England has some of the top universities in the world; Cambridge, Oxford, and London are ranked among the top 20 in the 2007 World University Rankings. There are fears, however, that a decline in the number of English students studying a foreign language will have a negative effect on business, which has led to calls for languages to be given greater priority.

Scotland first legislated for compulsory education in 1496. The proportion of children in Scotland attending private schools is just over 4%, although it has been rising slowly in recent years. Scottish students who attend Scottish universities pay neither tuition fees nor endowments as the fees were abolished in 2001 and the endowment was abolished in 2008.

Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of the Minister for Education. Five Education and Library Boards, covering different geographical areas, administer the Responsibility at a local level. The 'Council for the Curriculum, Examinations & Assessment (CCEA) is the body responsible for advising the government on what should be taught in Northern Ireland's schools, monitoring standards and awarding qualifications.

The National Assembly for Wales has responsibility for education in Wales. The significant number of Welsh students are taught wholly or largely in the Welsh language; lessons in Welsh are compulsory for all until the age of 16. There are plans to increase the provision of Welsh Medium schools as part of the policy of having a fully bi-lingual Wales.

The Program for International Student Assessment ranked the UK 14th in science, which was higher than the OECD average.

2. Ask all possible questions

1. A year ago, there were more than thirty colleges in the Cambridge University.
2. It usually takes four years to meet the requirements for a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree.
3. My son has just decided to leave school at 16.

3. Use the proper degree of comparison

1. Cambridge is the second (old) University City in Britain.
2. In the old times the students life was (strict) than today.
3. The state colleges and universities charge a fee for tuition or registration. This fee is (high) for those who come from outside the state.
4. The (high) academic degree is the Doctor of Philosophy.
5. The elementary schools tend to be small. The high schools are generally (large) and accommodate pupils from four or five elementary schools.

4. Give English equivalents

Разделенный по классовому признаку, ходить в школу, изучать, сдавать экзамены, платная школа, закончит школу, вводить всестороннее государственное образование, обязательное образование, по способностям, несмотря на, отбирать учеников, разделенный по классовому признаку, платить за обучение, отменять, контролировать (администрировать).

5. Give Russian equivalents

Infant schools; junior schools; secondary schools; grammar schools; modern schools; comprehensive schools; fee paying; academic ability; comparable results; compulsory education; tuition fees; graduate endowment charges.

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I do not think so.

I think so too.

I do not agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong.

1. In England there are only private schools.
2. British children begin to go to school at the age of seven.
3. Grammar schools, modern schools and comprehensive schools are the three main types of junior schools.
4. Pupils go to school five days a week.
5. Private schools are free of charge.
6. Each part of the UK has its own system of education.
7. State schools in England select pupils according to intelligence and academic ability.
8. Wales first legislated for compulsory education.
9. Scottish students attending Scottish universities pay tuition fees and graduate endowment charges.
10. Most of Welsh students are taught in English.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. England, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland have separate systems of education.
2. Lessons in Welsh are compulsory for all until the age of 16.
3. State schools are divided into infant schools, junior schools and secondary schools.
4. State schools select pupils according to intelligence and academic ability.
5. The System of Education in Great Britain is class divided.
6. Scotland first legislated for compulsory education in 1496.
7. British boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of 5.
8. Private schools are fee paying and expensive.
9. Education is mandatory from ages 5 to 16.
10. The main types of secondary schools are grammar schools, modern schools and comprehensive schools.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. State schools are divided into ...
2. English schoolchildren go to a secondary school ...
3. If you want to go to the University ...
4. Private schools are for ...
5. The majority of children are educated in ...
6. England has some of the top universities ...
7. Scottish students ...
8. Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility ...
9. A significant number of Welsh students ...

9. Answer the questions on the text.

1. How is the System of Education in Great Britain divided?
2. What are the basic kinds of schools in England?
3. How are state schools divided into?
4. When do British children begin to go to school?
5. What subjects do children study at junior schools?
6. What are the types of secondary schools?
7. What school do you have to go if you want to enter the University?
8. Are private schools in England fee paying or free of charge?
9. What are the best-known private schools?
10. Do England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales have the same system of education?
11. Where are the majority of children educated?
12. How are students selected in state schools?
13. Which part of the UK first legislated for compulsory education?
14. Who is responsible for education in Northern Ireland?
15. What language are the most of Welsh students taught?

9. Make written translation of the text; think of a title

Note on the translation:

tutorials- консультации, практические занятия с наставником

full academic dress – парадная форма одежды

coat of arms - герб

Master - мастер (титул главы некоторых колледжей в Оксфорде и Кембридже)

University College-Университетский колледж (основан в 1249 г.)

All Souls - Колледж Всех Душ (1438)

Christ Church - Крайст-Черч (один из самых крупных аристократических колледжей Оксфорда, 1525).

Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge to denote an elitist education. Both universities are independent. Mostly students are former public schools leavers.

Oxford is one of the oldest universities in Europe. It is the second largest in Britain, after London. The university's earliest charter is dated back to 1213. There are now twenty-four colleges for men, five for women and another five which have both men and women members. Among the oldest colleges are University College, All Souls and Christ Church.

The Cambridge University started during the 13-th century and grew until today. Now there are more than thirty colleges. The University was only for men until 1871, when the first women's college was opened. Almost all colleges are now mixed.

The tutorial is the basic mode of instruction at Oxford and Cambridge, with lectures as optional extras. The normal length of the degree course is three years, after which the students take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Some courses, such as languages or medicine, may be one or two years longer.

Oxford and Cambridge universities consist of a number of colleges. Each college is different, but in many ways, they are alike. Each college has its name, its coat of arms. A Master governs each college. The larger ones have more than 400 members; the smallest colleges have less than 30. Each college offers teaching in a wide range of subjects.

TEST

Test yourselves. If you have problems with the test, revise the material of the unit and consult the dictionaries

1. The capital of Britain is ...

- A. Glasgow
C. London
- B. Washington D.C.
D. Ottawa
2. Britain is a ...
A. monarchy
C. republic
- B. federal republic
D. parliamentary monarchy
3. ... is the residence of the Government in Britain.
A. George Street
C. White Hall
- B. Fleet Street
D. №10 Downing Street
4. St. Paul's Cathedral is the City's greatest monument and Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It is situated in ...
A. Manchester
C. Oxford
- B. London
D. Cardiff
5. The old Curiosity Shop was built in London in 1567. It was described by ... in his novel.
A. W. Shakespeare
C. Ch. Dickens
- B. B. Shaw
D. H. Wells
6. Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of the great English poet and playwright ...
A. Ch. Dickens
C. H. Wells
- B. B. Shaw
D. W. Shakespeare
7. Every Thursday the Queen meets ...
A. the King
C. the Cabinet
- B. the Prime Minister
D. the President
8. ... is the biggest bell in Britain.
A. the Great Bell
C. the Clock Bell
- B. the Clock
D. Big Ben
9. "Pygmalion" is written by ...
A. Jerome K. Jerome
C. B. Shaw
- B. Ch. Dickens
D. T. Hardy
10. My friend has just read "Tom Sawyer" by ...
A. J. London
C. M. Twain
- B. O. Henry
D. T. Dreiser
11. There are many important parts of London. The oldest part of London is ...
A. the East End
C. Westminster
- B. the City
D. the West End
12. Jerome K. Jerome wrote his famous book ...
A. "The School for Scandal"
C. "Three Men in a Boat"
- B. "Pygmalion"
D. "The Pickwick Club"
13. ... was an English naval captain and explorer.
A. Columbus
C. Mark Twain
- B. James Cook
D. O. Henry

14. *The Tower of London was once a prison and now it is a ...*
A. concert hall *B. theatre*
C. museum *D. cinema*
15. *... is the highest legislative body in Britain.*
A. the Congress *B. the Government*
C. the Parliament *D. the Capitol*
16. *The Royal Shakespeare Theatre was opened in ... in 1932.*
A. London *B. Coventry*
C. Stratford-upon-Avon *D. Oxford*
17. *... is one of the central Streets of London with the editorial offices of many English newspapers and magazines.*
A. Downing Street *B. Fleet Street*
C. Whitehall *D. Wall Street*
18. *Edinburgh is the capital of ...*
A. Wales *B. Scotland*
C. Ireland *D. England*
19. *Great Britain includes England, Scotland and ...*
A. Ireland *B. Wales*
C. Northern Ireland *D. Iceland*
20. *Walter Scott, the famous English writer of historical novels, lived and worked in ...*
A. Wales *B. England*
C. Scotland *D. Ireland*
21. *The major language spoken in Ireland is ...*
A. Welsh *B. Irish*
C. English *D. Gaelic*
22. *The Union Jack is ...*
A. the flag of the UK *B. the flag of Scotland*
C. the flag of Wales *D. the flag of England*
23. *The British Prime Minister lives at ...*
A. 12 Whitehall *B. 10 Downing Street*
C. 7 Russell Street *D. Oxford Street*
24. *Whitehall is ...*
A. a street leading from Trafalgar Square to the Houses of Parliament
B. a big hall in the center of London
C. a white palace near Trafalgar Square
D. the palace where the Queen lives in summer
25. *The National Gallery is in ...*
A. Piccadilly Circus *B. Parliament Square*
C. Trafalgar Square *D. Leicester Square*
26. *Westminster is a ... center of London.*

A. cultural
C. business

B. political
D. industrial

27. Great Britain is separated from the continent by ...

A. the Pacific Ocean
C. the Bristol Channel

B. the Irish Sea
D. the English Channel

28. Britain's population is more than ... million people.

A. 60
C. 600

B. 6
D. 7

29. There are many farmlands in Britain, especially in the ... of the country.

A. north
C. west

B. south
D. east

30. The head of State in Britain is ...

A. the Prime Minister
C. the Queen

B. the President
D. the Speaker

31. 650 Members of the House of Commons are elected every ... years.

A. 2
C. 4

B. 3
D. 5

32. The British Parliament consists of ...

A. the House of Lords and the House of Representatives
B. the Senate and the House of Representatives
C. the House of Lords and the House of Commons
D. the Senate and the House of Commons

33. The thistle is the national emblem of ...

A. England
C. Wales

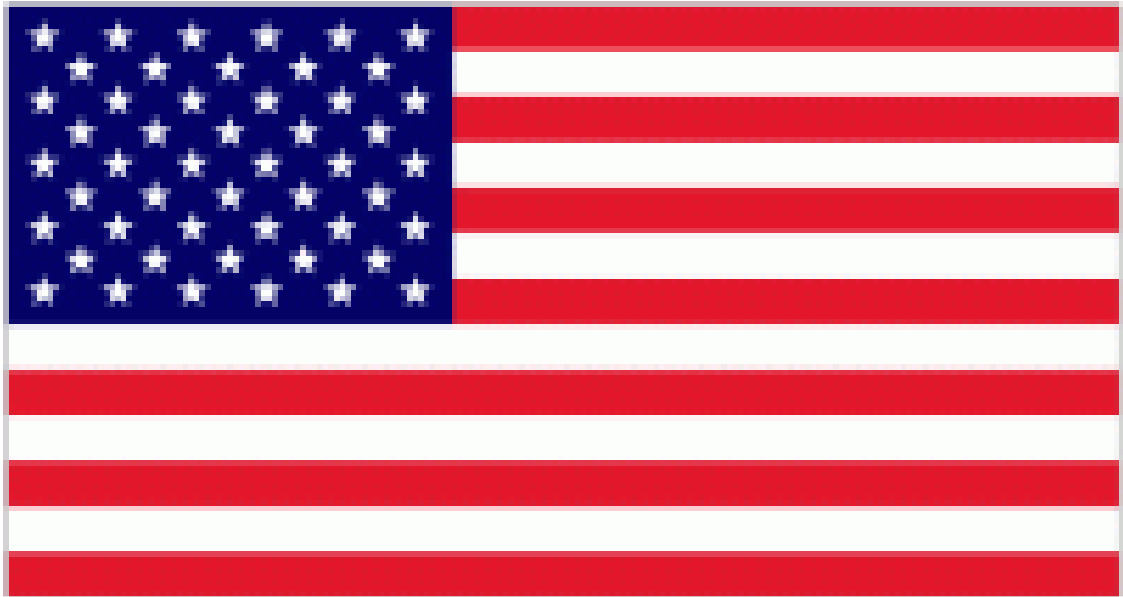
B. Scotland
D. Northern Ireland

34. St. George is the patron saint of ...

A. England
C. Wales

B. Scotland
D. Northern Ireland

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)



PART 2
GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF THE USA

States of the USA

- 1 Alabama (AL) Алабама [ˌæləˈbæmə]
- 2 Alaska (AK) Аляска [əˈlæskə]
- 3 Arizona (AZ) Аризона [ˌæriˈzəʊnə]
- 4 Arkansas (AR) Арканзас [ˈɑːkənsɔː]
- 5 California (CA) Калифорния [ˌkæləˈfɔːniə]
- 6 Colorado (CO) Колорадо [ˌkɒləˈrɑːdəʊ]
- 7 Columbia (D.C.) Колумбия [kəˈlʌmbiə]
- 8 Connecticut (CT) Коннектикут [kəˈnetikət]
- 9 Delaware (DE) Делавэр [ˈdeləweə]
- 10 Florida (FL) Флорида [ˈflɒridə]
- 11 Georgia (GA) Джорджия [ˈdʒɔː dʒə]
- 12 Hawaii (HI) Гавайи [həˈwaɪi]
- 13 Idaho (ID) Айдахо [ˈaɪdəhoʊ]
- 14 Illinois (IL) Иллинойс [ˌɪləˈnoɪ]
- 15 Indiana (IN) Индиана [ˌɪndiˈænə]
- 16 Iowa (IA) Айова [ˈaɪəʊə]
- 17 Kansas (KS) Канзас [ˈkænzəs]
- 18 Kentucky (KY) Кентукки [kentʌki]
- 19 Louisiana (LA) Луизиана [luːiːziˈænə]
- 20 Maine (ME) Мэн [meɪn]
- 21 Maryland (MD) Мэриленд [ˈmeərɪlənd]
- 22 Massachusetts (MA) Массачусетс [ˌmæ səˈtʃuːsɪts]
- 23 Michigan (MI) Мичиган [ˈmiʃɪɡən]
- 24 Minnesota (MN) Миннесота [ˌmɪniˈsəʊtə]
- 25 Mississippi (MS) Миссисипи [ˌmɪsiˈsɪpi]
- 26 Missouri (MO) Миссури [miˈsuəri]
- 27 Montana (MT) Монтана [mɒnˈtænə]
- 28 Nebraska (NE) Небраска [nəˈbræskə]
- 29 Nevada (NV) Невада [niˈvɑːdə]
- 30 New Hampshire (NH) Нью-Гемпшир [ˌnjuːˈhæmpʃə]
- 31 New Jersey (NJ) Нью-Джерси [ˌnjuːˈdʒɜːzi]
- 32 New Mexico (NM) Нью-Мексико [ˌnjuːˈmeksɪkəʊ]
- 33 New York (NY) Нью-Йорк [ˌnjuːˈjɔːk]
- 34 North Carolina (NC) Северная Каролина [ˌnɔːθkærəˈlaɪnə]
- 35 North Dakota (ND) Северная Дакота [ˌnɔːθdəˈkəʊtə]
- 36 Ohio (OH) Огайо [əʊˈhaɪəʊ]
- 37 Oklahoma (OK) Оклахома [ˌəʊkləˈhəʊmə]
- 38 Oregon (OR) Орегон [ˈɔːrɪɡən]
- 39 Pennsylvania (PA) Пенсильвания [ˌpenslˈveɪniə]
- 40 Rhode Island (RI) Род-Айленд [ˈrəʊdˈaɪlənd]
- 41 South Carolina (SC) Южная Каролина [ˌsauθkærəˈlaɪnə]
- 42 South Dakota (SD) Южная Дакота [ˌsauθdəˈkəʊtə]
- 43 Tennessee (TN) Теннесси [ˌtenəˈsiː]
- 44 Texas (TX) Техас [ˈteksəs]
- 45 Utah (UT) Юта [ˈjuːtɑː]
- 46 Vermont (VT) Вермонт [vəˈmɒnt]
- 47 Virginia (VA) Виргиния [vəˈdʒɪniə]
- 48 Washington (WA) Вашингтон [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən]

49 West Virginia (WV) Западная Виргиния [ˌwestvəˈdʒɪniə]

50 Wisconsin (WI) Висконсин [wiˈskɒnsɪn]

51 Wyoming (WY) Вайоминг [waiˈəʊmɪŋ]

Vocabulary on the text “Geographical Outline of the USA”

attract, *v*–привлекать, притягивать (внимание, инвестиции)

barren, *adj.*–малоплодородный, неплодородный, бесплодный, дающий малый урожай (о земле) **barrensoil** - неплодородная почва

bountiful, *adj.*–имеющийся в изобилии, богатый, обильный (Syn: sufficient, plentiful, abundant)

clay, *n*–глина

connect, *v*– (= connect up) соединять; связывать; объединять (Syn: join, link, unite); (Ant: separate)

cover, *v*– лежать, покрывать; расстилаться; распространяться

cultivate, *v*–1) возделывать, обрабатывать (почву) 2) культивировать, выращивать (растения)

densely, *adv.*–густо, плотно **densely populated area** – густо населённая местность

desert, *n*–пустыня; пустынный район **barren desert** – бесплодная пустыня **canyon**, *n*–каньон, глубокое ущелье

distinct, *adj.*–определённый, явный (Syn: definite)

expand, *v*–1) развиваться, расширяться 2) развивать, расширять (Syn: develop)

expanse, *n*–простор, (широкое) пространство; ширь и простор

fertile, *adj.*–1) плодородный; изобилующий, богатый 2) способствующий плодородию, плодоношению, развитию **fertile climate** - благоприятный, благодатный климат **fertile ground/field** - благодатная почва **to be/provide a fertile field for smth.** - являться, служить благодатной почвой для чего-л.

glamorize, *v*–приукрашивать, идеализировать (Syn: romanticize)

grassland, *n*–сенокосное угодье; луг, пастбище

halfway–а) лежащий на полпути б) находящийся на равном расстоянии между двумя точками

inland–1) расположенный внутри страны; удалённый от моря или границы 2) внутренний (проводящийся или действующий в пределах одной страны) (Syn: domestic). (Ant: foreign)

join, *v*–1) соединять, объединять, связывать, скреплять (Syn: connect, link, unite) 2) присоединять (Syn: attach) 3) сливаться, соединяться, образовывать одно целое.

majestic, *adj.*– величественный, грандиозный, величавый (Syn: grand)

measure, *v*–иметь размер

metropolitan, *adj.*–1) а) относящийся к столице или большому городу, столичный (Syn: capital) 2) относящийся к метрополии

rancher, *n*–хозяин ранчо

round, *adv.*– в течение, на всём протяжении **round the year** - в течение года, весь год (Syn: throughout).

seaboard, *n*–берег моря, побережье, приморье

sparsely, *adv.*–1) редко, негусто 2) малонаселённо

stretch, *v*– (**from...to**) 1) тянуться, растягиваться, вытягиваться, удлиниться 2) иметь протяжение, простираться, тянуться (в пространстве) (Syn: spread)

tributary, *n*–приток (реки) (Syn: affluent, feeder)

underground, *adv.*–под землей

vary, *v*–а) изменять, менять б) меняться, изменяться

vast, *adj.*–1) обширный, громадный; безбрежный, пространный. (Syn: spacious, extensive, massive) 2) большой, значительный (Syn: massive)

wealth, *n*–изобилие, избыток; (Syn: abundance, plenty)

be famous for—славиться чем-либо
crude oil—сырая, неочищенная нефть
gold rush—золотая лихорадка (всплеск золота искательства в США, штат Калифорния, в середине 19 века)
under cultivation —посевных площадей

1. Read the text “Geographical Outline of the USA” and translate it into Russian

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF THE USA

The vast and varied expanse of the United States of America stretches from the heavily industrialized, metropolitan Atlantic seaboard, across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the majestic Rocky Mountains to the fertile, densely populated west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the semi-tropical island-state of Hawaii. Without Hawaii and Alaska the continental U.S. measures 4,505 kilometers from its Atlantic to Pacific coasts, 2,574 kilometers from Canada to Mexico; it covers 9,372,614 square kilometers. In area, it is the fourth largest nation in the world (after Russia, Canada and China).

