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Дніпропетровський державний інститут фізичної  
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**Збірник текстів до тематичного модулю  
«Подорожуємо країнами»**

Методичні рекомендації з англійської мови  
для студентів першого курсу ОКР «Бакалавр»  
напряму підготовки: 6.010202 «Спорт»

6.010201 «Фізичне виховання»

6.010203 «Здоров'я людини»

денної та заочної форм навчання

Методичні рекомендації призначені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів I курсу денної та заочної форм навчання.

Мета наданих методичних рекомендацій – дидактично забезпечити навчальний процес уніфікованим текстовим матеріалом за темою, надати змогу викладачам кафедри здійснити індивідуальний підхід до студентів з різним рівнем володіння іноземною мовою

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## ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації призначені для дидактичного забезпечення навчального процесу в рамках тематичного модулю «Подорожуємо країнами» для I курсу ОКР «Бакалавр».

Надані тексти висвітлюють тему «Подорож до Великобританії», яка викладається протягом 18 годин практичних занять та 2 годин самостійної роботи. Текстовий матеріал подається згідно тематичній послідовності планів практичних занять та самостійної роботи. До кожного тексту надається список тематичної лексики, яка повинна бути фонетично та семантично опрацьована перед читанням. Подані лексичні одиниці можуть бути використаними викладачем для контролю володіння тематичним «вокабуляром».

Розділ «Тексти для самостійного опрацювання» містить матеріали, які можуть бути запропоновані студентам з більш високим рівнем володіння мовою як додаткове читання під час практичних занять, а також для пізнавального читання під час самостійної роботи.

## Тема 1. Подорож до Великобританії.

### Заняття 1.

Тема: Подорож.

## TRAVELLING

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the **ruins** of **ancient** towns, they travel to enjoy **picturesque** places, or just for **change of scene**. It is always interesting **to discover** new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and **art galleries**, looking at shop windows and dining at **exotic** restaurants. **City-dwellers** usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe in the sun.

Most travelers and **holiday-makers** take a camera with them and **take pictures of** everything that interests them - the **sights** of a city, old **churches** and **castles**, **views** of mountains, lakes, **valleys**, **waterfalls**, forests, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All ways of travelling have their **advantages** and **disadvantages**. And people choose one according to their plans and **destinations**.

If you are fond of travelling, you see and learn a lot of things that you can never see or learn at home, even you may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel.

## WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

ruin - руїна

ancient – стародавній

picturesque – мальовничий

change of scene – зміна місцевості

to discover -відкривати, виявляти

art gallery - художня галерея

exotic - екзотичний	view - вид
city-dweller – міський житель	church - церква
holiday-maker - відпускник; курортник	castle - замок
to take pictures of – фотографувати	advantage - перевага
що- небудь	disadvantage - недолік
sight – визначне місце	destination - місце призначення, ціль подорожування

## Заняття 2.

Тема: У готелі.

### HOTEL SERVICE

Nowadays people travel on business and as tourists more than in the past. No businessman can avoid being a paying guest every now and then. In big cities there are a lot of good hotels. **Accommodations** as well as **rates** vary from hotel to hotel. There are deluxe hotels, the most **luxurious** and the most expensive, resort hotels used for **entertainment** or recreation.

Rooms in most hotels have all modern **conveniences**: central heating, air conditioning, bathroom, hairdryer, trouser press, telephone, satellite TV and others. Service is usually quite **satisfactory**. You can take a single room, a double room or a suite, charges varying accordingly. If you can't stand the noise of the street, do not take an outside room, ask for an inside one.

When your taxi stops at the entrance to the hotel the **doorman** and the **bellboy** help you with the luggage. The doorman is very important during the reception procedure.

The guest is given a registration card to fill out the name and permanent address. The desk clerk or receptionist enters the guest's room number, the room rate, and the arrival and departure dates into the computer. Then he asks the guest to sign his or her name.

When the guests **are through with** the formalities, the bellboy takes them and their luggage up in the lift and shows them to their room. Now that you have been settled in a hotel room and have been given the key of it, you become a regular hotel guest.

### WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

accommodation - житло

doorman - портье

rate - тариф; розцінка, ціна

bellboy - коридорний, посильний

luxurious - розкішний

receptionist - секретар у приймальні

entertainment - розвага

to be through with- покінчити ;

convenience - зручність

закінчити

satisfactory - задовільний;

\*\*\*

#### *Here are typical conversations at the hotel.*

1.

- Hello! What is your name?

- My name is....

Here is the confirmation of reservation of a single room for a week.

- Can I see your passport, please?

- Here it is.

- Please sign here. Your room is 125. Here is your key.

- Thank you.

2.

- Hello! I'd like to reserve a room at your hotel. Have you any vacant room? –

- Hello! Do you want a single room or double room?

- I'd like a room .....

-with twin beds

-facing the sea

-with a bath

-with a balcony

-with a shower

-with a view

- We can offer you /we have a single room with TV set, air conditioning, hot water.
- What is the price per night?
- It is \$40 per night.
- Does the price include breakfast?

### **Заняття 3.**

**Тема: Основні правила подорожування.**

## **TRAVELLING HIGHLIGHTS**

On the 12-th of November the group of Ukrainian people **safely** leaves the Borispol airport and flies to London. They have seats in different **compartments** for smokers and non-smokers, and in different **rows**. Practically they all have English speaking **neighbours**.

When the plane **arrives** at the Heathrow airport the passengers get out of the plane and go into the building of the airport. After passing along the **endless** corridors they get to the passport control **point** called Immigration. There are two **gates**. One is for passengers from EC (European Community) countries. And the other gate is for passengers from all other countries. People stand in the **queue** and after a special signal go to an English Immigration officer one by one.

*Here is a typical dialogue between the English Immigration officer and a Ukrainian sportsman.*

*Ukrainian:* Good morning.

*Officer.* Good morning, sir. May I see your passport and landing card, please?

*Ukrainian:* **Certainly.** Here you are.

*Officer:* Thank you... What's the **reason** for your visit to the UK?

*Ukrainian:* I'm on business tour to attend a training session before the championship.

*Officer:* And how long are you staying here?



*Ukrainian:* A week or so.

*Officer:* Have you got a **return ticket**?

*Ukrainian:* Yes, certainly. Here is my ticket.

*Officer:* May I see the **invitation** of the sport club who will receive you here?

*Ukrainian:* Just a minute. Here is the invitation.

*Officer:* Thank you ... Everything is OK. Here is your passport, ticket and the invitation.

After undergoing formalities at Immigration the group goes to **the Luggage Reclaim point**. They find the monitor showing their **Flight Number** and see their **suitcases** and bags on the **belt**. But one of the participants of the group does not see his suitcase and ask the Group Leader for help. The leader comes to the **official:**

*Leader:* Excuse me, one of our suitcases is missing. Where can it be?

*Official:* What's your flight number, sir?

*Leader:* It's SU 241 from Kiev.

*Official:* Some luggage is over there. I hope you'll find yours there. There wasn't enough space on the belt. We had to remove some and put it on the floor.

*Leader:* Thank you.

Now they are moving to the **Customs** point. By the way it is not necessary to fill in any **declaration form**. The group see the **sign** "Nothing to declare" and the green walls of the passage. They all have nothing to declare and **pass** through this corridor. They see a few Customs officials standing **behind the rack**. The officials say nothing to them and they safely pass.

Some other passengers pass through the red corridor since they have something to declare and probably they have to **fill in** some **forms** and pay **customs duty**. Usually every country has a **list** of the things **liable to duty** " in addition to the **duty free allowance**".

In a second or two our group gets out into the hall of the airport and sees the **crowd** of people meeting passengers who have just arrived.

## WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

highlight – найбільш важливий момент	belt - (тут) транспортер, транспортерна стрічка
safely- благополучно	official – працівник, офіційний представник
compartment - зд. салон, відсік	customs –митниця
row - ряд	declaration form - бланк декларації
neighbour - сусід	sign - табличка, сигнал
arrive - прибувати	passage - прохід
endless – нескінченний	pass - проходити
point - пункт	behind the rack - за стойкою
gate – (тут) вихід	fill in - заповнювати
queue - черга	form - анкета
certainly – звичайно, певна річ	customs duty – митний збір
reason - причина, ціль	list - список
return ticket – зворотній квиток	liable to duty – який підлягає оподаткуванню
invitation – запрошення	duty free –без мита, безкоштовно
the Luggage Reclaim point - пункт отримання багажу	allowance - (тут) кількість, що дозволена
flight number - номер рейсу	crowd - натовп
suitcase – валіза	

### Заняття 4.

**Тема: Сполучене королівство Великобританії.**

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The western **coast** of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the Northern Sea. The

English Channel separates the south - east of Great Britain from France. The area of the UK is 244.000 km and its **population** is 57 million people.

The principal part of the United Kingdom is England and that is why the name "England" is often used **to denote** the whole country. London is its capital.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream **influence** the climate of the British Isles. It is **mild** the whole year round.

England is a highly developed industrial country. There are many big industrial cities here, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Sheffield and many others. One of the leading industries is the textile industry (Liverpool, Manchester). Coal, iron and steel are produced in Great Britain too. The country has shipbuilding , machine building, automobile industry. Great Britain imports cotton, wool and non-ferrous metals.

## **WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS**

coast - узбережжя

population - населення

to denote - відзначати

influence – 1) вплив 2) впливати

mild - м'який

### **Заняття 5.**

**Тема: Лондон –політичний і культурний центр Великобританії.**

## **LONDON, THE CAPITAL OF GREAT BRITAIN**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic, and commercial center. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End, and the East End.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business center. **Numerous** banks, offices, and firms are situated there. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some **famous** ancient buildings within the City. The ST. Paul's Cathedral (the greatest of English churches ) and the Tower of London (a **fortress**, a royal palace, and a **prison** at past and a museum nowadays ) are the most famous of them .

Westminster is the governmental part of London. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many **outstanding** statesmen, scientists, writers, poets, and painters **are buried** here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of British Parliament. The clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the **official** residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of **wealth** and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs, and theatres are situated there.

The Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the **battle** of Trafalgar in 1805. Not far away there is the British museum It contains a **priceless** collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc. and is also famous for its library. The centre of the British press is Fleet Street, governmental offices are concentrated in White Hall and Downing Street No 10 is the residence of the Prime Minister.

The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, workshops, plants and the docks.

## WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

numerous - чисельный

fortress - фортеця

famous - славетний

prison – в'язниця

outstanding – видатний

battle – бій

to be buried – бути похованим

priceless - безцінний; неоціненний

official – офіційний

workshop - майстерня; цех

wealth – багатство

## Заняття 6.

**Тема: Спорт у Великобританії.**

### SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British are sporting nation. Like everyone else they love football - in fact, they **invented** it. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team plays in Football Association competition. The two best teams play in the Cup final at Wembley Stadium in London. Some fans pay up to £ 250 for a ticket for the Cup Final. It is one of the biggest sporting events of the year.

Tennis is another popular game in Britain. Every summer, in June, the biggest international tennis **tournament** takes place at Wimbledon, a **suburb** of London.

The British play many sports that are unknown in most other countries, for example: cricket, squash and netball.

Cricket is a typically British sport which **foreigners** have difficulty in understanding. There are two teams of eleven players: one man (the 'bowler' throws the ball, and the 'batsman' hits it with his bat.) Cricket is a very long game. Matches last from one to five days. Squash is another British invention. It is a form of tennis. There are two players and they use rackets similar to tennis rackets and a small, black **rubber** ball. They play indoors. It is a very fast and **tiring** sport!

Netball is **similar** to basketball. There are seven players (usually girls or women) in each team and the object of the game is the same as in basketball: to throw the ball through a net at the top of a three-metre post.

Swimming is very popular in Britain. Many British people who live near the sea, a lake or a river **enjoy** sailing.

Golf is becoming increasingly popular. Athletics is growing all the time. Winter sports such as skiing are generally impossible in Britain (except in Scotland) **owing to** the unsuitable climate, but more and more people spend winter holidays on the Continent in order to take part in them.

Sport in British schools is compulsory and schoolchildren spend at least one afternoon a week playing sport. In winter boys play football or rugby and go cross-country running, while girls play netball or hockey. Some boys' schools also teach rowing, in summer boys play cricket, do athletics or go swimming, while girls play rounders (a British version of baseball), do athletics or go swimming. Tennis is also played in summer in some schools by boys and girls.

### WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

invent - винаходити, створювати

tiring - стомливий, виснажливий

tournament - турнір

similar - схожий, подібний

suburb - передмістя, околиця

enjoy - мати задоволення

foreigner – іноземець

increasingly owing to - внаслідок,  
через, завдяки

rubber – гума

### Заняття 7.

**Тема: Освіта у Великобританії.**

### The EDUCATION SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain does not have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional **provisions** for education. The system of education **is determined** by the National Education Act.

Education in Britain **is provided** by the Local Education **Authority** (LEA) in each country. It is financed partly by the Government and **partly** by local **taxes**. Until recently planning and organization were not controlled by central government. In September 1988, however, "The National **Curriculum**" was introduced, which **means** that there is now greater government control over what is taught in schools.

Let's **outline** the basic features of public education in Britain.

For most educational **purposes** England and Wales **are treated as** one unit, though the system in Wales is a little different from that of England. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own educational systems.

Education in Britain **mirrors** the country's social system: it is class-divided and **selective**. The first division is between those who pay and those who do not pay. The **majority** of schools in Britain **are supported** by public funds and the education is **free**. But there is also a considerable number of public schools. Parents must pay **fees** to send their children to these schools. The fees are high.

The English school **syllabus** is divided into Arts (or Humanities) and Sciences. So **secondary** school pupils are divided into study groups: a Science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do the English Language and Literature, History, foreign languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these **subjects** they must do some general education subjects like Physical Education (PE), Home Economics for girls, and Technical subjects for boys. Computers play an important part in education.

The National Education Act of 1944 provided three stages of education: **primary**, secondary and further education. **Compulsory** schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16. After the age of 16 a growing number of school students **are staying on at** school, some until 18 or 19, the age of **entry** into a higher education in universities and Polytechnics. British university **courses** are rather short, generally **lasting** for 3 years. The **cost** of education depends on the college and speciality which one chooses.

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham. British universities differ greatly from one another. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, ways of student life.

The two intellectual eyes of Britain — Oxford and Cambridge universities — **date back to** the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Scottish universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh date back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Good "A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after **interviews**, and competition for places at university is fierce.

There is an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It is **intended for** people who study in their own free time and who "**attend**" lectures by watching television and listening to the radio. They **keep in touch** by phone and letter with their **tutors** and attend summer schools. The Open University students have no formal qualifications and would **be unable to enter ordinary** universities.

The academic year in Britain's universities is divided into three **terms**, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March, and from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

After three years of study a university **graduate** will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take the Master's Degree and then the Doctor's Degree. Research is an important feature of university work.



## WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

provision

to be determined

to be provided

authority

partly

taxes

curriculum

to mean

to outline

purpose

to be treated as

to mirror

selective

majority

to be supported

free

fee

syllabus

primary

secondary

subject

compulsory

stay on at

entry

courses

to last

cost

to date back to

interview

to be intended for

to attend

keep in touch

tutors

to be unable to enter

ordinary

term

graduate (n.)

## Заняття 8.

### Тема: Свята та традиції у Великобританії.

#### HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Every country and every nation has own traditions and **customs**. It's very important to know traditions and customs of other countries. It helps to know more about the history and line of different nations.

English are proud of their traditions and carefully **keep them up** as I know all English people **celebrate** Christmas on the 25th of December. Christmas Day is a family holiday. All the people **look forward to** it, expecting something special. It is the time when all the family gets together round the Christmas tree decorated with toys and sweets. Little children believe that when they are asleep Santa Claus comes with a big bag of toys. They often hang up large stockings for the presents. All families have Christmas dinners. They eat traditional dishes - turkey, duck, pudding.

On the New Year's Day they **watch the old year out and the new year in**. There are some traditions on New Year's Day. One of them is the old First Footing. The first man to come into the house is very important. The Englishmen believe that he brings luck. This man (not a woman) must be healthy, young, pretty-looking. He brings presents - bread, a piece of coal or a coin.