The sparsely settled far-northern state of Alaska, is the largest of America's 50 states with a land mass of 1,477,887 square kilometers. Alaska is nearly 400 times the size of Rhode Island, which is the smallest state; but Alaska, with 521,000 people, has half the population of Rhode Island.

America is a land of physical contrasts, including the weather. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California, and the entire state of Hawaii, have warm temperatures year round; most of the United States is in the temperate zone, with four distinct seasons and varying numbers of hot and cold days each season, while the northern tier of states and Alaska have extremely cold winters. The land varies from heavy forests, covering 2,104 million hectares, to barren deserts, from high-peaked mountains (McKinley in Alaska rises to 6193.5 meters) to deep canyons (Death Valley in California is 1,064 meters below sea level).

The United States is also a land of bountiful rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The broad Mississippi River system, of great historic and economic importance to the U.S., runs 5,969 kilometers from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico - the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. A canal south of Chicago joins one of the tributaries of the Mississippi to the five Great Lakes - making it the world's largest inland water transportation route and the biggest body of fresh water in the world. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which the U.S. shares with Canada, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, allowing seagoing vessels to travel 3,861 kilometers inland, as far as Duluth, Minnesota, during the spring, summer and fall shipping season.

America's early settlers were attracted by the fertile land along the Atlantic coast in the southeast and inland beyond the eastern Appalachian Mountains. As America expanded westward, so did its farmers and ranchers, cultivating the grasslands of the Great Plains, and finally the fertile valleys of the Pacific Coast. Today, with 1,214 million hectares under cultivation, American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains; raise corn, wheat and fine beef cattle in the Midwest, and rice in the damp heat of Louisiana. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production, and the cool, rainy northwestern states are known for apples, pears, berries and vegetables.

Underground, a wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry. History has glamorized the gold rushes to California and Alaska and the silver finds in Nevada. Yet America's yearly production of gold (\$2,831,000,000) is far exceeded by the value of its petroleum, natural gas, clays, phosphates, lead and iron, even its output of sand, cement and stone for construction. Production value of crude oil alone is about 4.2 thousand million annually, pumped from petroleum reserves that range from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska's North Slope.

2. Insert prepositions

The USA is a country ... great diversity. ... the same time, it has surprising similarities when one considers its size. The dissimilarities are partly a result of its geography. No general statement can be made ... the weather, the landscape, or even the way of living because the nation occupies nearly half a continent.

The United States has many kinds of climate. The weather ranges ... the warm, wet conditions of the Appalachian Highland ... the desert conditions of some of the western states. It varies from almost winterless climates ... southern Arizona and southern Florida to long very cold winters in Dakota and Montana.

The country's rainfall also varies greatly from place to place. The northwestern coast and the Gulf Coast receive large amounts of rain and have a humid climate. Most of the area ... the Sierra Nevada and the southern coast of California ... the west, and the 100th meridian, on the east, receives less than 20 inches of rainfall annually.

3. Give English equivalents

Простираться от ... до ..., равнины, густонаселенный, занимать, редко (не густо), составлять какую-то часть, страна контраста, весь год, варьироваться, многочисленный, приток, делить с кем-либо (чем-либо), осень, привлекать, золотая лихорадка, строительство, нефть-сырец.

4. Give Russian equivalents

The heavily industrialized metropolitan Atlantic seaboard; the majestic Rocky Mountains; rich flat farms; to be nearly 400 times the size of Rhode Island; heavy forests; barren deserts; bountiful rivers; tributary; fertile land.

5. Answer the questions on the text. Use the following expressions to begin your answer

The text tells the reader that... I think... I suppose...If I got it right... It seems to me that ... In my opinion ...

1. What oceans is the USA washed by?
2. How large is the USA?
3. How many states does country consist of?
4. What is the largest state of the USA?
5. Why is America a land of physical contrasts?
6. What is the weather like in different parts of the USA?
7. What state is known as the land of lakes?
8. What are the longest rivers of the country?
9. What are the main agricultural plants?
10. What are Florida and California famous for?
11. What are the main minerals of the USA?
12. What are the highest mountains of the USA?
13. What is the flag of the USA?
14. What countries does the USA border on?
15. How many states were there in the country after the War of Independence?

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong.

1. The Atlantic seaboard is heavily agricultural area of the USA.
2. The US is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
3. The USA borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South.

4. The USA is the second largest nation in the world.
5. The largest state is Rhode Island and the smallest one is Alaska.
6. America is a land of physical contrasts, but it has the same kind of weather across the USA.
7. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California and entire state of Hawaii are the temperate zone.
8. The USA varies from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high-peaked mountains to deep canyons.
9. The Mississippi is the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon.
10. The fertile land along the Atlantic coast in the southeast and inland beyond the eastern Appalachian Mountains attracted America's early settlers.
11. The main natural resources of the USA are gold, silver, petroleum, gas, clays, phosphates, lead and iron.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. Alaska is nearly 400 times the size of Rhode Island, which is the smallest state.
2. The USA is a land of beautiful rivers and lakes.
3. American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains.
4. The broad Mississippi River system runs from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico.
5. The vast and varied expanse of the USA stretches from the Atlantic seaboard, over the Rocky Mountains to the west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the island-state of Hawaii.
6. History has glamorized the gold rushes to California and Alaska and the silver finds in Nevada.
7. The USA is the fourth largest nation in the world after Russia, Canada and China.
8. America is a land of physical contrast including the weather.
9. Underground, a wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry.
10. Alaska is the largest of America's 50 states.
11. Most of the USA is in the temperate zone, with four distinct seasons.
12. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production.
13. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California, and the entire state of Hawaii, have warm temperature year round.
14. The St. Lawrence Seaway connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
15. The northern state of Minnesota is known as the land of 10,000 lakes.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. The USA is the fourth ...
2. The USA is a land of ...
3. The USA is a land of ...
4. The USA is a land of ...
5. The USA has ... states.
6. The USA has ... kinds of climate.
7. The USA is washed by ...
8. The USA borders on ...
9. The USA stretches from ... to ...
10. The USA is famous for ...
11. The USA varies from ... to ...

9. Match the name of the state with its description

- a) Hawaii;
- b) California;
- c) Alaska;
- d) South Dakota

1. It occupies the north-western projection of North America. It includes the islands adjacent to it and also the Aleutian Islands. Purchased by the USA from Russia in 1867, it obtained statehood in 1958.

2. This state is called the Aloha State and is the 50th state of the U.S. The capital city is Honolulu. It is one of the most charming places in the world. Every year it attracts millions of tourists. Its volcanoes are the main tourist attraction. Visitors can also see the Haleakala National Park and rest on one of the wonderful, sunny beaches like Waikiki Beach. It is a real paradise on Earth.

3. When people think about it, they imagine the sand, surf, and suntanned bodies. It is said that it is easy to become a millionaire there. Some people believe that the American dream comes true here. It is the home of Hollywood and therefore many of America's most glamorous actors and actresses live there. There is more than this, as it is also the center of west coast music which has inspired many artists and bands. For those more interested in sightseeing there are many famous places to visit. One of them is San Francisco with its Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz Prison, and Los Angeles, with Hollywood, Venice Beach and Beverly Hills. Sports lovers can watch baseball, American football and basketball with teams like the Lakers, the Dodgers and the Rams.

4. This state is called the "Land of Indefinite Variety" as it is host to the prairie plains, A part of the Great Plains, And the Black Hills. The main river of the state is the Missouri. The most famous point in the state is probably Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills. The faces of four American presidents'— Washington, Jefferson, T. Roosevelt, and Lincoln – are cut into granite hillside.

10. Translate into English

1. США имеют площадь 9.629.091 кв. км и простираются от Гавайских островов до Аляски на 5000 км и на 2900 км от Мексики до Канадской границы.

2. Площадь суши - 9.158.960 кв. км, площадь воды - 470.131 кв. км. Береговая линия - 19.924 км.

3. Протяженность границы с Мексикой составляет 3326 км, с Канадой - 8893 км.

4. Климат в стране в различных регионах существенно отличается друг от друга.

5. Вся территория США разделена на 50 штатов. В каждом штате свои законы и порядки.

6. Так как столица не может находиться ни в одном из штатов - существует Федеральный округ Колумбия, в котором и располагается город Вашингтон.

Vocabulary on the text Political System of the USA

allocate, *v*—назначать; распределять (Syn: divide)

amend, *v*—1) исправлять, совершенствовать, улучшать (Syn: improve, make better) 2) вносить изменения, вносить поправки (в законопроект и т. п.) (Syn: revise)

amendment, *n*—поправка (к резолюции, законопроекту) **amendment to the constitution** - поправка к конституции

assume, *v*—принимать, брать на себя (ответственность, управление) (Syn: undertake)

balance, *n*—остаток

ballot, 1. *n*— 1) бюллетень; избирательный бюллетень 2) баллотирование; голосование **open ballot** - открытое голосование **secret ballot** - тайное голосование

community, *n*—1) местное сообщество 2) община, землячество

concur, *v*—сходиться в мнениях, приходить к общему выводу, соглашаться. (Syn: agree, assent).

county, n—округ (административно-территориальная единица в США)

court, n—суд; судья; судьи

delegate, v—делегировать; уполномочивать; передавать полномочия **to delegate authority** - передавать полномочия (Syn: entrust)

divisible, adj.—делящийся без остатка, кратный (by) (Syn: aliquot)

elect, v—a избирать (голосованием) **to elect unanimously** - выбрать единогласно (Syn: choose) б) назначать (на должность), делать назначения

elective, adj.—избирательный

elector, n—1) избиратель (тот, кто участвует в выборах или имеет право на участие в них) 2) выборщик, член коллегии выборщиков (на президентских выборах в США)

enforce, v— a) проводить в жизнь; придавать законную силу (правовому акту) б) осуществлять, приводить в исполнение

head, n— (= head up) возглавлять, руководить, управлять (Syn: be head of, direct, supervise, manage)

legislature, n—1) законодательная власть; законодательные учреждения 2) законодательный орган штата

nationwide, adj.— общенациональный; всенародный, народный, общенародный (Syn: countrywide, national, public)

power, n—a) власть; политическая власть б) (powers) право, полномочия, власть **delegation of powers** - делегирование полномочий **power of veto** - право вето **legislative/executive/judicial power** - законодательная, исполнительная, судебная власть (Syn: jurisdiction, authority)

propose, v— предлагать; вносить предложение

qualification, n—1) а) (**обычно qualifications**) квалификация; подготовленность, пригодность; навык; степень квалифицированности; профессионализм 2) оценка, характеристика (деятельности, взглядов)

reconsider, v— пересматривать, обдумывать заново

resident, n—a) постоянно проживающее лицо б) житель **local residents** - местные жители

serve, v—(as/for) служить (чем-л.)

slate, n—список кандидатов (на выборах)

trustee, n—1. 1) доверительный собственник; лицо, распоряжающееся имуществом на началах доверительной собственности **Public Trustee** - государственный попечитель (по управлению имуществом частных лиц) 2) член правления, совета

unique, adj.— уникальный, единственный в своем роде, исключительный (Syn: unequalled, unrivalled)

veto—1. n1) вето, запрещение, запрет 2) право вето 2. v 1) налагать вето (на что-л.) 2) запрещать (Syn: forbid, prohibit)

vote, v—a) голосовать б) постановлять большинством голосов, принимать решение большинством голосов (Syn: declare)

voter, n—1) избиратель; лицо, имеющее право голоса (Syn: elector) 2) участник голосования, голосующий

тень

act as—выполнять какую-л функцию

appoint judge —назначать судью

board of education – (Board of Education) совет по вопросам образования

cast a vote (ballot) - голосовать (на выборах); опускать избирательный бюллетень

decide case—вынести решение по делу

hold the title—называться

maintain roads—следить за дорогами, поддерживать дороги в порядке

make treaty—составлять (заключать) договор

provide protection—обеспечивать защиту

two-thirds majority—большинство, составляющее две трети
sovereignty, *n*—1) независимость, суверенитет, суверенность 2) суверенное государство

confederation, *n*—конфедерация, федерация, союз, союз государств (Syn: league, confederacy)

freedom of assembly—свобода собраний

right to a fair trial—право на суд по закону, справедливо

1. Read the text "Political System of the USA" and translate it into Russian

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The city of Washington, in the District of Columbia along the Potomac River (Washington, D.C.), is the capital of a federal union of 50 states. Under the Constitution, the states delegated many of their sovereign powers to this central government in Washington. However, they kept many important powers for themselves. Each of the 50 states, for example, retains the right to run its own public school system, to decide on the qualifications of its voters, to license its doctors and other professionals, to provide police protection for its citizens and to maintain its roads.

In actual practice, and in line with the American tradition of keeping government as close to the people as possible, the states delegate many of these powers to their political subdivisions - counties, cities, towns and villages. Thus, at the lowest political level, residents of small American communities elect village trustees to run their police and fire departments, and elect a board of education to run their schools. On the county level, voters elect executives who are responsible for roads, parks, libraries, sewage and other services, and elect or appoint judges for the courts. The citizens of each state also elect a governor and members of the state legislature.

Under the Constitution, the federal government is divided into three branches, each chosen in a different manner, each able to check and balance the others.

The Executive Branch is headed by the President, who, together with the Vice President, is chosen in nationwide elections every four years (in every year divisible by four). The elective process for a U.S. President is unique. Americans vote for slates of presidential electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress (a total of 535 persons). The candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of that state. The presidential candidate needs 270 electoral votes to be elected; if no candidate has a majority, the House of Representatives makes the decision. (In all other state and local elections, voters cast their votes directly for the candidate or referendum on that particular ballot.) Any natural-born American who is 35 years old or older may be elected to this office. The President proposes bills to Congress, enforces federal laws, serves as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and, with the approval of the Senate makes treaties and appoints federal judges, ambassadors and other members of the Executive Departments (the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Justice, etc.). Each Cabinet head holds the title of Secretary and together they form a council called the Cabinet.

The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death or disability of the President, assumes the Presidency for the balance of his term.

The Legislative Branch is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The 435 seats in the House of Representatives are allocated on the basis of population, although every state has at least one representative. Each state elects two members of the 100-member Senate; a Senator's term of office is six years.

Both houses must approve a bill for it to become law, but the President may veto or refuse to sign it. If so, Congress reconsiders the bill. If two-thirds of the members of both houses then approve it, the bill becomes law even without the President's signature. In order to amend the

Constitution, Congress must pass the proposed amendment by a two-thirds majority vote in each house, and three-fourths of the states must concur.

The Judicial Branch is made up of Federal District Courts (at least one in every state), 11 Federal Courts of Appeals and, at the top, the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate; to minimize political influences, their appointments are for life. Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between states or between citizens of different states.

Do you know that?

When the United States declared its independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776 (now celebrated as a national holiday), there were 13 original states – each one sovereign, each wanting to control its own affairs. The states tried to keep their sovereignty and independence within a loose confederation, but their attempt proved ineffectual. Therefore, in 1789, they adopted a new Constitution establishing a federal union under a strong central government. The original 13 states were grouped along the Atlantic Coast. As the frontier moved westward, large areas of what is now the continental United States were added by purchase, treaty and annexation. As each state was settled, governments were first organized as territories and later entered the Union as states when their territorial legislatures petitioned the Congress for admission. There are now 50 states. Alaska and Hawaii, the last states to enter the Union, did so in 1959.

In more than 195 years, the Constitution has been amended 26 times. The first 10 Amendments – the Bill of Rights – guarantee individual liberties: freedom of speech, religion and assembly, the right to a fair trial, the security of one's home. Later amendments chronicle America's struggle for equality and justice for all of its people. These amendments abolish slavery, prohibit any denial of rights because of race, grant the vote to women and to citizens of the District of Columbia and allow citizens to vote at age 18.

2. Insert prepositions

The US Constitution, written ... 1787, established the country's political system and is the basis ... its laws. ... 200 years ... its history, the United States has greatly grown and changed. Yet the Constitution works as well today as when it was written. One reason is that the Constitution can be amended (for example, the Fifteenth Amendment gave black Americans the right to vote and the right Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote). Another reason is that the Constitution is flexible: its basic principles can be applied and interpreted differently ... different times.

3. Give English equivalents

Федеральный союз, согласно конституции, полномочие, управлять, выдавать лицензию, на низшем уровне, житель, отвечать за что-либо, назначать, по-разному, всеобщие выборы, принимать решение, предлагать законопроект, с одобрения, в случае смерти, на оставшийся срок, одобрить законопроект, без подписи президента, пожизненно, рассматривать дела, вносить поправки.

4. Give Russian equivalents

under the Constitution; power; to run its own public school system; in line with; as close to the people as possible; to responsible for; natural-born American; majority; governor.

5. Match the name with its description

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. The US Congress | a. the rich plantation owner from Virginia, the "father of the American Constitution" |
| 2. The Democratic Party | b. judicial branch of the US government |
| 3. The Republican Party | c. executive branch of the US government |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. The President and his administration | d. political party symbolized by an "elephant"). |
| 5. James Madison | e. legislative branch of the US government |
| 6. The US Supreme Court | f. political party symbolized by a "donkey" |

6. Think of the correct place for each of the following words in the passage below:

concern, state, representative, authority, rights, limited, protect, concurrent, framework, voting

The United States is a _____ (1) democracy. All government power rests ultimately with the people, who direct policies by _____ (2) for government representatives. The nation's constitution defines the powers of national and _____ (3) governments, the functions and _____ (4) of each branch of government, and the _____ (5) of individual citizens. The Constitution was created to _____ (6) the democratic interest of the people and the government. The principle of _____ (7) government is basic to the Constitution. Under federalism, the principle of limited government was achieved by dividing _____ (8) between the central government and the individual states. The federal government has powers over areas of wide _____ (9). For example, it has the power to borrow money, provide for the national defense, and declare war. The states possess those powers, which are not given to the federal government. There are certain powers, called _____ (10) powers, which both the federal and state government share. Examples include the power to tax, set up courts, and charter banks.

7. Answer the questions on the text

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. What are the rights of states?
4. What are the rights of the lowest political level?
5. What are the rights of voters on the country level?
6. How is the federal government divided into?
7. Who is the Executive branch headed by?
8. How often is the President chosen?
9. What are the chambers of the US Congress?
10. Who has the right to vote?
11. What are the powers and duties of the President?
12. What is the role of the US Congress?
13. How is the Judicial Branch made up of?
14. Who appoints federal judges?

8. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

<i>I (quite) agree (with you).</i>	<i>I don't think so.</i>
<i>I think so too.</i>	<i>I don't agree.</i>
<i>Certainly!</i>	<i>I think you are mistaken.</i>
<i>Just so.</i>	<i>You are wrong.</i>

1. New York, the largest city, is the capital of the USA.
2. Each of the 50 states keeps many important powers for themselves.
3. The citizens of each state elect a governor and members of the state legislature.
4. Under the Constitution the federal government is divided into two branches.
5. The Executive Branch is headed by Congress and the Legislative Branch is headed by the President.
6. The President of the USA is elected every five years.
7. The Vice President is chosen together with the President.
8. The US Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Commons.
9. The President and the Vice President must be the members of different political parties.

10. The bill becomes law if two-thirds of the members of both houses approve it.

9. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The Executive Branch is headed by the President.
2. The Legislative Branch is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Any natural-born American who is 35 years old or older may be elected to the House of Representatives.
4. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the federal union of 50 states.
5. The Judicial Branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court.
6. Each of the 50 states retains the right to run its own public school system.
7. Under the Constitution the federal government is divided into three branches.
8. In line with the American tradition of keeping government as close to people as possible, the states delegate many of powers to their political subdivisions.
9. The candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of that state.
10. The Vice President assumes the Presidency for the balance of his term.

10. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. Under the Constitution, the states delegated ...
2. Each state has the right ...
3. On the country level, voters elect ...
4. The federal government is divided into ...
5. The presidential candidate needs ...
6. The rights of the President are ...
7. The House of Representatives are elected on the basis ...
8. To become law a bill must be approved ...
9. The President appoints ...
10. ... is the Commander in Chief.
11. The President' term is
12. The Congress is
13. There are ... Senators in the Senate.
14. The number of congressmen from each state depends on

11. Make written translation of the text

The executive power belongs to the President of the United States, who holds office for four years and is elected together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, by electors from each state. Presidential elections are held every leap year on first Tuesday after first Monday in November. The President may be re-elected and serve two terms (eight years altogether) but not longer than that. (Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected for a third and fourth terms, but since then the Twenty – Second Amendment to the Constitution was adopted (1951) limiting the President's term in office).

After the presidential elections in November, the "President-elect" (one who has been elected President, but has not taken office) is busy choosing candidates for his Administration.

"Administration" is a popular term to identify the executive branch, especially that of the federal government. The Administration includes the President, the Vice-President and his policy-making appointees, or even the whole body of executive officials.

In January the President-elect becomes the US President. The formal act of installing the President of the United States or the governor of the state in office is called "inauguration". Inauguration Day on January 20 is usually the occasion for extensive ceremonies, the central point of which is the taking of an oath by the chief executive officer.

Vocabulary on the text "Economy of the USA"

account, *v*–(for) входить во (что-л.) в размере, количестве; составлять (определённую) часть от общего количества (чего-л.).

apartment, *n*–квартира

approximately, *adv.*– приблизительно, близко, около, почти, приближённо (Syn: about, roughly, almost)

assure, *v*–гарантировать, обеспечивать. (Syn: ensure, guarantee)

bulk, *n*– основная масса, большая часть (чего-л.) (Syn: majority)

calculate, *v*–1) вычислять; подсчитывать; калькулировать (Syn: compute, count) 2) (on, upon, for) рассчитывать на что-л. (Syn: count, reckon, rely) 3) обычно предназначать (для чего-л.) 4), думать, полагать

currently, *adv.*–теперь, в настоящее время; ныне

dam, *n*–дамба, плотина, насыпь; запруда (Syn: levee, dike)

decrease, *v*–1) уменьшаться, убывать, сокращаться *to decrease from ... to ...* - уменьшаться с ... до... *to decrease by ...* - уменьшаться на ... *to decrease in smth.* - уменьшаться в (чём-л.) (Syn: decline, fall) (Ant: increase, enlarge, grow, strengthen) 2) уменьшать, сокращать

disadvantaged, *adj.*–малоимущий, неимущий. (Syn: deprived). Политически корректный эвфемизм, заменяющий слово "бедняк"

employ, *v*–предоставлять работу; нанимать *to be employed by smb* - работать, служить у кого-л. (Syn: hire)

enormously, *adv.*–весьма, очень, чрезвычайно (Syn: extraordinarily, extremely)

entrepreneur, *n*–бизнесмен, делец, предприниматель (Syn: employer)

experienced, *adj.*–знающий, опытный (Syn: mature)

extend, *v*–а) простираться, тянуться; длиться (Syn: reach, stretch) б) расширять (о помещении)

face, *v*–сталкиваться (с неприятностями)

foundation, *n*–основание

full-time, *adj.*–занимающий всё рабочее время, занимающий полный рабочий день

giant, *n*–великан, гигант; титан

guarantee, *v*–обеспечивать гарантию, страховать

income, *n*–доход, приход, прибыль; заработок

insure, *v*–= **ensure** страховать, застраховывать

machinery, *n*–машинное оборудование; машины

median, *adj.*–занимающий срединное положение (Syn: middle, neutral).

operate, *v*– (smth) заведовать, управлять (Syn: manage, conduct)

productivity, *n*–производительность, продуктивность

quadruple–*v* 1) учетверять, увеличивать в четыре раза; умножать на четыре (Syn: quadruplicate) 2) учетверяться, увеличиваться в четыре раза

reflect, *v*–отражать (Syn: show).

remainder, *n*–остаток; остатки, оставшаяся часть (Syn: leftover, residue)

short-term, *adj.*–краткосрочный (Syn: short-dated)

soya bean, *n*– 1) соя 2) соевый боб

subsidize, *v*–субсидировать, финансировать, дотировать, ассигновать

triple – *v* а) утраиваться б) утраивать

turnout, *v*–выпускать, производить

valley, *n*–долина (Syn: vale, dale)

"baby boom" –демографический взрыв, всплеск рождаемости

Be covered by–покрывать, обеспечивать (денежным) покрытием

Free enterprise – свободное предпринимательство

Labor force–рабочая сила

Mobile home—передвижной дом.

part-time employment = **part-time job**—работа, предполагающая неполную занятость; работа на полставки

public education—государственное образование

public housing—государственное жилищное строительство; бюджетное жилищное строительство

public sector—государственный сектор экономики

purchasing power—покупательная способность, платёжеспособность

rural electrification —электрификация сельских районов

single detached home —особняк

townhouse—1.городской дом, дом на одну семью в городе. 2. таунхауз, городской особняк, часто с примыкающим участком

unemployment compensation = **unemployment insurance** —пособие по безработице

1. Read the text “Economy of the USA” and translate it into Russian.

ECONOMY OF THE USA

The American economy is a free enterprise system. The nation's income and productivity have risen enormously over the past 70 years. In this period, the money for personal consumption tripled in real purchasing power. The gross national product per capita quadrupled, reflecting growth in worker productivity.

Together, all sectors of the American economy produce almost \$4,000 billion dollars worth of goods and services annually, and each year they turn out almost \$ 190,000 billion more. The consumption of these goods and services is spread widely. Most Americans consider themselves members of the middle economic class, and relatively few are extremely wealthy or extremely poor. According to U.S. Census Bureau figures, 9.6 percent of all American families make more than \$50,000 a year, and 7.7 percent of all American families have incomes less than \$10,000; the median annual income for all American families is about \$28,906.

Americans live in a variety of housing that includes single detached homes (62 percent) with a median cost of \$112,500. They also live in apartments, town houses and mobile homes. Three-fourths of all married couples own their own homes. About 3.6 percent of all Americans live in public (government-supplied or subsidized) housing.

The government plays an important role in the economy. as is the case in all countries. From the foundation of the Republic, the U.S. federal government has strongly supported the development of transportation. It financed the first major canal system and later subsidized the railroads and the airlines. It has developed river valleys and built dams and power stations. It has extended electricity and scientific advice to farmers, and assures them a minimum price for their basic crops. It checks the purity of food and drugs insures bank deposits and guarantees loans.

Despite the fact that the United States government supports many segments of the nation's economy, economists estimate that the public sector accounts for only one-fifth of American economic activity, with the remainder in private hands. In agriculture, for example, farmers benefit from public education, roads, rural electrification and support prices, but their land is private property to work pretty much as they desire. The people who operate them own more than 86.7 percent of America's 208.8 million farms; business corporations own the rest. With increasingly improved farm machinery, seed and fertilizers, more food is produced each year, although the number of farmers decreases annually. America exports some 440.9 thousand million worth of farm products each year. The United States produces as much as half the world's soybeans and corn for grain, and from 10 to 25 percent of its cotton wheat, tobacco and vegetable oil.

The bulk of America's wealth is produced by private industries and businesses – ranging from giants like General Motors, which sells \$96,371 million worth of cars and trucks each year – to thousands of small, independent entrepreneurs. In 1987, nearly 233,710 small businesses

were started in the US. Yet some 75 percent of American products currently faces foreign competition within markets in the United States. America has traditionally supported free trade.

More than hundred million Americans are in the labor force. The labor force has grown especially rapidly since 1955 because of the increased number of working women. Women now constitute more than half of America's total work force. The entry of the "baby boom" generation into the job market has also increased the work force. Part-time employment has increased as well – only about 55 percent of all workers has full-time, full-year jobs – the rest either work part-time, part-year or both.

American industries have become increasingly more service-oriented. Of 12.6 million new jobs created, almost 85 percent has been in service industries. Careers in technical, business and health-related fields have particularly experienced employee growth in recent years. Approximately 27 million Americans are employed in selling. Another 19.2 million work in manufacturing and 17.5 million work for federal, state and local governments.

Recently, unemployment in the United States was calculated at about seven percent. The government provides short-term unemployment compensation (from 20 to 39 weeks depending upon economic conditions) to replace wages lost between jobs. About 80 per cent of all wage and salary earners is covered by unemployment insurance. In addition, both the government and private industry provide job training to help unemployed and disadvantaged Americans.

The distribution of industries

The Middle Atlantic Region stretches along the Atlantic coast from New York to Baltimore. As a "funnel" for many of the United States' imports and exports, this well-established area attracts a major share of the nation's processing, with a full range of industries from the heaviest to the lightest.

The Northern Appalachians. In the valleys round Scranton and Wilkes-Barre there is a small industrial area, located on the Pennsylvania anthracite field. Suffering today from problems of accessibility and from the decline in anthracite production, this old industrial area faces an unpromising future.

Southern New England. In the three states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, where manufacturing is widespread, lies the country's oldest industrial area. Textile and leather goods industries are developed there. Boston is the largest manufacturing center and the commercial hub of this region.

The Mohawk Valley, a linear industrial belt stretching from Albany to Rochester, N.Y. A number of manufacturing towns has grown up there, each with its own specialties.

The Industrial Eastern Interior. Throughout a wide region, that includes the Ohio Valleys, the eastern Corn Belt and southwestern Ontario, industry has everywhere penetrated into what is still an agricultural section and has created such large industrial centers as Toronto and Cincinnati, while industry's original business in this area was the supply of farm requirements and the processing of farm products.

The Pittsburgh-Lake Erie Region, stretching along the coal and iron routes of the Great Lakes and Appalachian area from Toledo to Buffalo, and southward into Ohio and western Pennsylvania. This is the core area of American heavy industry.

The Chicago-Lake Michigan Region. This has many of the characteristics of the Lake Erie steel area. However, it also fulfils the supply and processing functions typical of the Eastern Interior as a whole. In both roles, Chicago dominates the Interior, with more than 5 per cent of United States industrial employment.

Michigan. The state's manufacturing is dominated by the automobile industry. Nearly 30 per cent of Michigan's industrial workers is associated directly with it, and in Detroit, this figure rises to over 30 per cent. Branches of the industry are to be found scattered widely throughout the state.

The Cities of the Western Interior, among which the most important are Winnipeg, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Louis. These cities and scores of lesser centers,

perform in nearly every case the same double function. They serve as regional supply points, and they participate in the Mid-West's basic industries - meatpacking, flour milling, and the production of agricultural machinery.

The South-Eastern Region, a wide horseshoe round the southern end of the Appalachians. It has been the scene of much recent development, powered by hydro-electricity and Southern petroleum, and specializations in cotton textiles, tobacco, chemicals and plastics.

The Texas and Gulf Coast Region. This industrial area is of recent growth, and its resources and facilities have already attracted a wide variety of plants to the coast and to the island oilfield regions. The Pacific Coast. As another new industrial area, the Coast has developed a wide range of products for both local and national markets. Three types of industries are developed there: food processing, lumber manufacturing, and transport equipment.

2. Insert prepositions

The United States has large reserves ... all the more widely used minerals except tin. These minerals include coal, petroleum, nuclear fuels, natural gas, iron, copper, bauxite, lead, zinc, stone, and many others. The country produces enough ... some minerals to supply all its own needs and to ship ... other countries as well. The country lacks a sufficient supply of some of the minerals required ... modern industries. These must be shipped ... the United States. They include tin, nickel, manganese, chrome, cobalt, industrial diamonds.

Most ... the petroleum and natural gas deposits are located ... the sedimentary basins ... the flanks of the Cordillera, ... California ... the western side, on the High Plains; the principal coalfields are ... the eastern United States, the main producing areas are in the Appalachian Plateau region.

3. Give English equivalents

Увеличиться в три раза, покупательная способность, увеличиться в четыре раза, производительность, ежегодно, средний класс, средний годовой доход, играть важную роль, поддерживать, частная собственность, государственный сектор, управлять чем-либо, предприниматель, сталкиваться с иностранной конкуренцией, свободная торговля, трудовые силы, составлять, рынок труда, частичная занятость, ориентированный на услуги, сферы, связанные со здравоохранением, безработица, пособие по безработице, зарплата, обучение профессии.

5. Give Russian equivalents

Free enterprise system; per capita; to triple; to quadruple; extremely wealthy; annual income; single detached home; apartment; town-house; mobile home; private property; annually; part-time employment.

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

The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...

It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...

1. What is the American economy?
2. What is the result of the nation's income and productivity increase?
3. What is the economic status of Americans?
4. What role does the US government play in the economy?
5. What was (and what is) the role of the US federal government?
6. Which sector of the economy is larger private or public?
7. How large is the labor force of the country?
8. Why is labor force so large now?
9. How are American industries oriented?

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I think so too.

Certainly!

Just so.

I don't think so.

I don't agree.

I think you are mistaken.

You are wrong.

1. The American economy is a free enterprise system.
2. Over the past 70 years the GNP per capita tripled.
3. Most American consider themselves as members of middle economic class.
4. Three-fourths of all married couples rent their homes.
5. The US government is not of great importance in the country.
6. The US government financed the first major canal system.
7. Economists consider that the public sector is more important than the private one.
8. The US is one of the greatest agricultural importer of soybeans and corn.
9. The bulk of America's wealth is produced by public industries.
10. Women now is only a very small part of America's total work force.
11. American industries are service-oriented.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. More than 86.7 % of America's 208.8 million farms is owned by the people who operate them.
2. The government plays an important role in the country.
3. American industries are service-oriented.
4. The US Government checks the purity of food and drugs insures bank deposits and guarantees loans.
5. The American economy is free enterprise system.
6. About 27 million Americans are employed in selling.
7. America has traditionally supported free trade.
8. The nation's income and productivity have risen enormously over the past 70 years.
9. Only about 55% of all workers has full-year jobs.
10. Economists estimate that the public sector accounts for only one-fifth of American economic activity.
11. More than hundred million Americans are in the labor force.
12. The US Government has strongly supported the development of transportation.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. The US economy is ...
2. Over the past 70 years the GNP ...
3. All sectors of the US economy produce ...
4. The median annual income ...
5. As in the case in all countries, the US Government ...
6. The US Government has extended ...
7. In agriculture farmers benefit ...
8. With increasingly improved farm machinery ...
9. The labor force ...
10. The entry of the "baby boom" generation ...
11. Unemployment in the US was calculated ...

10. Match the state or the city with its description

1. Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are	A. fruit raising area
2. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska	B. the first biggest city of the States. Its population is more than eight million people. It is a financial and advertising business center. It is also a

	biggest seaport of the Hudson River. Industry of consumer goods is also developed here.
3. New York City	C. the second largest city in the USA with a population of more than three and a half million. It deals in wheat and other grains, cattle meat processing and manufacturing.
4. Chicago	D. biggest industrial regions of the country
5. Huston,	E. a cotton industry center
6. New Orleans	F. a world's leading motor car producer
7. Detroit	G. an oil refining and NASA space research center
8. California	H. the richest farming region of America. It is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is also raised here.

Vocabulary on the text "Education in the USA"

carpenter, *n*–плотник, столяр

counterpart, *n*–1) аналог 2) коллега, человек, находящийся на аналогичной должности или выполняющий сходную работу (Syn: oppositenumber) 3) противная сторона (в процессе)

debate, *v*–1) обсуждать, дискутировать, полемизировать; спорить (Syn: argue) 2) обдумывать; рассматривать (что-л.); думать (о чем-л.), размышлять (над чем-л.) (Syn: discuss)

decline, *v*–1) а) идти к концу; приходить в упадок; ухудшаться (Syn: decay, wane, diminish, deteriorate) б) уменьшаться, идти на убыль; спадать (о температуре) (Syn: decrease) 2) падать морально

enroll, *v*–1) становиться членом (какой-л. организации), записываться, вступать в члены (какой-л. организации) 2) вносить в список (членов какой-л. организации и т. п.); регистрировать

enrollment, *n*–прием (регистрация) в университет (колледж) студентов и аспирантов

functionally, *adv.*–1) функционально, с функциональной точки зрения 2) при исполнении служебных обязанностей

handicapped, *adj.*–физически или умственно неполноценный (особенно о детях)

hover, *v*–1) колебаться, быть нестабильным, неопределённым (о данных, процентах, ценах) 2) находиться в состоянии нерешительности, неопределённости; мешкать

illiterate–1. *n* 1) неграмотный (человек) 2) неуч; невежда, недоучка (Syn: ignoramus) 2. *adj.* 1) неграмотный, не умеющий писать и читать 2) невежественный, необразованный; мало знающий (Syn: uneducated, ignorant) 3) безграмотный, изобилующий ошибками (о письме, речи)

improve, *v*– 1) улучшаться; совершенствоваться; поправляться, налаживаться 2) улучшать; совершенствовать; поправлять, налаживать (Syn: amend, better, makebetter) (Ant: deteriorate, worsen)

increase, *v*–1) возрастать, увеличиваться; расти; усиливаться (Syn: grow, raise) 2) увеличивать; усиливать (Syn: enlarge, extend, intensify)

involve, *v*–1) а) привлекать, вовлекать, б) касаться, затрагивать 2) а) погружаться (в размышление, решение задачи), увлекаться (чем-л.) б) увлекаться (кем-л.) 3) включать в себя, содержать (Syn: include, contain)

issue, *v*–выпускать, издавать; пускать в обращение

kindergarten, *n*–детский сад.

lead, *v*–1) возглавлять, руководить, управлять, командовать (Syn: direct, conduct, manage, control, head, command) 2) опережать

partnership, *n*–1) сотрудничество **workingpartnership** – тесное сотрудничество, совместное действие 2) компания, товарищество

pitch, *v*– (**in**) 1) энергично браться за (что-л.), налегать на (что-л.) 2) вносить свою долю, вклад (Syn: muckin) 3) подключаться; ввязываться (в дело, в драку) **scholarship**, *n*–стипендия

recommendation, *n*–1) рекомендация 2) совет (авторитетная просьба) (Syn: proposal).

requirement, *n*–1) требование; необходимое условие 2) надобность, необходимость, нужда, потребность (Syn: need, want)

reverse, *v*–1) а) перевёртывать, переворачивать; опрокидывать; ставить с ног на голову б) давать задний или обратный ход; реверсировать 2) а) поворачиваться в противоположном направлении, разворачиваться б) поворачивать в противоположном направлении, разворачивать 3) изменять, менять; изменять на прямо противоположное 4) аннулировать, отменять (Syn: revoke, abrogate, undo)

rigorous, *adj.*–1) строгий; неумолимый; безжалостный (Syn: austere, stern, strict) 2) доскональный, скрупулёзный, тщательный; неукоснительный. (Syn: careful, thorough, scrupulous) 4) точный (Syn: exact, precise, accurate)

score, *n*–1. 1) счёт очков 2) основание, причина (Syn: reason, ground). 3) реальное положение дел, точная информация

substantially, *adv.*–1) по существу; в основном; большей частью; главным образом (Syn: inthemail) 2) существенно, в значительной степени 3) крепко, сильно, прочно (Syn: strongly)

support, *v*–1) поддерживать; содержать (материально); 2) поддерживать (морально); помогать, содействовать, способствовать (Syn: encourage, standby, backup) 3) оказывать поддержку

threaten smth (smb), *v*–1) грозить, угрожать (чем-л.) 2) представлять опасность, быть угрозой. 3) предвещать

tide, *n*– . 1) а) прилив и отлив (на море, океане) б) приток и отток (жидкости, воздуха и т. п.) в) время между приливом и отливом или между двумя приливами 2) а) поток, течение б) течение, развитие, общее направление (событий и т. п.) (Syn: flow) 3) волна, подъём on the tide of public enthusiasm – на волне всеобщего воодушевления (Syn: wave, breaker)

tutor, *n*–1) преподаватель, наставник (в школе) 2) руководитель группы (в университете) 3) репетитор 4) опекун, попечитель

worry, *v*–1) беспокоиться, волноваться 2) беспокоить, волновать

advanced course = **advancedstudies**– продвинутый курс, занятия для продолжающих обучение

answer the challenge–решать проблему

be involved in–быть вовлеченным; быть причастным (к); заниматься

computer science–компьютерная грамота (информатика)

continue studies–продолжать учёбу

“driver’s education” –подготовка водителя

Free public education–бесплатное образование

Graduate from, *v*– окончить университет

high public school = **public school** –муниципальная школа.

In good repair–в хорошем состоянии; в исправном состоянии;

Junior school–начальная школа (для детей от 7 до 11 лет; государственная; существует самостоятельно или в составе общей начальной школы [primary school])

Leave school–оканчивать школу

“marriage and family living” –супружество и семейная жизнь

Meet standards–удовлетворять нормам

Middle school—"промежуточная школа" Один из этапов обучения по схеме "начальная школа [elementary school] - промежуточная школа - четырехлетняя средняя школа [4-year high school (high school)]".

Pass standards—принимать нормы

Private school 1. частная школа 2. частный (платный) колледж или университет

Public funds—государственные средства

Receive education—получить образование

Science study—естествознание

Secondary high school = high school—1. средняя школа 9-12-й классы общеобразовательной школы с четырехлетним сроком обучения (возраст 14-17 или 15-18 лет), дающая также некоторые профессиональные навыки 2. старшая средняя школа 10-12-й классы в школе с трехлетним сроком обучения (возраст 15-17 или 16-18 лет).

Take course, v—изучать курс, заниматься на курсах

Verbal section—устный раздел

Vocational course—профессиональный курс

1. Read the text "Education in the USA" and translate it into Russian

EDUCATION IN THE USA

The typical American student spends six hours a day, five days a week, and 180 days a year in school. Children in the United States start preschool or nursery school at age four or under. Most children start kindergarten at five years of age.

Students attend elementary schools (grades one through six) and then middle school or junior high school (grades seven through nine). Secondary, or high schools, are usually 10th through 12th grades (ages 15 through 18).

Students may attend either public schools or private schools. About 83 percent of Americans graduate from secondary schools and 60 percent continue their studies and receive some form of post-high school education. Approximately 20.3 percent graduates from four-year colleges and universities.

School attendance is required in all 50 states. In 32 states, students must attend school until they are 16 years old. In nine other states, the minimum age for leaving school is 17. Eight states require schooling until the age of 18, while one state allows students to leave school at 14.

Each year the states spend some \$33.31 million on schools and provide a free public education for 29.1 million primary-school pupils and 11.4 million youth in secondary schools. (In addition, 8.3 million youths attend private primary and secondary schools.) Approximately 60 percent of the students who graduate from secondary schools attend colleges and universities, 77.2 percent of which is supported by public funds. The U.S. leads the world in the percentage of the population that receives a higher education. Total enrollment in schools of higher learning is 13.4 million.

How are American schools changing? The quality of education in the United States has often been debated in the course of American history. During the 1960s and 1970s, many schools offered a wide variety of nonacademic courses, such as "driver's education" and "marriage and family living." Educators were worried that students were not taking enough "academic" courses, such as mathematics and English. Many other reports soon came out with recommendations calling for stricter high school requirements.

In the early 1980s, the United States National Commission on Excellence in Education issued a report called "A Nation at Risk," reporting "a rising tide of mediocrity threatens our very future as a nation." Educators were worried that students were not learning as much as they should. Scores on high school seniors' Scholastic Aptitude Tests (college entrance examinations) had declined almost every year. "A Nation at Risk" also reported that 13 percent of 17-year-olds was functionally illiterate (unable to read and write).

Schools began to answer the challenge. Most states and school districts have passed new, more demanding standards that students must meet before they can graduate from high school. Most high schools now require four years of English, three years each of mathematics, science and social studies, one-and-one-half years of computer science and up to four years of a foreign language.

Business organizations, realizing that their future employees needed skills that could be learned in schools, pitched in to help. In Boston, for example, the business community offered jobs and scholarships to students who stayed in school to graduate. In other communities, companies "adopted" certain schools, usually in low-income areas, and provided tutoring, scholarships and other help. By 1988, there were 141,000 educational "partnerships." According to the U.S. Department of Education, more than 40 percent of the nation's schools and 9 million students are involved in some sort of partnership program. Corporations have also given grants to universities to improve teacher education.

Educators believe that these and other methods improving education are beginning to show results and that US schools are at least reversing the previous decline. Tests showed that student achievement in science and mathematics, which had declined during the 1970s, improved during the 1980s - although performance in reading and writing either declined or stayed the same. Average scores on the mathematics section of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests (college entrance exams) increased by a significant ten points between 1980 and 1990 - although they were still substantially below the average in 1970. However, scores on the verbal section of the test hovered around the 1980 level - more than thirty points below the 1970 level. Critics point out that U.S. students consistently score lower on academic tests - especially in math and science - than their counterparts in Europe and Japan. They believe the longer school year and more rigorous requirements in those other countries produce superior achievement. And they cite a study by the National Institute of Mental Health which showed that high school seniors had spent more time in front of a television screen (15,000 hours) than they had spent in school (11,000 hours).

High school students can take vocational courses that prepare them to perform specific jobs, such as that of a carpenter or an automobile mechanic. Advanced courses prepare other students for university or college study. Special education (for the handicapped student) is offered in most schools. Schools enroll about three million handicapped students.

At least 85 percent of all public high schools has computers. Students are writing computer programs and creating charts, art and music on computers.

Many parents are involved in working for better quality education in the United States. Parents are joining parent-teacher organizations, tutoring their c The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The program of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history.

Besides giving general education, some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who wants to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans, go on to higher education.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years, they follow a basic program. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural sciences, Modern languages, History or Physical education. After the first two years, every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Americans place a high value on education. That is why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education".

The American system of school education differs from the system in some countries. There are state-supported public schools, private elementary schools, and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each individual state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six with the first grade and continues up to the eighth grade. The elementary school is followed by four years of the secondary school or high as it is called. In some states, the last two years of the elementary and the first years of the secondary school are combined into a junior high school. Besides giving general education, some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture. Some give preparatory education to those planning to enter colleges and universities.

2. Insert prepositions

System of education in the USA

The general pattern ... education in the USA is an eight-year elementary school, followed ... a four-year high school. It is preceded, ... many localities, ... nursery schools and kindergartens.

The elementary schools are usually small. The high schools are generally larger and accommodate pupils ... four or five elementary schools. A small town generally has several elementary schools and one high school. Admission ... the American high school is automatic ... completion of the elementary school. Students must complete a certain number of courses ... order to receive a diploma, or a certificate of graduation.

Institutions of higher learning supported ... public funds are not free. The state colleges and universities charge a fee ... tuition or registration. This fee is higher for those who come ... outside the state.

Usually there is no admission examination required by a state university for those who have finished high school ... the state. Sometimes a certain pattern of high school studies is necessary, however, and some state universities require a certain scholastic average, or average ... high school grades.

Private colleges and universities, especially the larger, well-known ones such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, have rigid scholastic requirements ... entrance, including an examination.

It usually takes four years to meet the requirements ... a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. A Master of Arts or Master of Science degree may be obtained ... one or two additional years. The highest academic degree is the Doctor ... Philosophy. It may take any number of years to complete the original research work necessary to obtain this degree.

3. Give Russian equivalents

Preschool; nursery school; elementary school; junior school; secondary school; post-high school education; mediocrity; entrance examinations; tutoring; scholarship; vocational courses; advance courses.

4. Give English equivalents

Дошкольный, детский сад, посещать школу, закончить школу, получить образование, бесплатное государственное образование, занимать первое место в мире, водительские курсы, брак и семейная жизнь, призывать, нация в опасности, безграмотный, решать проблему, соответствовать требованиям, стипендия, совместная программа, приносить плоды, увеличиться на, ниже среднего, перед телевизором, профессиональные курсы, в хорошем состоянии.

5. Answer the questions on the text. Use the following expressions to begin your answer:
The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...

1. What are the grades of American schooling?
2. When do children in the USA start nursery school?
3. Are there private schools in the USA?
4. Is there uniformity in the education system of different states in the USA?
5. Do students leave schools at the same age in different states?
6. Who can attend colleges and universities?
7. What do nonacademic courses include?
8. Why were nonacademic courses offered?
9. How did schools begin to answer a report called "A Nation at Risk"?
10. How did business organizations help realize school reforms in the 1980s?
11. Did these methods to improve education have great success?
12. Why do high school students take vocational courses?
13. What do advanced courses prepare students for?
14. Where do public schools get their support from?
15. How are the schools controlled and directed throughout the country?

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong.

1. Most of American students study six days a week.
2. Children in the USA start nursery school at age 4 or under.
3. After kindergarten students attend junior school.
4. Students may attend either public schools or private schools.
5. The age of leaving schools is the same in all states.
6. The states provide not only expensive private education but also a free public one.
7. Those who graduate from secondary schools can attend colleges and universities.
8. During the 1990s many schools offered a wide variety of nonacademic courses.
9. More demanding standards had to increase the level of students' knowledge.
10. Realizing new educational business organizations offered jobs to students.
11. Methods to improve education did not show any results.
12. Students' achievements in science, mathematics, reading and writing were great.
13. Vocational courses prepare students for university or college study.
14. Advanced courses prepare students to perform specific jobs.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. Approximately 60% of the students who graduates from secondary schools attend colleges and universities.
2. Advanced courses prepare students for university or college study.
3. The quality of education declined in the early 1980s.
4. Students attend elementary schools, then junior high schools and at last secondary schools.
5. Corporations have given grants to universities to improve teacher education.
6. Children start nursery schools at age of four or under.
7. Many parents are involved in working for better quality education.
8. Students may attend either public schools or private schools.

9. The states spend money on private schools and provide free public education.
10. Most of public high schools have computers.
11. School attendance is required in all 50 states.
12. Most states passed new standards that are more demanding.
13. Vocational courses prepare students to perform specific jobs.
14. In different states students leave school at different age.
15. Business organizations, realizing that their future employees needed skills that could be learned in schools, pitched in to help.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. Students attend elementary schools ...
2. Students may attend ...
3. School attendance ...
4. The US leads ...
5. The quality of education ...
6. Most states have passed ...
7. Business organizations offered ...
8. Educators believe ...
9. Average scores on ...
10. Special education ...
11. Parents ...

9. Match the school with its description

1. junior high school	A. a free tax-supported school controlled by a local governmental authority
2. secondary school	B. a school especially in the United States usually including grades 9–12 or 10–12 serving students approximately 13 (or 14 or 15) through 18 years of age.
3. public school	C. a school usually including grades seven to nine following elementary school and preceding high school.
4. high school	D. A school intermediate between elementary school and college and usually offering general, technical, vocational, or college-preparatory courses, this school serves students approximately 13 (or 14 or 15) through 18 years of age. Often in four-year schools, the different levels are designated, in ascending order, freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior.

TEST

1. How many states are there in America?
 A. 50
 B. 52
 C. 25
 D. 13
2. Washington D. C. is a ...
 A. state
 B. country
 C. district
 D. county
3. J. London was a famous ... writer.
 A. Canadian
 B. English

- C. Australian
D. American
4. ... is the capital of the USA.
A. Wellington
C. Canberra
B. Washington D. C.
D. Sydney
5. The first capital of the USA was ...
A. Washington D.C.
C. Philadelphia
B. Chicago
D. Los Angeles
6. "Brown Wolf" was written by ...
A. B. Shaw
C. H. Wells
B. J. London
D. T. Dreiser
7. ... is the highest legislative body in the USA.
A. the Government
C. the Congress
B. the Capitol
D. the Parliament
8. ... is the seat of the Government of the United States of America.
A. The Parliament Building
C. The White House
B. The Capitol
D. The Empire State Building
9. The Statue of Liberty was presented to the USA by the freedom-loving people of ...
A. Spain
C. Italy
B. France
D. Germany
10. "Two Gifts" is a story written by ...
A. J. London
C. M. Twain
B. O. Henry
D. W. Scott
11. The USA is a ...
A. republic
C. monarchy
B. federal republic
D. parliamentary monarchy
12. Disneyland (US) is the kingdom of fantasy linked to technology. It is situated not far from ...
A. New York
C. Los Angeles
B. Washington D.C.
D. Philadelphia
13. The flag is a combination of stars and stripes. The flag is known as the "Stars and Stripes".
A. New Zealand
C. Britain
B. the USA
D. Canada
14. Ray Bradbury is a very famous American man. He is ...
A. a painter
C. a poet
B. an actor
D. a science-fiction writer
15. Abraham Lincoln is ... president of the USA.
A. the 16-th
C. the last
B. the 1-st
D. the 8-th

16. Henry Ford established ...
 A. the Smithsonian Museum
 C. the Motor Company
 B. the Telephone Company
 D. the Film Company
17. Walt Disney is famous for ...
 A. animated cartoon
 C. poetry
 B. novels
 D. fiction films
18. The first president of the US was ...
 A. George Washington
 C. Abraham Lincoln
 B. Jeffrey Jefferson
 D. Bill Clinton
19. There were ... colonies in America in 1733.
 A. 13
 C. 21
 B. 7
 D. 10
20. The American flag is often called ...
 A. Union Jack
 C. the Red Dragon
 B. the Stars and Stripes
 D. the White Eagle

ТЕКСТ ГИМНА

The Star-Spangled Banner

O! Say can you see by the dawn's early light
 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming.
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
 Oh, say does that Star - Spangled Banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
 On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses.
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
 'Tis the Star - Spangled Banner! Oh long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
 And where is that band who so tauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
 A home and a country should leave us no more!
 Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave
 From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
 And the Star - Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
 O! Thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
 Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
 Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven rescued land
 Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust.'

And the Star - Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

CANADA



PART 3 GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF THE CANADA

Provinces and territories of Canada

1. Alberta	Альберта
2. British Columbia (BC)	Британская Колумбия
3. Manitoba [ˌmæniˈtəubə]	Манитоба
4. New Brunswick (NB)	Нью-Брансуик
5. Newfoundland (ND) [ˈnjuːfndlənd]	Ньюфаундленд
6. Nova Scotia (NS)	Новая Шотландия
7. Ontario (Ont) [ɒnˈteəriəu]	Онтарио
8. Prince Edward Island (PEI)	Остров Принца Эдуарда
9. Quebec (Que) [kwɪˈbek]	Квебек
10. Saskatchewan (Sask)[sæˈskætʃwən]	Саскачеван
11. Yukon Territory (YT) [ˈjuːkən]	Юкон
12. North-West Territories (NWT)	Северо-Западные территории

Vocabulary on the text “Geography and nature of Canada”

border, *v*–1. *n*граница (Syn: boundary) 2. *v*граничить; находиться рядом (Syn: abut, verge)

coal, *n*–(каменный) уголь

coast, *n*–1. 1) морское побережье (Syn: shore, seashore) 2) (The Coast) Тихоокеанское побережье Соединённых Штатов

2. *v*курсировать, плавать вдоль побережья

coastal, *adj*.– береговой, прибрежный

connect, *v*–1) = connect *up* соединять; связывать; объединять (Syn: attach, join, link, unite) (Ant: separate) 2) = connect *up* соединяться, связываться

copper, *n*–медь (металл)

cultivation, *n*–пахота, культивация почв

dueto, *conj*. –благодаря; вследствие; в результате; из-за

fertile, *adj*.– 1) плодородный; изобилующий, богатый (Syn: fruitful, prolific) 2) способствующий плодородию, плодоношению, развитию fertile climate - благоприятный, благодатный климат

flow, *v*–1) струиться, течь (Syn: pour, run, stream) (Ant: stand, stagnate) 2) (flow from) вытекать, происходить.

gas, *n*–газ

gold, *n*–золото (металл)

majority, *n*–а) большинство (Ant: minority) б) прибыль (Syn: margin)

nickel, *n*–никель

oil, *n*–нефть *crude oil* - сырая, неочищенная нефть (Syn: petroleum)

pasture, *n*–выгон, пастбище, выпас (Syn: common)

picturesque, *adj*.–живописный (о ландшафте); колоритный (о внешнем виде) (Syn: colorful)

plain, *n*.–равнина; ; = plains степь, прерия (Syn: bush, desert, pampas, prairie, tundra, savannah) (Ant: mountain)

prairie, *n*–прерия, степь (Syn: plain, steppe)

precipitation, *n*–а) выпадение осадков б) осадки

prevail, *v*–1) преобладать, господствовать, превалировать; доминировать 2) существовать, быть распространённым; бытовать

protect, *v*–1) (from/against) защищать; охранять, ограждать; предохранять (Syn: defend, harbor, shelter,) (Ant: attack, plunder)

range, *v*-1) (**from... to**) простираться, тянуться (вдоль чего-л.) 2) колебаться в известных пределах 3) классифицировать; систематизировать (Syn: classify, arrange)

range, *n* – ряд, линия, цепь, вереница; шеренга **mountain range** - гряда гор, горная цепь

reach, *v*-1) (**smth**) достигать, доходить; простираться (Syn: accomplish, achieve, attain, come) (Ant: fail, miss) 2) проникать, доходить, достигать (о звуках, свете и т. д.)

seaway, *n*-фарватер, судоходная часть моря

silver, *n*-серебро

tin, *n*-олово

transparent, *adj*- прозрачный, просвечивающий (Syn: diaphanous)

watercourse, *n*-1) поток; река; ручей; канал, течение 2) русло

wilderness- 1) пустыня **the Alaskan wilderness** - пустыня Аляски 2) дикая местность
3) целина

zinc, *n*-цинк

atrange-на расстоянии

be characterized by -характеризоваться

be covered with -покрываться

bedividedinto-делиться, на ; распадаться на части

befamousfor-славиться, пользоваться известностью благодаря чему-л, быть известным

belocated-размещаться, находиться

besituated-располагаться, находиться, размещаться

cultivated land -обработанная земля

Read the text “Geography and nature of Canada” and translate it into Russian

GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE OF CANADA

Canada is the second-largest country in the world (9,970,610 sq.km) surpassed only by Russia. Canada is situated to the North from the USA between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean. Canada is 7,770 km long from west to east and 4,600 km from north to south. Almost 90% of Canadian population lives at 160 km range from the boarder on the USA.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.