Another **best-loved** holiday is St.Valentine's Day on the 14th of February - the holiday of love and affection, the day of sending and giving presents to those you love - Englishmen with these word ask to become friends or companion Valentines often are decorated with symbols of love - red hearts and roses, ribbons and laces .

In England tradition of celebrating Easter is **deep-rooted** in the history of the nation. Easter is a church holiday . There is a popular belief that wearing 3 new

things on Easter will bring good luck. Another custom is decorating eggs for children. Eggs are hidden in the yards little children believe that the Easter rabbit comes and leaves eggs for them. Easter candies are made in the form of eggs, little chickens and rabbits.

Halloween is the day or evening before All Saint's Day. Children dress up in Halloween costumes and masks over their faces. They go out into the streets to beg. People give them sweets, cookies and apples. A favourite Halloween custom is to make a jack-o-lantern (the children scrape out a pumpkin and cut the eyes, nose and mouth). They light a candle inside the pumpkin to scare their friends.

According to the Act of Parliament of 1871 there are 4 bank holidays, Easter Monday, **Whit-Monday**, Dec, 26th - Boxing Day. Other public holidays are **Good Friday**, May Day. Also there is a Pancake Day, April's Fool Day and Mother's Day.

## WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

custom - звичай

keep up (traditions) підтримувати, дотримуватись

celebrate - святкувати

look forward to – чекати з нетерпінням

watch the old year out – (*тут*) проводити старий рік

watch the new year in - (*тут*) зустрічати новий рік

best-loved –найбільш любий

deep-rooted - вкорінений

pumpkin - гарбуз

scare - лякати

Whit-Monday - день Святого духа (святкують у липні)

Good Friday – п'ятниця перед Великоднем

## Заняття 9.

### Тема: Пам'ятки Великобританії.

#### SIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain. There are both modern and ancient monuments, like Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral.

Britain also has many interesting museums. For example one can visit the Steam Boat Museum in Ambleside. The oldest ship in this museum — her name is “Dolly” — is 150 years old. In York the tourists are usually attracted by the National Railway Museum. It contains the history of Stephenson’s invention of steam locomotive.

But the main **attraction**, no doubt, is London places of interest. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul’s Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. Big Ben is the real bell which **strikes** every **quarter** of an hour. Another place which you can admire is Buckingham Palace. It’s the residence of the Queen.

London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent’s Park is the home of London Zoo.

Visiting this country, don't forget about its **natural** attractions such as the Highlands, Loch Ness, where some people think a large monster lives and the Lake District, the place, **associated** with the history of English literature.

#### WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

attraction - привабливість

strike - бити; вдаряти

quarter - чверть

natural - природний

associate - пов'язувати

## Тексти для самостійного опрацювання.

### До заняття 4.

#### POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the **sovereign reigns** but does not rule.

Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important **authority** in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was **crowned** in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

#### WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

sovereign - правитель

reign - царювання

authority – влада

crowн – корона, коронувати

### До заняття 6.

#### SPORTS IN ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". They do not think that play is

more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well. so he is encouraged to do both. Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: "that's not cricket" it means "that's not fair", "to play the game" means "to be fair".

Golf is Scotland's chief contribution to British sport. It is worth noting here an interesting feature of sporting life in Britain, namely, its frequently close connections with social class of the players or spectators except where a game may be said to be a "national" sport. This is the case with cricket in England which is played and watched by all classes. This is true of golf, which is everywhere in the British Isles a middle-class activity. Rugby Union, the amateur variety of Rugby football, is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society whereas, elsewhere, it too is a game for the middle classes. Association football is a working-class sport as are boxing, wrestling, snooker, darts, and dog-racing. As far as fishing is concerned it is a sport where what is caught determines the class of a fisherman.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are the next most popular sports among men. Aerobics (keep-fit exercises) and yoga, squash and cycling are among the sports where participation has been increasing in recent years.

There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship are held in July (since 1877). The other one is Wembley - a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923.

## **Table Tennis**

Table tennis was first invented in England in about 1880. At first the game had several strange names: Gossima, Whiff Whaff and Ping Pong. It wasn't until 1926 that the International Table Tennis Association was formed with international championships and rules.