Canada borders on the USA in the south and in the west. The total length of its land borders is 8,893 km, including Alaska. The length of its sea boarders is 243,791 km.

There are many climatic variations in Canada, ranging from Arctic in the north to moderate in the south. The majority of Canadian territories have continental climate, the Eastern and Western Coasts - sea climate and the southern part of the country is characterized by moderate, almost subtropical climate. The average temperature in January in the north is -35° C, in the south -20° C, on the eastern coast -5° C, on the western coast -4° C. The average temperature of July ranges from 5° C in the north to 22° C. Precipitation prevails in the coastal regions (up to 2,500 mm a year), the central part of Canada is rather dry (200-300 mm a year). In winter almost all the territory of the country is covered with snow and rivers and lakes are covered with ice.

Cold air masses from the Arctic coast easily reach the southern parts of Canada, cooling the air of the temperate zone. The mountain chains of Canada are located along the meridians and do not protect its southern part from the influence of the Arctic winds. Only southwestern and southeastern parts of the country have mild and moderate climate.

There are some two million lakes in Canada, covering about 7,6% of the Canadian landmass. The main lakes, in order of the surface area located in Canada (many large lakes are traversed by the Canada - U.S.A. border), are Huron, Great Bear, Superior, Great Slave, Winnipeg, Erie and Ontario. The largest lake situated entirely in Canada is Great Bear Lake (31 326 sq.km) in the Northwest Territories.

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

Almost 2/3 of Canadian rivers belong to the Arctic Ocean basin. Everywhere except the southern part of the country, rivers are covered with ice for a period from 5 to 9 months a year. The Niagara and the St. Lawrence rivers play a very important role in economy of Canada as they connect it to the U.S.A. and are a source of electrical power produced by numerous hydroelectric power stations on its banks. The Columbia is also used for producing electricity but it is not suitable for navigation. There are about 4 million lakes, big and small in Canada. The biggest ones are Great Lakes, Great Bear Lake and some others. All the lakes are beautiful indeed due to clean transparent blue water and picturesque rocky banks. Lakes are the most popular place for spending weekends and vacations with Canadians.

Though lakes and wilderness forests occupy most of Canada's territory, there are also vast mountain ranges, plains and even a small desert. Great Plains, or prairies, cover Manitoba, Saskatchewan and partly Alberta. These fertile territories are suitable for agriculture. Western Canada is famous for the Rocky Mountains. The tallest peak of Canada is Mount Logan. It is 6,050 m high above the sea level.

In Eastern Canada all the main cities as well as Niagara Falls are situated. The Canadian Shield, the ancient mountainous region that formed more than 2, 5 billion years ago, covers the north of the country. In the Arctic region, there is tundra, which is divided to the north into many islands covered with ice all the year round.

Canada can be divided into 5 parts with different physical and geographical characteristics: the Appalachian Region (in the southeast), the Canadian Shield, the Prairies, the Great Lakes - the St. Lawrence Lowlands (in the middle) and the Cordillera (in the west).

The main natural resources found in Canada are nickel, zinc, copper, gold, tin, silver, coal, oil and gas.

The territories suitable for cultivation occupy only 5% of Canada and 3% is used as pastures. 54% of the territory of Canada is covered with forests and cultivated land occupies only 7,100 sq.km.

The population of Canada is only 30.3 million people (data of 1997). Canadian population consists about 0,5% of the world population. According to scientific accounts, there will be 36.6 million people in Canada in 2026. As the statistics say, the average number of people in a Canadian family is 3.1 and 1.3 of them are children. This size of an average family in Canada has not been changing since 1991.

2. Insert prepositions

From the history of Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you know that?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada is the second largest country in the world.

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

3. Give English equivalents

Вторая по величине страна, находится к северу, граничить с, на севере, морской климат, преобладать, располагаться, защищать от, мягкий умеренный климат, занимать, протекать (о реке), водный путь, играть важную роль, пригодный для чего-либо, прозрачный, живописный, быть популярным среди, плодородный, быть известным чем-либо, над уровнем моря, делиться на, природные ресурсы, состоять из.

4. Give Russian equivalents

To border on; sea climate; moderate climate; precipitation; watercourses; hydroelectric power station; to be suitable for; picturesque rocky banks; to be covered with.

5. Match the province or territory with its description. Consult the map if necessary

<p>1. Yukon</p>	<p>A. The westernmost of Canada's provinces and is known for its natural beauty, as reflected in its Latin motto, <i>Splendor sine occasu</i> ("Splendour without Diminishment"). In 1871, it became the sixth province of Canada. It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, by the U.S. state of Alaska on the northwest, and to the north by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, on the east by the province of Alberta, and on the south by the U.S. states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana.</p> <p>Its capital is Victoria, located at the southeastern tip of Vancouver Island. The province's most populous city is Vancouver.</p>
<p>1. Saskatchewan</p>	<p>B. Aprairie province in Canada, which has an area of 588,276 square kilometers (227,100sq mi) and a population of 1,034,974 (according to 2009 estimates), mostly living in the southern half of the province. The province's largest city is Saskatoon, the provincial capital is Regina. Other major cities, in order of size, are Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Swift Current and North Battleford. The province's name comes from the River, whose name means "swift flowing river". It is also one of only two provinces that are land-locked, the other being Alberta.</p>
<p>2. British Columbia</p>	<p>C. Aprovince located in east-central Canada, the largest by population and second largest, after Quebec, in total area. Ontario is bordered by the provinces of Manitoba to the west and Quebec to the east, and five U.S. states. Most of its 2,700 km (1,677ml) long border with the United States runs along water.</p> <p>The capital of Ontario is Toronto, Canada's most populous city and metropolitan area. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is located in Ontario as well. The province takes its name from one of Great Lakes.</p>
<p>3. Ontario</p>	<p>D. The westernmost and smallest of Canada's three federal territories. It was named after the River. The word means "Great River". The territory's capital is Whitehorse. The territory was created in 1898.</p> <p>The territory's climate is Arctic and subarctic, resulting in long cold winters, short summers, and little precipitation. At 5,959 meters (19,551 ft.), Mount Logan, in Kluane National Park and Reserve, is the highest mountain in Canada and the second highest of North America (after Mount McKinley in the U.S. state of Alaska).</p>

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

The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...

1. How large is Canada?
2. Where is Canada situated?
3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What is the capital of Canada?
5. What is Canada's climate?
6. What are the main lakes in Canada?

7. What are the most important rivers in Canada?
8. Why do the Niagara and the St. Lawrence play a very important role in Canada's economy?
9. What is Western Canada famous for?
10. What is the tallest peak of Canada?
11. How can Canada be divided into?
12. What are the main natural resources in Canada?
13. Is Canada densely populated country?

7. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong

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

8. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The main lakes are Huron, Great Bear, Superior, Great Slave, Winnipeg, Erie and Ontario.
2. Canada borders on the USA in the south and in the west.
3. The main natural resources are nickel, zinc, copper, gold, tin, silver, cold, oil and gas.
4. Canada is situated to the North from the USA between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.
5. In the Arctic region there is tundra which is divided to the north into many islands covered with ice all the year round.
6. The largest Canadian river is the Mackenzie.
7. In winter almost all the territory of the country is covered with snow and rivers and lakes are covered with ice.
8. Canada can be divided into five parts with different physical and geographical characteristics.
9. The capital of Canada is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.
10. The mountain chains of Canada are located along the meridians and do not protect its southern part from the influence of the Arctic winds.
11. The Niagara and the St. Lawrence rivers connect Canada to the USA.
12. The majority of Canadian territories have continental climate.

9. Complete the following sentences according to the text

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

10. Translate into English

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

Vocabulary on the text "The government and political system"

- adviser, n-** (= advisor) советник, консультант, референт, эксперт
- agency, n-1)** агентство 2) орган, учреждение, организация, ведомство
- appoint, v-1)** назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности) (Syn: assign, designate, name) (Ant: discharge, fire, suspend, withdraw) 2) предписывать; поручать
- board, n-1)** совет, комитет 2) департамент 3) коллегия 4) министерство 5) правление
- body, n-**орган; корпорация; организация; ассоциация, сообщество
- commission, n-1)** доверенность; полномочие 2) комиссия, комитет
- commonlaw**-общее право
- constituency, n-1)** избиратели, электорат 2) избирательный округ
- divide, v-1)** (divide into) = divide up а) делить (на несколько частей, групп), разделять б) делиться (на несколько частей, групп), разделяться (Syn: separate) 2) подразделять; делить на группы, классы; классифицировать (Syn: class, classify) 3) (divide among/between) = divide up/out делить; распределять (Syn: distribute, apportion)
- exception, n-a)** исключение, изъятие, (Syn: exclusion, expulsion) б) исключение, отклонение от нормы, несоответствие правилам
- extensive, adj-1)** пространственный, обладающий протяжённостью, громадный, большой Syn: vast, spacious 2) экстенсивный (о характере развития, способе производстве)
- hand down, v-**передавать по наследству, оставлять, передавать младшим поколениям (Syn: hand on, pass down, pass on)
- intermediary, n-1)** посредник 2) посредничество
- law-making adj-**законодательный (Syn: legislative)
- lie (lay, lain), v-(with)** находиться, заключаться (в чём-л.)
- pattern, v-(after/(up)on)** а) делать по образцу; соответствовать (чему-л.) (Syn: match) б) имитировать, копировать (Syn: imitate)
- power, n-1)** а) власть; политическая власть б) (powers) право, полномочия, власть (Syn: jurisdiction, authority) 2) часто (Power) держава (Syn: nation, state)

recognized—1) признанный; общепризнанный, очевидный, явный (Syn: acknowledged, avowed, declared) 2) привилегированный (Syn: privileged, licensed)
represent, *v*— быть представителем, представлять (какое-л. лицо или организацию)
root, *n*—1) корень 2) источник, корень, первопричина (Syn: origin, basis, source)
run (**ran**, **run**) , *v*—а) баллотироваться, выставять (свою) кандидатуру на б) выставлять в качестве кандидата
statute, *n*—1) закон, законодательный акт парламента; статут (Syn: law, decree)
vest, *v*—1) (vestin /with) наделять (правом), давать права, облекать правом (чем-л.). 2) (vestin) переходить, передаваться (кому-л.; об имуществе, наследстве и т. п.) 3) (vestwith) наделять (кого-л. имуществом и т. п.) 4) а) облекать, облачать б) облачаться
be in the hands —находиться в руках
be responsible to —отвечать перед...
civil law —гражданское право
constitutional monarchy —конституционная монархия
develop policy —совершенствовать политику
executive authority —исполнительная власть (Syn. executive power)
perform one's duties, *v*—выполнять свои обязанности
strictly speaking—строго говоря собственно говоря
under the direction —под руководством

1. Read the text "The government and political system" and translate it into Russian

THE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

Canada is a constitutional monarchy, a federal state and parliamentary democracy with two official languages and two systems of law: civil law and common law. In 1982, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms was entrenched in the Canadian Constitution.

Canada's Constitution was initially a British statute, the British North America Act, 1867, and until 1982, major amendments required action by the British Parliament. Since 1982 when the Constitution was "patriated" - that is, when Canadians obtained the right to amend all parts of the Constitution in Canada - this founding statute has been known as the Constitution Act, 1867-1982.

The Parliament of Canada, in Ottawa, consists of the House of Commons, whose members are elected, and the Senate, whose members are appointed. On average, members of Parliament are elected every four years.

The roots of Canada's parliamentary system lie in Britain. In keeping with traditions handed down by the British Parliament, the Canadian Parliament is composed of the Queen (who is represented in Canada by the Governor General), the Senate and the House of Commons.

The Senate, also called the Upper House, is patterned after the British House of Lords. Its 105 members are appointed, not elected, and are divided essentially among Canada's four main regions of Ontario, Quebec, the West and the Atlantic Provinces. The Senate has the same powers as the House of Commons, with a few exceptions. The House of Commons is the major law-making body. It currently has 301 members, one from each of the 301 constituencies or electoral districts. The Canadian Constitution requires the election of a new House of Commons at least every five years. As in the United Kingdom and the United States, in Canada voters elect a single member for their electoral constituency, in one round of balloting.

In each constituency, the candidate who gets the largest number of votes is elected, even if his or her vote is less than half the total. Candidates usually represent a recognized political party - although some run as independents - and the party that wins the largest number of seats ordinarily forms the government. Its leader is asked by the Governor General to become Prime Minister.

The real executive authority is in the hands of the Cabinet, under the direction of the Prime Minister. In general, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the largest number of seats

in the House of Commons and is vested with extensive powers. It is the Prime Minister, who chooses the ministers from among the members of Parliament in the governing party.

Strictly speaking, the Prime Minister and Cabinet are the advisers of the monarch. "De facto" power, however, lies with the Cabinet, and the Governor General acts on its advice. Cabinet develops government policy and is responsible to the House of Commons. The Government of Canada, headed by its Cabinet of some 25 ministers, performs its duties through the intermediary of the federal departments and agencies, boards, commissions and state-owned corporations. Canada is an independent federative state and a member of the Commonwealth. Formally, the head of the state is the Queen of Great Britain represented by the Governor-General. Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories. Each province has its own government.

There are several political parties, which are represented in the Parliament: the Progressive Conservative Party, the Liberal Party and the New Democratic Party.

The cabinet system of Canada unities the legislative and executive branches of the government. The Prime Minister recommends a candidate for the office of governor-general. The Queen then appoints him as her representative, usually for five years. The Prime Minister is actual executive head of the government.

During 115 years of its existence the Canadian federation had no constitution of its own, and was governed based on the British North America Act of 1867 imposed by London on its former colony.

On April 12, 1982, the country first acquired its Constitution. Formulated by the government headed by Prime Minister P. E. Trudeau, it was adopted by the Federal Parliament and thus became the first national Constitution.

Notes:

"Defacto" – де-факто, фактически, в реальности, на самом деле

The British North America Act – Британский северо-американский акт

the Charter of Rights and Freedoms – Хартия прав и свобод

Governor General – губернатор колонии или доминиона, генерал-губернатор

2. Insert prepositions

Canada is an independent federative state and a member ... the Commonwealth. Formally, the head ... the state is the Queen of Great Britain represented ... the Governor-General.

Canada consists ... ten provinces and two territories. Each province has its own government. The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate is composed ... a maximum of 104 members, appointed ... the age of 75 ... the Governor-General ... the advice of Prime Minister. The House of Commons has 282 members elected by the people ... a period of five years.

There are several political parties which are represented ... the Parliament: the Progressive Conservative Party, the Liberal Party and the New Democratic Party.

The cabinet system of Canada unities the legislative and executive branches of the government. The Prime Minister and all the members of his cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons. The House is the highest authority ... the government. The Prime Minister recommends a candidate ... the office of governor-general. The Queen then appoints him as her representative, usually ... five years. The Prime Minister is actual executive head ... the government.

3. Give Russian equivalents

Federal state; civil law; common law; in keeping with traditions; to be patterned after; the major law-making body; executive authority; under the direction; "de facto" power; to be responsible to.

4. Give English equivalents

Хартия прав и свобод, поправка, получить право, избираться, состоять из, верхняя палата, назначать, полномочие, законодательный орган, каждые пять лет, половина общего количества, исполнительная власть, под руководством, возлагать многочисленные полномочия, правящая партия, разрабатывать политику, отвечать перед кем-либо, выполнять обязанности.

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

The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...

1. What kind of state is Canada?
2. What is the origin of Canada's Constitution?
3. What are the chambers of the Parliament of Canada?
4. Who is the Queen in Canada represented by?
5. What is the Senate patterned after?
6. What are the powers of the Senate?
7. What are the powers of the House of Commons?
8. Who has the real executive power?
9. Who may become the Prime Minister?
10. What are the rights and duties of the Prime Minister?

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements:

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong

1. Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a member of the British Commonwealth.
2. There are two official languages in Canada. They are English and German.
3. The Parliament of Canada consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
4. The roots of Canada's parliamentary system lie in the USA.
5. The Governor General represents the Queen.
6. The members of the Senate are elected.
7. The House of Commons is the major law-making body.
8. The real executive authority is in the hands of the Queen.
9. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has a majority in the Senate.
10. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are the advisers of the Queen.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The Canadian Parliament is composed of the Queen.
2. It is the Prime Minister who chooses the ministers from among the members of the Parliament in the governing party.
3. Canada's Constitution was initially a British statute.
4. The Cabinet develops government policy and is responsible to the House of Commons.
5. Canada is a constitutional monarchy, a federal state and parliamentary democracy.
6. The real executive authority is in the hands of the Cabinet, under the direction of the Prime Minister.
7. The members of the House of Commons are elected.
8. The House of Commons is the major law-making body.
9. The members of the Senate are appointed.
10. The party that wins the largest number of seats ordinarily forms the government.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. Canada is ...

2. Canada's Constitution was ...
3. The Parliament of Canada consists of ...
4. The Canadian Parliament is composed of ...
5. The seats of the Senate are divided among ...
6. The Canadian Constitution requires ...
7. It is the Prime Minister, who ...
8. "De facto" power lies ...
9. The Government of Canada performs ...

9. Translate into English

Канада, это конституционная монархия и федеральное государство с демократическим парламентом. Парламент, расположенный в Оттаве, состоит из Палаты Общин, члены которой избираются, и Сената, члены которого назначаются. В среднем, члены Парламента избираются каждые четыре года.

Канадская конституция содержит Билль о Правах и Свободах. Установленные им базовые свободы и права ни Парламент, ни провинциальные органы в одиночку изменить не могут. Сюда включены: равенство, свобода перемещения, законные права, свобода слова, свобода мирного собрания.