Although the game was invented in England British players don't have much chance in international championships. It's the Chinese with their fantastic speed and power who win almost every title. Table tennis looks more like gymnastics when the Chinese start playing, with the ball flying over the net at speeds of over 150 kilometres per hour.

## **Racing**

There are all kinds of racing in England - horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. On sports days at school boys and girls run races, and even train for them. There is usually a mile race for older boys, and one who wins it is certainly a good runner.

Usually those who run a race go as fast as possible, but there are some races in which everybody has to go very carefully in order to avoid falling.

The most famous boat-race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It is rowed over a course on the River Thames, and thousands of people go to watch it. The eight rowers in each boat have great struggle, and at the end there is usually only a short distance between the winners and the losers.

The University boat-race started in 1820 and has been rowed on the Thames almost every spring since 1836.

## **Squash**

Squash began at Harrow School in the mid-nineteenth century, but has since worked its way into almost every city and district in Britain and throughout Europe.

Squash is one of the fastest games in the world. Two people play in a small confined space surrounded by high walls with no net to keep them apart. The aim is to get to the point at the centre of the court and to stay there.

Squash players hope that the game will make them stronger and fitter, but, like many sports, squash can be very dangerous. The most obvious danger is the small ball that shoots through the air extremely fast.

## **Windsurfing**

Windsurfing was invented in the mid-sixties by two southern Californian surfers, Hoyle Schweitzer and Jim Drake. Surfers need strong rolling waves, and hate days of calm sea. Schweitzer noticed that on days when waves were not high enough to surf, there was often a strong wind and he set about finding a way to use it.

His first experiments involved standing on his surfboard holding out a piece of sail cloth in his hands. Gradually he and Drake refined this idea into a basic design for a sailboard, similar to a surfboard, but holding a mast and a triangular sail which could be tilted and turned in any direction. The windsurfer operates a boom which controls the amount of wind in the sail, for speed and change of direction. Schweitzer immediately went into business designing and making the new sailboards and taking the idea abroad. By mid-seventies, the sport had spread to Holland, Germany and France.



## **OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON**

London was host for the first time in 1908. With 1,500 competitors from 19 nations, the Games were by now an institution of world-wide significance. The programme, moreover, was augmented by the inclusion of Association football (which appeared in 1900 but only in a demonstration match), diving, field hockey, and ice hockey, as well as other sports since discontinued.

The most dramatic episode of these Games was in the marathon, run from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush in London, the site of a new stadium. Pietri (Italy) led into the arena but collapsed and was disqualified for accepting assistance from officials. The gold medal went to the second man home, Hayes (USA), but Queen Alexandra, who was present opposite the finishing line, was so moved by the Italian's plight that she awarded him special gold cup. The 400 metres provided an opportunity for Halswelle (GB) to become the only man in Olympic history to win by a walk-over. The final was declared void after an American had been disqualified for boring. Two other Americans withdrew from re-run final in protest, leaving Halswelle an unopposed passage. Britain won the polo, and all the boxing, lawn tennis, rackets, rowing, and yachting titles as well as five out of six cycle races.

## **SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Sport is very important part of life in Great Britain. Thousands of people devote their leisure time to outdoor and indoor games: athletic, mountain climbing, boxing and other sports. Outdoor games played in GB are team games such as football, cricket, and hockey, and games in which individuals or couples try their skill, for example golf. The number of spectators shows that the most popular of the team game is football and cricket, and the most popular individual game is lawn-tennis. Football. Although Englishmen played a kind of football from the middle age or even earlier as an organized game it dates back from just over a century ago. One

type of football, in which the players carried the oval ball in their hands, appeared in 1859 at Rugby School. That is why the name took the name of