Vocabulary on the text "Canadian Economy"

able-bodied, *adj.*—1) крепкий, здоровый 2) трудоспособный

adopt, *v*—1) принимать 2) (официально) принимать (что-л.)

aluminum, *n*—алюминий

construction, *n*—1) сооружение, строительство, стройка (Syn: erection, building) 2) здание, сооружение, строение

contain, *v*—содержать в себе, включать, иметь в своём составе; вмещать (Syn: comprise, include)

draw (drew, drawn), *v*—(to) привлекать, притягивать

dueto, *conj.*—благодаря; вследствие; в результате; из-за

employ, *v*—предоставлять работу; нанимать (Syn: hire)

enable, *v*—1) делать возможным (что-л.) 2) приспособлять; делать годным

encourage, *v*—ободрять; поощрять, поддерживать (в чём-л.) (Syn: promote, support) (Ant: discourage)

engage, *v*—1) заниматься чем-л., быть занятым чем-л.; иметь какую-л. профессию 2) нанимать (Syn: hire)

extractor, *n*—извлекающее устройство; экстрактор; зд. добытчик

granary, *n*—1) житница (хлебородная, богатая урожаями область, снабжающая другие районы зерном и хлебом) 2) основной источник (чего-л.)

hydraulic, *adj.*—гидравлический

increase—1. *n*—возрастание, рост; прибавление, прирост, размножение, разрастание, расширение, увеличение (Syn: growth)

2. *v* 1) возрасть, увеличиваться; расти; усиливаться (Syn: grow, raise) 2) увеличивать; усиливать (Syn: enlarge, extend, intensify)

newsprint, *n*—газетная бумага

occur, *v*—1) залегать 2) встречаться; попадаться

plaster, *n*—известь

potash, *n*—поташ, углекислый калий

sulfur, *n*—сера

surpass, *v*—1) превосходить, превышать 2) обгонять, опережать, перегонять

transformer, *n*—1) преобразователь 2) трансформатор

according to—в соответствии с, согласно, по

as well as—так же как, а также; заодно и

be of interest—представлять интерес
be situated— располагаться, находиться, размещаться
crime rate—уровень преступности
distributive system—распределительная система
fertile ground—благодатная почва
standard of living—жизненный уровень, уровень жизни

1. Read the text “Canadian Economy” and translate it into Russian.

CANADIAN ECONOMY

According to the annual statistics of the UNO, in 1993-1998 Canada was on the first place in the world in the list of the countries considered the best on several major criteria (general standard of living, ecology, culture and art, education, crime rate, etc.).

Canada is one of the most ecologically safe countries in the world. In the UNO report in 1998 devoted to the living standards of population in many countries, it was mentioned that Canada had surpassed all the other countries.

Macroeconomic parameters of the country are the following: with the population about 31 million people at the beginning of 1997 the total internal product of the country was equal 633.2 billion of American dollars (1996), or \$21.000 per one citizen.

The structure of Canadian economy is also of particular interest. 15% of able-bodied population is engaged in the services sphere, 14% - in industrial enterprises, 4% - in agriculture, 3% - in construction and 4% - in some other spheres.

In 1985, the program encouraging foreign investments into Canada was adopted. As a result, the country drew a lot of foreign money to its economy. Due to this program, investments into Canadian industry increased from 62 to 110 million of Canadian dollars during the period 1980-1988. That enabled to develop new technologies, to organize new industrial spheres, to employ more workers and to train new technical specialists and managers.

Due to its favorable geographical position, Canada has close trade relations with many Asian countries of the Pacific Ocean region. Canada exports coal, wood, copper concentrate and some other enriched raw materials. The main trade collaborates of the country in the USA. In 1990, the share of Canadian export to the USA was 42%, what equal 7 billion American Dollars.

Canada is the largest manufacturer of newsprint in the world. Only 7% of soil is suitable for agriculture, but they consist million hectares of fertile ground. About 80% of Canadian farms is situated in prairies. The country is one of the biggest granaries. Almost all the minerals necessary for the development of modern economy are occurred in Canada. It is one of the leading extractors and exporters of nickel, zinc, plaster, potash, sulfur, aluminum, gold, copper and iron ore.

Hydroelectric power stations produce 67% of all electricity in Canada. Canadian rivers contain 10% of the world stock of river water. The country is also the leader in development of hydroelectric power stations, transformers and distributive system constructions. It is the third country in the world in production of natural gas and electric power and one of the mail suppliers of uranium in the world and completely provides itself with coal.

Canada is the fourth country in the world in the sphere of power resources production. Due to its geographical and economic reasons, the country not only sells the electric power, but also exports petroleum. The main Canadian gas and petroleum stocks are situated in Alberta and Saskatchewan. These provinces deliver them to all the areas westwards from Quebec as well as to the USA.

Due to its mineral resources and geographical position, Canada has always been one of the leaders in the sphere of science and technology. With support of the government and assistance of business, people Canadian researchers have made progress in developing and improving new vehicles, communication technique and equipment for mining, wood, nuclear power and food-processing industries and for hydraulic engineering.

The greatest achievements of the last century were made in the sphere of transport and communication. During last 25 years Canada has been playing a very important role in space research and the development of space technology.

Two Canadian scientists were awarded the Nobel Prize. They were Dr. Gerhard (1971, for the research in the sphere of molecular spectrum analysis) and John Polagni (1986, for the research in the sphere of chemical kinetics).

Canada has a vast network of highways, that is very necessary for the large continental country with the population of millions people. The Trans - Canadian highway that is 9600 km long, connect two coasts of the country. Railway as well as river and sea cargo ships make all the main load transportation. Buses, subway and private cars dominate in the sphere of passenger transportation on short distances and planes - on long distances. "The Nervous System" of the country is the most complicated system of telecommunications. The first telephone system that enables having very distant conversations was invented in Canada.

Notes on the text:

UNO – (om United Nations Organization) Организация Объединённых Наций, ООН

Trans - Canadian highway – трансканадская магистраль

2. Insert prepositions

The provinces ... Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, ... their great forests, produce wood ... paper-making and building industry. The manufacture of wood pulp and paper is one ... the most important industries. Canada has rich fishing grounds. Fishing industry is very important ... both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

The largest ports of Canada are Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax. Canada exports primary materials - metals, fish, wheat, coal, lumber, furs, oil, natural gas - and imports manufactures. Most of the companies belong ... the US capital; they are "daughter" companies of the big concerns. The US export vast quantities of capital, the money and machinery ... mining, processing, pulp and paper industries.

Canada's main agricultural products are cereals (especially ... the prairies), meat, dairy products, and some kinds ... fruit, especially apples, wool and fur.

3. Give English equivalents

В соответствии с, по главным критериям, уровень жизни, уровень преступности, экологически благополучная страна, в начале, представлять особый интерес, принимать программу, в области науки и техники, при поддержке правительства, при поддержке бизнеса, благодаря, торговые отношения, обогащенное сырье, плодородная земля, житница, мировой запас, сеть дорог, соединять, на короткие (длинные) дистанции, делать возможным.

4. Give Russian equivalents

To be the best on several major criteria; general standard of living; the most ecologically safe country; the total internal product; due to; close trade relations; food-processing industries.

5. Match the province or territory with the description of its economy

1. Saskatchewan

2. Yukon

3. Ontario

4. Quebec

A. Its historical major industry has been mining (lead, zinc, silver, gold, asbestos and copper). The government acquired the land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870 and split it from the Northwest Territories in 1898 to fill the need for local government created by the population influx of the gold rush.

Manufacturing, including furniture, clothing, and handicrafts, follows in importance, along with hydroelectricity. The traditional industries of trapping and fishing have declined. Today, the government sector is by far the biggest employer in the territory, directly employing approximately 5,000 out of a labor force of 12,500.

Its tourism motto is "Larger than life". The province's major appeal is its nearly pristine nature. Tourism relies heavily on this, and there are many organized outfitters and guides available to hunters, anglers and nature lovers of all sorts. Sports enthusiasts can paddle lakes and rivers with canoes and kayaks, ride or walk trails, ski or snowboard in an organized setting or access the backcountry by air or snowmobile, climb the highest peaks of North America or take a family hike up smaller mountains, or try ice climbing and dog sledding.

B Its economy is associated with agriculture; however, increasing diversification has meant that now agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting together make up only 6.8% of the province's GDP. It grows 45% of Canada's grain. Wheat is the most familiar crop and the one most often associated with the province (there are sheaves of wheat depicted on the coat of arms of Saskatchewan), but other grains like canola, flax, rye, oats, peas, lentils, canary seed, and barley are also produced. Beef cattle production in the province is only exceeded by Alberta. Mining is also a major industry in the province, with this province being the world's largest exporter of potash and uranium. In the northern part of the province, forestry is also a significant industry.

Oil and natural gas production is also a very important part of its economy, although the oil industry is larger. Only Alberta exceeds the province in overall oil production.

D The St. Lawrence River Valley is a fertile agricultural region, producing dairy products, fruit, vegetables, foie grass, maple syrup (of which this province is the world's largest producer), fish, and livestock.

North of the St. Lawrence River Valley, the its territory has significant resources in its coniferous forests, lakes and rivers, lumber, and hydroelectricity (of which it is also the world's largest producer) are still some of the province's most important industries.

There is a significant concentration of high-tech industries around Montreal, including aerospace companies such as aircraft manufacturer Bombardier, the jet engine company Pratt & Whitney, the flight simulator builder CAE, defense contractor Lockheed Martin, Canada and communications company Bell Canada. In the video game industry, large video game companies such as Electronic Arts and Ubisoft have studios in Montreal.

A. It is Canada's leading manufacturing province accounting for 52% of the total national manufacturing shipments in 2004.

Its rivers, including its share of the Niagara River, make it rich in hydroelectric energy.

An abundance of natural resources, excellent transportation links to the American heartland and the inland. Great Lakes making ocean access possible via container ships, have all contributed to making manufacturing the principal industry, found mainly in the Golden Horseshoe region, which is the largest industrialized area in Canada, the southern end of the region being part of the North American Rust Belt. Important products include motor vehicles, iron, steel, food, electrical appliances, machinery, chemicals, and paper. Ontario has Chrysler plants in Windsor and Bramble, two GM plants in Oshawa and one in Ingersoll, a Honda assembly plant in Alliston, Ford plants in Oakville and St. Thomas and Toyota assembly plants in Cambridge and Woodstock.

Toronto, its capital, is the center of Canada's financial services and banking industry

Mining and the forest products industry, notably pulp and paper, are vital to the economy of Northern part of this province.

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

The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion

1. What are major criteria that put Canada on the first place in the world in the 1990-s.
2. What are macroeconomic parameters of Canada?
3. What is the structure of Canadian economy?
4. What is the result of the program encouraging foreign investments into Canada?
5. Why does Canada have close trade relations with many Asian countries of the Pacific Ocean region?
6. What does Canada export?
7. What natural resources is Canada rich in?
8. How is the most part of all electricity in Canada produced by?
9. What are Alberta and Saskatchewan famous for?
10. What are the main research spheres in Canada?

7. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong

1. According to general structure of living and some other criteria Canada is on the first place in the world.
2. Ecological situation of Canada is one of the best in the world.
3. Due to the program, encouraging foreign investments into Canada the country lost 110 million of dollars.
4. Canada is the largest producer of energy in the world.
5. Prairies are places of Canadian farms.
6. Canada is rich in silver, gold, tin, bauxite, lead.
7. Atomic energy is the main source for producing electricity.
8. Canada is among leading highly industrialized countries of the world.
9. Due to the government support, Canadian researchers have a great success in science.
10. The Nobel Prize was awarded to two Canadian scientists.

8. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. Canada is the largest manufacturer of newsprint in the world.
2. The greatest achievements of the last century were made in the sphere of transport and communication.
3. In the 1990-s Canada was on the first place in the world on several criteria such as: general standard of living, ecology, education and some others.
4. They are Dr. Gerhard and John Poling.
5. Due to its geographic and economic reasons, Canada not only sells the electric power but also exports petroleum.
6. Canada is one of the most ecologically safe countries in the world.
7. Two Canadian scientists were awarded the Nobel Prize.
8. Due to the program of foreign investments, Canada developed new technology and organized new industrial spheres.
9. Canada is on the third place in the world in production of natural gas.
10. Canada has close trade relations with all countries of the world.

9. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. Canada is ... (5)
2. Due to its ... (3)
3. Canada produces ...
4. Canada exports ...

5. Canada imports ...

11. Translate into English

Канада стоит шестой в мире по уровню жизни (считая по GDP per capita), после США, Швейцарии, Люксембурга, Германии, и Японии. Но считая другие факторы: стоимость жизни, образование, уровень преступности и т.д., Канада была выбрана ООН лучшей страной для жизни. В Канаде один из самых низких в мире уровней преступности, особенно в плане преступлений, направленных против здоровья и жизни людей. Общая высокая культура населения и многочисленная, хорошо оснащенная и обученная полиция, которая работает чрезвычайно эффективно, позволяют чувствовать себя в любое время практически в любом месте совершенно безопасно. В городах Канады, таких как Торонто, Монреаль и Ванкувер, можно гулять в полной безопасности по паркам и аллеям в любое время суток. Это связано с тем, что в Канаде города представляют собой однородную массу, так как независимо от дохода вы можете позволить себе жить в том районе, который вам нравится - цены примерно везде одинаковы, т.о., нет "бедных" районов и "гетто" и проблемы преступности не существует.

Vocabulary on the text "Education in Canada"

admit, *v*– 1) допускать; принимать

advertise–1) рекламировать 2) помещать объявление (в СМИ)

appreciate, *v*–1) оценивать, (высоко) ценить; быть признательным, благодарным 2) понимать, принимать во внимание

approve, *v*–1) утверждать (план, постановление); санкционировать 2) показывать (что-л.) на деле; проявлять себя

approve, *v*–утверждать (план, постановление); санкционировать

association, *n*–1) ассоциация, общество, союз (Syn: confederation, society) 2) ассоциация, сообщество

compulsory, *adj.*– принудительный; насильственный; обязательный compulsory education - обязательное обучение (Syn: binding, imperative, mandatory, obligatory) (Ant: optional, unnecessary)

council, *n*–совет

curriculum, *n*–курс обучения, учебный план (в образовательном учреждении)

depend, *v*– (**on**) зависеть, находиться в зависимости (от кого-л., чего-л.)

differ, *v*–(**from**)отличаться (от кого-л., чего-л.; в чём-л.); различаться (чем-л.)

encourage–ободрять; поощрять, поддерживать (в чём-л.) (Syn: foster, promote, support) (Ant: discourage, dishearten, hinder)

establish, *v*–1) учреждать (Syn: setup) 2) устанавливать (отношения) 3) устанавливать (какой-л. факт) (Syn: ascertain)

establishment, *n*–учреждение, организация

expense, *n*–1) а) затрата, расход (Syn: expenditure) б) (expenses) расход, издержки, трата, затрата (Syn: outgo, cost, outlay) 2) стоимость, цена (Syn: price) **half**, *n*–половина, одна вторая (чего-л.)

flexible, *adj.*–1) гибкий 2) податливый, легко приспособляемый; гибкий (Syn: adaptable))

graduate–1. *na*) выпускник университета б) выпускник учебного заведения (школы, колледжа, университета) collegegraduate - выпускник колледжа high-schoolgraduate - выпускник средней школы

2. *v*1) оканчивать (высшее учебное заведение) 2) а) оканчивать (учебное заведение) (любое) б) выдавать диплом, выпускать (об университете)

make, *v*–1) составлять, образовывать 2) составлять, равняться 3) быть, являться (частью, членом чего-л.)

minister, *n*–министр

obligatory, adj.—1) непременный, обязательный (Syn: compulsory) 2) обязывающий
reduce, v—ослаблять, понижать, сокращать, уменьшать. (Syn: curtail, diminish, lower, lessen) (Ant: enhance, enlarge, raise)
reflect, v—отражать
requirement, n—требование; необходимое условие
support, v— поддерживать; содержать (материально); обеспечивать
therefore, conj.—по этой причине; вследствие этого; поэтому, следовательно (Syn: consequently, and so)
be responsible for— быть ответственным за что-л.
Certification system—система сертификации
Final exams— выпускные экзамены (в университете)
free of charge —бесплатно, (Syn: gratis)
intermediate exams—промежуточный экзамен (в некоторых университетах)
supreme authority —верховная власть

1. Read the text “Education in Canada” and translate it into Russian

EDUCATION IN CANADA

There are three types of school in Canada: public, private and Catholic. According to the law education is obligatory from kids from the age of 6-7 till 15-16 years old. Education is usually free of charge, parents have to pay only for education in private schools. The supreme authority for school is a Department of Education of a province.

Unlike all the other highly developed countries, Canada does not have a nation - wide state system of education: the constitution gives each province the right to choose its own curriculum. Every provincial educational system, though similar to other, reflects region, history and culture of the province. The chiefs of provincial departments of education headed by the elected minister, establish standards, approve subject and finance educational establishments. Local elected school councils are responsible for primary and secondary schools. They plan school budgets, employ teachers and establish school timetables according to the requirements of the provincial legislation.

Private schools are organized in forms of systems and associations. The most famous association is Montessori. Private schools seldom advertise themselves. There is a rather high competition to enter them. In some private schools, they admit children even before the birth. Middle class makes a significant part of Canadian population; therefore, the number of parents wishing to send their kids to elite schools is constantly increasing.

The school year in Canada being on the first Tuesday of September immediately after the Labor Day celebration on September, 1 and finishes at the end of June. It is divided into four terms, school vacations between them last no more than a week. In Alberta, there is typically 2 weeks' vacation at Christmas and 1 week at Easter. The number of terms a school has depends on the decisions of the school. It could be 2 semesters, three terms or 4 terms.

In primary schools children study from grade 1 to grade 6. In secondary school or junior high - from grade 7 to grade 9 and in high school - from grade 10 to grade 12. Education is compulsory only in primary and secondary school. High school grades are divided into levels, which differ from each other by whether they prepare to universities, or not.

Canadian curriculum is very flexible: each student has a right to choose subjects to study at school. If a student achieves good results in a subject, it is possible for him to get a higher degree.

5,000,000 students attend public schools in Canada, one fourth of them study at Catholic schools, a quarter of a million study at private schools.

Private schools have the right to establish and take own exams, both intermediate and final. In some provinces there is a certification system of graduates, if a graduate does not get a

necessary minimum of percepts at final exams, he is not admitted to continue his education at a college or university.

The government of Canada adopted a program of students' grants, according to it more than 100,000 students will get educational grants in 2000-2010. The average of the grant is 3,000 Canadian dollars a year, so each student can get 15,000 dollars for 4 academic years. These grants could reduce expenses on education on a half.

Canada surpasses all the countries in the world by expenses on education per one citizen. The large amount of educated people in Canada (more than a half of Canadians continue their education after they have reached the age of 15) enables to support and even raise the living standards and approves that it is the country where intellectual progress is appreciated and encouraged.

2. Insert prepositions

A. The role ... religion ... Canadian education has been controversial ... centuries. The first schools in New France were operated ... the church. ... the early nineteenth century the colonial governments moved to set ... publicly funded education system. However, soon religious divisions became problematic. ... the time religious study was considered an integral part ... education, but Protestants and Catholics were deeply divided ... how this education should be delivered.

The earliest Canadian schools, which were conducted ... French Catholic religious orders, date ... the early 17th century. Higher education was inaugurated ... 1635 ... the founding of the College des Jesuits ... the city of Quebec.

B. Education is generally compulsory ... children ... ages 6 or 7 ... ages 15 or 16, depending ... the province ... which they live, and it is free until the completion of secondary school studies. ... The early 1990s Canada had more than 16,000 elementary and secondary schools, ... a total enrollment ... nearly 5.3 million students.

In the early 1990-s Canada maintained 19 specialized schools ... the blind and the deaf. These institutions together enrolled ... 2400 pupils, who were instructed ... some 575 teachers. Canada had several schools ... mentally handicapped children.

3. Give Russian equivalents

According to the law, a nation-wide system of education, curriculum, a certification system of graduates, students' grants, free of charge, compulsory, intermediate exams, public schools, private schools, Catholic schools, to finance educational establishments.

4. Give English equivalents

Обязательный, бесплатный, высший орган власти, в отличие от, давать право, отражать культуру, устанавливать стандарты, образовательные учреждения, планировать бюджет, составлять значительную часть, длиться, обязательное образование, отличаться друг от друга, гибкий учебный план, достигать хороших результатов, по предмету, принимать экзамен, образовательный грант, превосходить, расходы на образование, подтверждать, интеллектуальное развитие.

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

The text tells the reader that...I think...I suppose...If I got it right...It seems to me that ...In my opinion ...

1. What types of schools are there in Canada?
2. Is education always free of charge?
3. Is there a nation-wide system of education in Canada?
4. What rights does the constitution give each province?
5. How are private schools organized?
6. When does the school year begin and finish?

7. How is the school year divided into?
8. Is education compulsory in Canada?
9. Do all students study the same obligatory subjects?
10. Who can continue his or her education at a college or university?
11. How does the government of Canada help its students?

6. Agree or disagree. Correct wrong statements

I (quite) agree (with you).

I don't think so.

I think so too.

I don't agree.

Certainly!

I think you are mistaken.

Just so.

You are wrong

1. There are only public schools in Canada.
2. Parents have to pay for education in all schools.
3. Canada has a nation-wide system of education.
4. Each province has the right to choose its own curriculum.
5. It is rather easy to enter private schools.
6. The school year is divided into four terms.
7. Canadian curriculum is divided into grades.
8. Each student has to study the same obligatory subjects.
9. Most students attend private schools.
10. The students are supported by the government.

7. Arrange the sentences according to the text

1. The government of Canada adopted a program of students' grants.
2. The school year is divided into four terms.
3. Canada surpasses all the countries in the world by expenses on education per one citizen.
4. In Canada there are three types of schools: private, public and Catholic.
5. Many parents wish to send their kids to elite schools.
6. Canada does not have a nation-wide state system of education.
7. Canadian curriculum is very flexible: each student has a right to choose subjects to study at school.
8. These grants could reduce expenses on education on a half.
9. Private schools are organized in forms of systems and associations.
10. According to the Constitution, each province has the right to choose its own curriculum.
11. Private schools have the right to establish and take own exams, both intermediate and finish.
12. Every provincial educational system reflects province's peculiarities.
13. The number of terms a school has depends on the decisions of the school.

8. Complete the following sentences according to the text

1. The types of schools in Canada are ...
2. Education in Canada is ...
3. In Canada there isn't ...
4. Every provincial educational system ...
5. Private schools ...
6. In primary schools ...
7. Canadian curriculum ...
8. The government of Canada ...
9. Canada surpasses ...

9. Read the text and find answers to the following questions

1. How is education in Canada?
2. Up to what age is education compulsory?
3. What languages is education available in Canada?
4. What subjects and programs are included in the curriculum?

EDUCATION IN CANADA

Education in Canada is a state-run system of public education provided, funded and overseen by federal, provincial, and local governments. Education is within provincial jurisdiction and the province oversees the curriculum. Education in Canada is divided into primary education, followed by secondary education and post-secondary. Within the provinces under the ministry of education, there are district school boards administering the educational programs. Education is compulsory up to the age of 16 in every province in Canada, except for Ontario and New Brunswick, where the compulsory age is 18. In some provinces early leaving exemptions can be granted under certain circumstances at 14. Canada generally has 190 school days in the year, officially starting from September (after Labor Day) to the end of June (usually the last Friday of the month, except in some cases in Quebec when it is just before June 24 – the provincial holiday).

Elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education in Canada is a provincial responsibility and there are many variations between the provinces. Some educational fields are supported at various levels by federal departments. Kindergarten (or its equivalent) is available in every province, but provincial funding and the number of hours provided varies widely. Starting at grade one, at age six or seven, there is universal publicly funded access up to grade twelve (or equivalent). Dependent on the province the age of mandatory entry is at 4–7 years. Children are required to attend school until the age of sixteen (eighteen in Ontario and New Brunswick). About one out of ten Canadians does not have a high school diploma – one in seven has a university degree – the adult population that is without a high school diploma is a combination of both immigrant and Canadian-born. In many places, publicly funded high school courses are offered to the adult population. The ratio of high school graduates versus non diploma-holders is changing rapidly, partly due to changes in the labor market that require people to have a high school diploma and, in many cases, a university degree.

Canada spends about 7% of its GDP on education. Since the adoption of section 23 of the Constitution Act, 1982, education in both English and French has been available in most places across Canada (if the population of children speaking the minority language justifies it), although French Second Language education/French Immersion is available to Anglophone students across Canada. According to an announcement of Canadian Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada is introducing a new, fast-track system to let foreign students and graduates with Canadian work experience become permanent eligible residents in Canada.

Most schools have introduced one or more initiatives such as programs in Native studies, antiracism, Aboriginal cultures and crafts; visits by elders and other community members; and content in areas like indigenous languages, Aboriginal spirituality, indigenous knowledge of nature, and tours to indigenous heritage sites. Although these classes are offered, most appear to be limited by the area or region in which students reside. "The curriculum is designed to elicit development and quality of people's cognition through the guiding of accommodations of individuals to their natural environment and their changing social order." Finally, "some scholars view academics as a form of "soft power" helping to educate and to create positive attitudes." Furthermore, "subjects that typically get assessed (i.e., language arts, mathematics, and science) assume greater importance than non-assessed subjects (i.e., music, visual arts, and physical education) or facets of the curriculum (i.e., reading and writing versus speaking and listening)." The students in the Canadian school system receive a variety of classes that are offered to them. The system is set up to meet the diverse needs of the individual student.

TEST

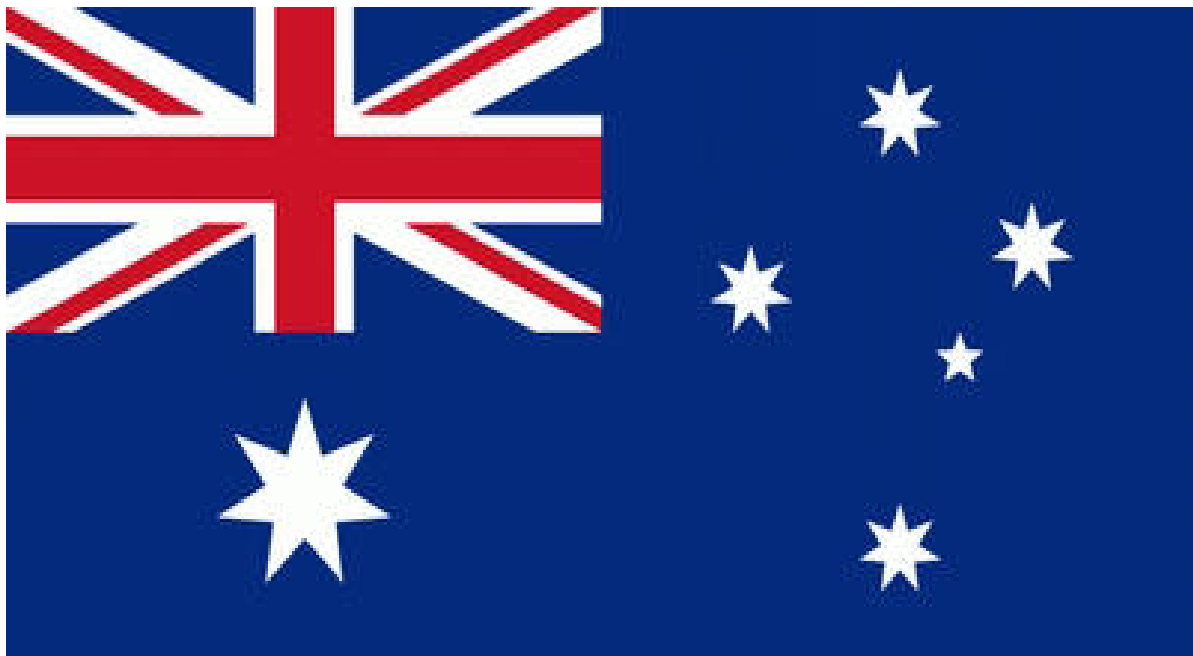
1. Canada is ... country in the world.
A. the largest
B. the second-largest
C. the first-largest
D. the third-largest
2. Canada occupies
A. the northern part of the South America
B. the northern part of the North America
C. the northern part of the North American continent except for Alaska
D. the North American continent
3. Canada borders on
A. Russia and the USA
B. Russia
C. the USA and Mexico
D. the USA
4. Canada is ... populated.
A. one of the most densely
B. the least populated
C. relatively sparsely
D. the most densely
5. Canada was thinly populated by
A. different Indian tribes
B. Anglo-Saxons
C. the aborigines
D. French tribes
6. The capital of Canada is
A. Ottawa
B. Montreal
C. Toronto
D. Vancouver
7. Canada's most important river is
A. the Mackenzie
B. the Yukon
C. the Columbia
D. the St. Lawrence
8. The longest Canadian river is
A. the Mackenzie
B. the Yukon
C. the Columbia
D. the St. Lawrence
9. Electricity is mostly produced on the banks of
A. the Niagara and the Mackenzie
B. the Niagara and the St. Lawrence
C. the St. Lawrence and the Yukon
D. the St. Lawrence and the Columbia
10. The highest peak of Canada is
A. the Pennines
B. Mount Logan
C. Snowdon
D. Mount Kosciusko
11. The largest port of Canada is
A. Vancouver
B. Ottawa
C. Toronto
D. Quebec
12. The largest Canada's financial, commercial and industrial center is
A. Montreal
B. Vancouver
C. Toronto
D. Ottawa
13. The founder of Canada is

- A. Columbus
B. Vasco da Gama
- C. Jacques Cartier
D. Amerigo Vespucci
14. Canada is
A. an absolute monarchy
B. a federal republic
- C. a dictatorship
D. a federal state
15. The official languages in Canada are
A. English and Spain
B. English and French
- C. English and American English
D. English and Canadian English
16. There is ... on the official flag of Canada.
A. a green birch leaf
B. a red maple leaf
- C. stars and stripes
D. a red cross
17. Canada's Parliament is composed of two Houses:
A. the House of Commons and the House of Representatives
B. the House of Representatives and the Senate
C. the House of Commons and the Senate
D. the House of Commons and the House of Lords
18. The members of Canadian Parliament are elected every
A. two years
B. three years
- C. four years
D. five years
19. Canada is a member of
A. the British Commonwealth
B. the American Commonwealth
- C. the Australian Commonwealth
D. the CIS
20. The Queen is represented by
A. the President
B. the Prime Minister
- C. the Members of the Cabinet
D. the Governor General
21. The real executive power is in the hands of
A. the Prime Minister
B. the Queen
- C. the Governor General
D. the President
22. Canada consists of
A. provinces
B. states
- C. provinces and territories
D. territories
23. General standard of living in Canada in 1990s was
A. as in the most countries of the world
B. poorer than in the most countries
- C. the best in the world
D. the worst in the world
24. Canada is
A. a highly developed country
B. a developing country
- C. a less developed country
D. an underdeveloped country
25. Canada is the largest manufacturer of ... in the world.
A. gas and oil
B. consumer goods
- C. newsprint
D. wheat

26. Canada is a leader in the sphere of science and technology due to
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. its highly developed education | C. its scientists |
| B. its mineral resources | D. its government |
27. The school year in Canada begins on
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. the first of September | C. the first Tuesday of October |
| B. the first Tuesday of September | D. the first of October |

Supplementary reading

AUSTRALIA



THE GEOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIA (The Commonwealth of Australia)

Australia (officially the Commonwealth of Australia) is an Oceanian country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands. It is the world's sixth-largest country by total area.

The coat of arms of Australia is the formal symbol of the Commonwealth of Australia that signifies Commonwealth authority and ownership. The first coat of arms was granted by King Edward VII on 7 May 1908, and the current version was granted by King George VI on 19 September 1912, although the 1908 version continued to be used in some contexts, notably appearing on the reverse of the sixpenny coin. The Red Kangaroo and Emu that support the shield have never been designated as official animal emblems of the nation. They owe their unofficial recognition to the fact that they are native Australian fauna (found only on that continent), and likely chosen because they are the most well-known native Australian animals large enough to be positioned together in scale holding up the shield. It is often claimed these animals were chosen because neither animal can move backward, only forward – i.e. symbolizing progress. In reality both animals can move backwards, although only infrequently. In the background is wreath of Golden Wattle, the official national floral emblem, though the representation of the species is not botanically accurate. At the bottom of the coat of arms is a scroll that contains the name of the nation.

For at least 40,000 years before the first British settlement in the late 18th century, Australia was inhabited by indigenous Australians, who spoke languages grouped into roughly 250 language groups.

After the European discovery of the continent by Dutch explorers in 1606, Australia's eastern half was claimed by Great Britain in 1770 and initially settled through penal transportation to the colony of New South Wales from 26 January 1788. The population grew steadily in subsequent decades; the continent was explored and an additional five self-governing crown colonies were established. On 1 January 1901, the six colonies federated, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Since Federation, Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system that functions as a federal parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy comprising six states and several territories. The population of 23.6 million is highly urbanized and heavily concentrated in the eastern states and on the coast.

Australia is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world, with the world's 12th-largest economy. In 2014 Australia had the world's fifth-highest per capita income.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a federal division of powers. It uses a parliamentary system of government with Queen Elizabeth II at its apex as the Queen of Australia, a role that is distinct from her position as monarch of the other Commonwealth realms. The Queen resides in the United Kingdom, and she is represented by her viceroys in Australia (the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level), who by convention act on the advice of her ministers. Supreme executive authority is vested by the Constitution of Australia in the sovereign, but the power to exercise it is conferred by the Constitution specifically on the Governor-General.

The federal government is separated into three branches: the legislature: the bicameral Parliament, defined in section 1 of the constitution as comprising the Queen (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate, and the House of Representatives; the executive: the Federal Executive Council, in practice the Governor-General as advised by the Prime Minister and Ministers of State; the judiciary: the High Court of Australia and other federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Governor-General on advice of the Council. Government House, Canberra, also known as "Yarralumla", is the official residence of the Governor-General.

In the Senate (the upper house), there are 76 senators: twelve each from the states and two each from the mainland territories (the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). The House of Representatives (the lower house) has 150 members elected from single-member

electoral divisions, commonly known as "electorates" or "seats", allocated to states on the basis of population, with each original state guaranteed a minimum of five seats. Elections for both chambers are normally held every three years. Simultaneously; senators have overlapping six-year terms except for those from the territories, whose terms are not fixed but are tied to the electoral cycle for the lower house; thus only 40 of the 76 places in the Senate are put to each election unless the cycle is interrupted by a double dissolution.

Voting is compulsory for all enrolled citizens 18 years and over in every jurisdiction, as is enrolment (with the exception of South Australia). The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms the government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. In cases where no party has majority support, the Governor-General has the constitutional power to appoint the Prime Minister and, if necessary, dismiss one that has lost the confidence of Parliament.

There are two major political groups that usually form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of the Liberal Party and its minor partner, the National Party.

Australia has six states—New South Wales (NSW), Queensland (QLD), South Australia (SA), Tasmania (TAS), Victoria (VIC) and Western Australia (WA)—and two major mainland territories—the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Northern Territory (NT). In most respects these two territories function as states, but the Commonwealth Parliament can override any legislation of their parliaments. By contrast, federal legislation overrides state legislation only in areas that are set out in Section 51 of the Australian Constitution; state parliaments retain all residual legislative powers, including those over schools, state police, the state judiciary, roads, public transport and local government, since these do not fall under the provisions listed in Section 51.

Each state and major mainland territory has its own parliament—unicameral in the Northern Territory, the ACT and Queensland—and bicameral in the other states. Australia's landmass of 7,617,930 square kilometers (2,941,300 sq. mi) is on the Indo-Australian Plate. Surrounded by the Indian and Pacific oceans, it is separated from Asia by the Arafura and Timor seas, with the Coral Sea lying off the Queensland coast, and the Tasman Sea lying between Australia and New Zealand. The world's smallest continent and sixth largest country by total area, Australia—owing to its size and isolation—is often dubbed the "island continent", [and is sometimes considered the world's largest island.[128] Australia has 34,218 kilometers (21,262 mi) of coastline (excluding all offshore islands), and claims an extensive Exclusive Economic Zone of 8,148,250 square kilometers (3,146,060 sq. mi). This exclusive economic zone does not include the Australian Antarctic Territory. Apart from Macquarie Island, Australia lies between latitudes 9° and 44°S, and longitudes 112° and 154°E.

Australia's size gives it a wide variety of landscapes, with tropical rainforests in the northeast, mountain ranges in the southeast, south-west and east, and dry desert in the center. It is the flattest continent, with the oldest and least fertile soils; deserts semi-arid land commonly known as the outback makes up by far the largest portion of land. The driest inhabited continent, its annual rainfall averaged over continental area is less than 500 mm. The population density, 2.8 inhabitants per square kilometer, is among the lowest in the world, although a large proportion of the population lives along the temperate south-eastern coastline.

Eastern Australia is marked by the Great Dividing Range, which runs parallel to the coast of Queensland, New South Wales and much of Victoria. The name is not strictly accurate, because parts of the range consist of low hills, and the highlands are typically no more than 1,600 meters (5,249 ft.) in height. The coastal uplands and a belt of Brigalow grasslands lie between the coast and the mountains, while inland of the dividing range are large areas of grassland. The northernmost point of the east coast is the tropical-rain forested Cape York Peninsula.

The landscapes of the Top End and the Gulf Country—with their tropical climate—include forest, woodland, wetland, grassland, rainforest and desert. At the north-west corner of the continent are the sandstone cliffs. To the south of these and inland, lie more areas of grassland:

the Ord Victoria Plain and the Western Australian Mulga shrub lands. At the heart of the country are the uplands of central Australia. Prominent features of the center and south include Uluru (also known as Ayers Rock), the famous sandstone monolith, and the inland Simpson, Tirari and Sturt Stony, Gibson, Great Sandy, Tanami, and Great Victoria deserts, with the famous Nullarbor Plain on the southern coast. The largest river in Australia is the Murray.

The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by ocean currents, which is correlated with periodic drought, and the seasonal tropical low-pressure system that produces cyclones in northern Australia. These factors cause rainfall to vary markedly from year to year. Much of the northern part of the country has a tropical, predominantly summer-rainfall (monsoon) climate. The southwest corner of the country has a Mediterranean climate. Much of the southeast (including Tasmania) is temperate.

The koala and the eucalyptus form an iconic Australian pair.

Although most of Australia is semi-arid or desert, it includes a diverse range of habitats from alpine heaths to tropical rainforests, and is recognized as a diverse country. Fungi typify that diversity; an estimated 250,000 species—of which only 5% have been described—occur in Australia. Because of the continent's great age, extremely variable weather patterns, and long-term geographic isolation, much of Australia's biota is unique and diverse. About 85% of flowering plants, 84% of mammals, more than 45% of birds, and 89% of in-shore, temperate-zone fish are endemic. Australia has the greatest number of reptiles of any country, with 755 species.

Australian forests are mostly made up of evergreen species; particularly eucalyptus trees in the less arid regions, wattles replace them in drier regions and deserts as the most dominant species. Among well-known Australian animals are the platypus and echidna; a host of marsupials, including the kangaroo, koala, and wombat, and birds such as the emu and the kookaburra. Australia is home to many dangerous animals including some of the most venomous snakes in the world.

1. Answer the questions

1. What is the official name of Australia?
2. Who was Australia inhabited before the first British settlement?
3. Who discovered Australia?
4. How many states are there in Australia?
5. How many people live in Australia?
6. Where is the population heavily concentrated in Australia?
7. What is the capital of Australia?
8. What political system has Australia maintained?
9. Who is the Queen of Australia?
10. How many branches is the federal government is separated?
11. Who is the Queen represented at the federal level in Australia?
12. Who is the Queen represented at the state level in Australia?
13. Where is the official residence of the Governor-General?
14. How many senators are there in the Senate?
15. How many members are there in House of Representatives?

2. Complete the sentences

1. Australia is the world'slargest country by total area.
2. Australia is a monarchy.
3. The federal government is into three branches.
4. Voting is compulsory for all enrolled citizens years
5. In 2014 Australia had the world's fifth-highest per capita
6. Government House, Canberra is the official of the Governor-General.
7. The population of Australia is about Million people.

8. Australia's landmass of 7,617,930 square kilometers is on thePlate.
9. The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by currents.
10. The and the eucalyptus form an iconic Australian pair.

3. Give Russian equivalents

Total area, per capita, Governor-General, the Federal Executive Council, the population density, a diverse country, marsupial, biota, grassland, woodland, drought, Mediterranean climate, shrub lands, the coastal uplands, mainland, deserts semi-arid land, state judiciary.

4. Give English equivalents

Пустынные полупустынные земли, государственные органы юстиции, средиземноморский климат, флора и фауна данного региона, сумчатое животное, сенокосное угодье, лесной массив, местность, покрытая кустарником, плотность населения, засуха, материк, прибрежная возвышенность, многонациональная страна, генерал-губернатор, на душу населения.

5. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. Australia is the world's sixth-largest country by total area.
2. For at least 40,000 years Australia was inhabited by indigenous Australians.
3. Australia was discovered by Dutch explorers in 1606.
4. Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system. Australia has six states and several territories.
5. The population of 23.6 million is highly urbanized.
6. Australia is a developed country and one of the wealthiest in the world
7. In 2014 Australia had the world's fifth-highest per capita income.
8. Australia uses a parliamentary system of government with Queen Elizabeth II.
9. The Queen is represented by her viceroys in Australia (the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level.
10. The federal government is separated into three branches.
11. In the Senate (the upper house), there are 76 senators: twelve each from the states.
12. The House of Representatives (the lower house) has 150 members elected from single-member electoral divisions.
13. The party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms the government and its leader becomes Prime Minister.
14. Australia's size gives it a wide variety of landscapes.
15. Eastern Australia is marked by the Great Dividing Range.
16. The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by ocean currents.

ECONOMY OF AUSTRALIA

Australia is the world's fourth largest exporter of wine. The Barossa Valley is a major wine-producing region in South Australia. Australia is a wealthy country; it generates its income from various sources including mining-related exports, telecommunications, banking and manufacturing. It has a market economy, a relatively high GDP per capita, and a relatively low rate of poverty. In terms of average wealth, Australia ranked second in the world after Switzerland in 2013, although the nation's poverty rate increased from 10.2% to 11.8%, from 2000/01 to 2013. It was identified by the Credit Suisse Research Institute as the nation with the highest median wealth in the world and the second-highest average wealth per adult in 2013.

The Australian dollar is the currency for the nation, including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island, as well as the independent Pacific Island states of Kiribati, Nauru, and Tuvalu. With the 2006 merger of the Australian Stock Exchange and the Sydney Futures Exchange, the Australian Securities Exchange became the ninth largest in the world. Ranked third in the Index of Economic Freedom. Australia is the world's twelfth largest

economy and has the fifth highest per capita GDP (nominal) at \$66,984. The country was ranked second in the United Nations 2011 Human Development Index and first in Legatum's 2008 Prosperity Index. All of Australia's major cities fare well in global comparative livability surveys; Melbourne reached top spot for the fourth year in a row on The Economist's 2014 list of the world's most live able cities, followed by Adelaide, Sydney, and Perth in the fifth, seventh, and ninth places respectively. Total government debt in Australia is about \$190 billion – 20% of GDP in 2010. Australia has among the highest house prices and some of the highest household-debt levels in the world.

An emphasis on exporting commodities rather than manufactured goods has underpinned a significant increase in Australia's terms of trade since the start of the 21st century, due to rising commodity prices. Australia has a balance of payments that is more than 7% of GDP negative, and has had persistently large current account deficits for more than 50 years. Australia has grown at an average annual rate of 3.6% for over 15 years, in comparison to the OECD annual average of 2.5%. Australia was the only advanced economy not to experience a recession due to the global financial downturn in 2008–2009. However, the economies of six of Australia's major trading partners have been in recession, which in turn has affected Australia, significantly hampering its economic growth in recent years. From 2012 to early 2013, Australia's national economy grew, but some non-mining states and Australia's non-mining economy experienced a recession.

The Hawke Government floated the Australian dollar in 1983 and partially deregulated the financial system. The Howard Government followed with a partial deregulation of the labor market and the further privatization of state-owned businesses, most notably in the telecommunications industry. The indirect tax system was substantially changed in July 2000 with the introduction of a 10% Goods and Services Tax (GST). In Australia's tax system, personal and company income tax are the main sources of government revenue.

In May 2012, there were 11,537,900 people employed (either full- or part-time), with an unemployment rate of 5.1%. Youth unemployment (15–24) stood at 11.2%. Data released in mid-November 2013 showed that the number of welfare recipients had grown by 55%. In 2007 228,621 New start unemployment allowance recipients were registered, a total that increased to 646,414 in March 2013. According to the Graduate Careers Survey, full-time employment for newly qualified professionals from various occupations has declined since 2011 but it increases for graduates three years after graduation.

Over the past decade, inflation has typically been 2–3% and the base interest rate 5–6%. The service sector of the economy, including tourism, education, and financial services, accounts for about 70% of GDP. Rich in natural resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products, particularly wheat and wool, minerals such as iron-ore and gold, and energy in the forms of liquefied natural gas and coal. Although agriculture and natural resources account for only 3% and 5% of GDP respectively, they contribute substantially to export performance. Australia's largest export markets are Japan, China, the US, South Korea, and New Zealand. Australia is the world's fourth largest exporter of wine, and the wine industry contributes \$5.5 billion per year to the nation's economy.

Australia has one of the world's most highly urbanized populations with the majority living in metropolitan cities on the coast.

For generations, the vast majority of immigrants came from the British Isles, and the people of Australia are still mainly of British and/or Irish ethnic origin. In the 2011 Australian census, the most commonly nominated ancestry was English (36.1%), followed by Australian (35.4%), Irish (10.4%), Scottish (8.9%), Italian (4.6%), German (4.5%), Chinese (4.3%), Indian (2.0%), Greek (1.9%), and Dutch (1.7%).

1. Answer the questions

1. What sector of economy accounts for about 70% of GDP?
2. When was the indirect tax system changed?

3. What products does Australia export?
4. What is the Barossa Valley famous for?
5. What countries are Australia's largest export markets?
6. Where do the vast majority of people live in Australia?
7. Where do the vast majority of immigrants come from?
8. What agricultural products does Australia export?

2. Complete the sentences

1. The service sector of the economy, including, , accounts for about 70% of GDP.[220]
2. In the 2011 Australian the most commonly nominated ancestry was English (36.1%),
3. Australia has one of the world's most highly populations.
4. From 2012 to early 2013 Australia's non-mining economy experienced a..... .
5. Over the past decade has typically been 2–3% in Australia.
6. Australia is a major..... of agricultural products.
7. Agriculture and natural resources for only 3% and 5% of GDP in Australia.
8. has a literacy and numeracy rate of only 50%.
9. The..... is Australia's oldest university, having been founded in 1850.

3. Give Russian equivalents

Urbanized populations , a state-based system of vocational training, liquefied natural gas, financial services, a major exporter, GDP, natural resources, largest export markets, qualified professionals, unemployment, mining-related exports, telecommunications, banking, manufacturing, the global financial downturn, a balance of payments, the service sector, the tax system.

4. Give English equivalents

Налоговая система, природные ресурсы, банковская система, промышленность, сфера обслуживания, безработица, городское население, крупнейшие рынки экспорта, финансовые услуги, жидкий природный газ, главный экспортер, государственное профессиональное обучение ВВП, платежный баланс, квалифицированные специалисты, глобальный экономический спад, экспорт минеральных ресурсов.

5. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. Australia is the world's fourth largest exporter of wine.
2. Australia has a market economy, a relatively high GDP per capita, and a relatively low rate of poverty.
3. In terms of average wealth, Australia ranked second in the world after Switzerland in 2013
4. The Australian dollar is the currency for the nation
5. The Australian Securities Exchange became the ninth largest in the world.
6. Australia has the fifth highest per capita GDP (nominal) at \$66,984.
7. The country was ranked second in the United Nations 2011 Human Development Index.
8. Australia has among the highest house prices and some of the highest household-debt levels in the world\.
9. Australia has had persistently large current account deficits for more than 50 years.
10. In Australia's tax system, personal and company income tax are the main sources of government revenue.
11. The service sector of the economy accounts for about 70% of GDP.

12. Rich in natural resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

School attendance, or registration for home schooling, is compulsory throughout Australia. Education is the responsibility of the individual states and territories so the rules vary between states, but in general children are required to attend school from the age of about 5 up until about 16. In some states (e.g., Western Australia, the Northern Territory and New South Wales, children aged 16–17 are required to either attend school or participate in vocational training, such as an apprenticeship.

Australia has an adult literacy rate that was estimated to be 99% in 2003. However, a 2011–12 report for the Australian Bureau of Statistics reported that Tasmania has a literacy and numeracy rate of only 50%.[269] In the Program for International Student Assessment, Australia regularly scores among the top five of thirty major developed countries (member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). Catholic education accounts for the largest non-government sector.

Australia has 37 government-funded universities and two private universities, as well as a number of other specialist institutions that provide approved courses at the higher education level. The University of Sydney is Australia's oldest university, having been founded in 1850. Other notable universities include those of the Group of Eight leading tertiary institutions. The OECD places Australia among the most expensive nations to attend university. There is a state-based system of vocational training, known as TAFE, and many trades conduct apprenticeships for training new trades people. About 58% of Australians aged from 25 to 64 have vocational or tertiary qualifications, and the tertiary graduation rate of 49% is the highest among OECD countries.

1. Answer the questions

1. What is the adult literacy in Australia?
2. How many years do children go to school?
3. Do the rules of school attendance vary between states?
4. What kind of education accounts for the largest non-government sector?
5. How many government-funded universities are there in Australia?
6. How many private universities are there in Australia?
7. When was the oldest university of Australia founded?
8. How many per cent of Australians aged from 25 to 64 have vocational or tertiary qualifications?

2. Complete the sentences

1. School attendance, or registration for home schooling, is throughout Australia.
2. Australia has 37..... universities.
3. Australia has 99 % of adult literacy
4. accounts for the largest non-government sector.
5. There is a state-based system of, known as TAFE in Australia
6. Children aged 16–17 are required to either attend school or participate in vocational training, such as an

3. Give Russian equivalents

School attendance, the tertiary graduation rate, an apprentice, to vary, expensive nation, a state-based system of vocational training, government-funded universities, student assessment, to attend university.

4. Give English equivalents

Учиться в университете, государственное профессиональное обучение, государственные университеты, варьироваться, дорогая страна, посещение школы, стажер, аттестация студента, процент студентов.

5. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative

1. School attendance is compulsory throughout Australia.
2. Australia has an adult literacy rate that was estimated to be 99% in 2003. Catholic education accounts for the largest non-government sector.
3. Australia has 37 government-funded universities and two private universities
4. The University of Sydney is Australia's oldest university
5. Other notable universities include those of the Group of Eight leading tertiary institutions.
6. The OECD places Australia among the most expensive nations to attend university.
7. There is a state-based system of vocational training, known as TAFE.
8. About 58% of Australians aged from 25 to 64 have vocational or tertiary qualifications.

TEST

1. The capital of Australia is....

- Sydney
- Melbourne
- Brisbane
- Canberra
- Ottawa

2. Formally the head of Australia is...

- President
- Prime Minister
- Queen of Great Britain
- Vice-President
- Princess

3. What is the basic currency in Australia?

- Dollar
- Franc
- Pound sterling
- Euro

4. Australia's western coast is washed by the ... ocean.

- Pacific
- Indian
- Caribbean
- Atlantic
- Arctic

5. Australia has an area of nearly ... million square km.

- Ten
- Eight
- Nine
- Eleven
- Seven

6. Australia is famous for its

Rivers

Lakes

Forests

Ducks

Sheep

7. The largest river in Australia is

The Murray River

The Mackenzie River

The Darling River

The Nile River

The Columbia River

8. Australia consists of ... states and ... territories.

6 and 2

10 and 3

7 and 2

2 and 6

10 and 8

9. The ... Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Australian

British

American

Canadian

French

10. The federal government is headed by ...

The Governor-General

The President

The Prime Minister

The Vice President

The Minister

12. What is the emblem of Australia?

Kangaroo

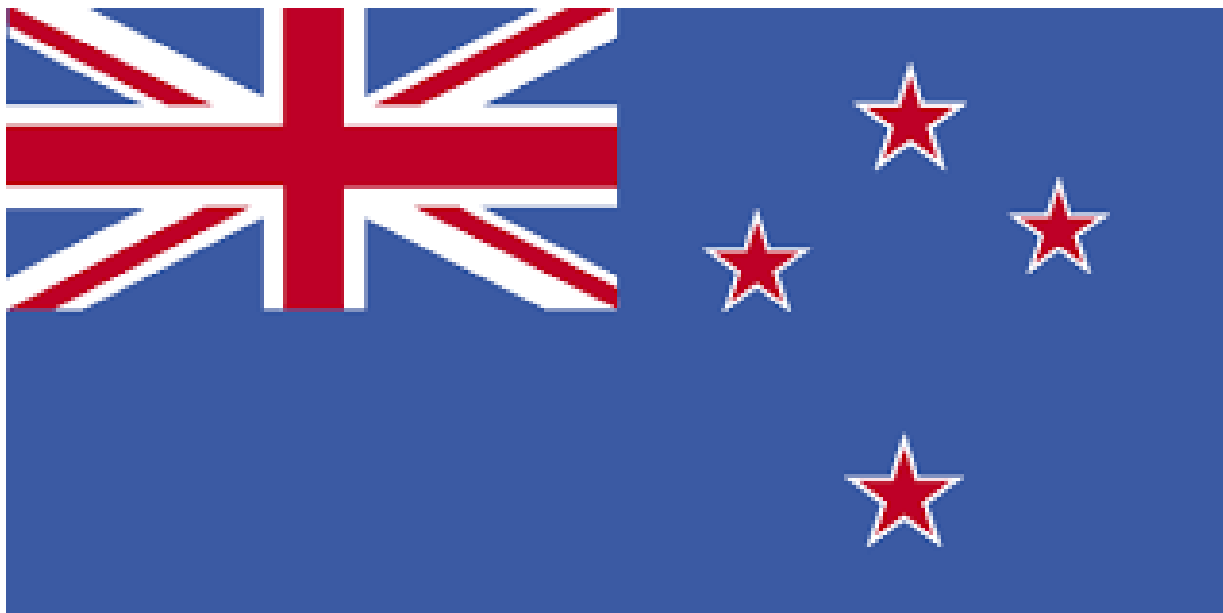
Koala

The maple leaf

The leek

The birch

NEW ZEALAND



NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has total area of 269,000 square kilometers. It is situated to southeast 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 center too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English. 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 meters or 12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. 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 daytime, 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 the kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis. New Zealand is 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 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. There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897. New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

New Zealand

What is the name of the country, which has volcanoes, and rivers of ice, deer and sea elephants? It is New Zealand, called the Land of the Long White Cloud by the Maoris. New Zealand is an island country. It is made up of three islands: the North and South Islands and Steward Island, a small land mass just to the south of the South Island. Most of its people live in North Island, and that is where you find big volcanoes like Egmont and Tongariro and the boiling pools and geysers and lakes of bubbling mud. Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington are the biggest cities. Wellington is the capital. South Island is larger than North Island and has the highest mountains. There you can find the snow-capped Southern Alps, rising 3,764 metres to the tip of Mount Cook (named after Captain Cook, of course, because he visited the islands before sailing on westwards and discovering the eastern coast of Australia). South Island is very beautiful with its Alps and lakes, its glaciers and fiords. Have you ever heard of Milford Sound? That is one of the most picturesque of the fiords, with cliffs rising straight up out of the water, the whole scene reflected in the water. Down there, too, are the Sunderland Falls, where water drops six hundred meters, making these falls one of the highest waterfalls in the whole world? Therefore, you can see there is plenty to look at in New Zealand. Plenty of things to do for tourists, because New Zealand is also famous for its fishing, snow sports, mountaineering, sailing and hiking.

The climate is pleasant at all seasons, without much difference between winter and summer. New Zealand does not have the terrible heat of Australian summers; the oceans temper its climate and the mountains bring down quite a lot of rain. What do the people do? Farm mostly. Dairy products, meat and wool are the main exports. New Zealand ranks second only to Australia as an exporter of wool. There are many factories there too, with hydroelectric stations to produce the power for them. North Island is where you find the Maoris, the fine people who lived in these islands hundreds of years before the white man came. Most of them live near

Auckland. The Maoris, a Polynesian people, are the aborigines of New Zealand. After long stays in Indonesia and the South Pacific, which they explored for many years, they made their great journey to New Zealand about the middle of the 14th century. They sailed in double canoes open to all weathers. They knew the winds, the ocean currents and the stars, and this earned them the name of Vikings of the Sunrise. The capital of New Zealand since 1865 and one of its busiest ports, Wellington is at southern end of North Island, lying among hills on the western side of a natural harbor. It is the third largest city in New Zealand. Auckland (the former capital) is the first largest city, and Christchurch is the second. The Maori name for Wellington Harbor means the great bay of Tara. According to Maori legend, Tara was the first Polynesian settler in this place. Nevertheless, Nicholson (after a Royal Navy captain) was the name given to it by the first British settlers, and it is still sometimes called by this name. In 1839, a British officer bought the site of Wellington from the Maoris; he got it in exchange for blankets and some other unimportant things. In 1840, the first settlers arrived and called their settlement Britannia. By 1842, there were 3.700 colonists in the settlement and Britannia had become Wellington. The kiwi is rather an unusual bird found only in New Zealand. It has no tail, almost no wings, and its nostrils are situated near the end of its bill. No other bird lays an egg so large in proportion to its size. Its egg is about one fifth of its own weight. This is a tremendous size. In many countries New Zealander are known as Kiwis, for the bird is also the symbol of people of the two islands. Forests of exotic pines near the center of New Zealand's North Island, cover an area of more than 160000 hectares. This is the largest single continuous area of planted forest in the world. New Zealand has more than four hundred thousand hectares of planted forests. The most important wood is pine, which grows five times faster in New Zealand than in its native habitat in California, USA.

Answer the questions

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What city is the capital of New Zealand?
3. What languages do people in New Zealand speak?
4. What is the official language in New Zealand?
5. Who is New Zealand's head of state?
6. Who runs the national government?
7. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?
8. What are the main industries of the country?

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