Rugby. The rules of the game are different from football(soccer). Football matches get big crowds. The Cup Final is one of the most important football matches of the year in England; it is always played at the Wembley stadium, near London. Cricket. Cricket is England's national summer game. Nobody knows exactly how old the game is, but some forms of cricket was being played in England in the 13th century. The rules of the game have changed over the years. The oldest series of international matches is between England and Australia, and the team that wins takes home a famous trophy called The Ashes. And even today for cricket lovers in England and Australia winning The Ashes is like winning The World Cup for football! In England cricket is played in schools and universities, and almost all towns have their cricket team which play regularly at least one match a week during the season — from May to September. There are thousands of cricket grounds all over England. Lawn-tennis. The number of people who play lawn-tennis is great. The tennis championships held at Wimbledon for two weeks at the end of June and at the beginning of July are the main event of the lawn-tennis season in Britain and, in fact in the world. These championships in which men and women of many nationalities complete, gather large crowds. Swimming. Many children in Britain learn to swim at school, or during the holidays at the seaside, and swimming pool as a summer pastime is enjoyed by millions of people. There are also indoor swimming pools which makes swimming possible all the year round.

Swimming championships and competitions are widely reported in press and on TV. Attempts to swim the English channel have been made by swimmers of many nationalities every summer. Some of the attempts are successful.

## До заняття 8.

### January

- 1st New Year's Day

### February

- 1st Candlemas Day
- 14th Valentine's Day

### March

- 1st St David's Day  
(Wales National Day)
- 17th St. Patrick's Day  
(Ireland's Special Day)

### March/April

- Shrove Tuesday
- Lent
- Mothering Sunday
- Maundy Thursday
- Easter

### April

- 1st April Fool's Day
- 23rd St George's Day (England's National Day)

### May

- 1st May Day

### June

- Trooping the Colours
- Wimbledon Tennis Tournament

### July

- Swan Upping

### August

- Notting Hill Carnival

### September

- Harvest Festival

### October

- 31st Halloween

### November

- 5th Bonfire Night
- 11th Remembrance Day
- 30th St Andrew's Day  
(Scotland's National Day)

### December

- Advent
- 25th Christmas
- 26th Boxing Day

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

**Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand** are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways.

The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each country has its own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland** consists of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capitalists country.

**The USA** is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometres. It's western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean.

**Canada** is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. The capital of Canada is Ottawa . The population of Canada is over 26 million people. The official head of Canada is the Queen of the United Kingdom. But practically there is a Prime Minister of the Canadian government to rule the country. Besides Canada has a democratic parliament, which is situated in Ottawa and consists of the House of Commons and the Senate. Official emblems of Canada are the beaver and the maple leaf. The colours of Canada are white and red.

**The Commonwealth of Australia** territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometres. The population of Australia is over sixteen million

people. The Commonwealth of Australia is a capitalist self-governing federal state.

**New Zealand** is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a capitalist self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth.

## AUSTRALIA (1)

Australia is an island, like Britain, but unlike Britain it is vast. It is, in fact, nearly twenty-five times as large as<sup>1</sup> the British Isles. Most of Australia is a semi-desert.<sup>1</sup> People cannot live where there is no water, and so most of the people in Australia live in the richer south-east. The first Australian people were the dark-skinned Aborigines, and though the coming of the white settlers destroyed their tribal lives,<sup>2</sup> some sixty thousand still survive<sup>3</sup> in Australia today. They may be found in the inland areas of the country. Some live in reservations, others work as stockmen, shepherds and cattle drivers.<sup>4</sup> Some live in modern cities but it is not really easy for them. They have to fight for their rights.

The first Europeans to land in this country were Dutch sailors who were blown off their course across the Indian Ocean in the seventeenth century. They were not impressed by what they found. It remained for Captain Cook, an Englishman, who arrived in 1770 to notice the possibilities of the new country. He hoisted the British Flag, and Australia was British.

Though Cook was warmly congratulated on his discovery, nothing was done about it until after the American Revolution when royalists,\* who had to leave the United States, appealed to the British Colonial Office for new colonies, in which to settle. The British Government needed a place to send British prisoners, too. And Captain Cook's discovery was remembered. Thus it was that over 1,000 people, 850 of them convicts, set sail in 1787 to start the first European colony in Australia.

## **AUSTRALIA (2)**

Australia is lying south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7,682,300 sq. km.

The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low, sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau. Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central interior and north.

The total population in 1986 was about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 persons per sq. km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six former British colonies, which thereupon became states. The Australian constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the US federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and the Australian Parliament.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wheat exporters. The main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food and minerals which also provide raw materials for home processing industry.

## **NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total area is 268,112 sq.km.

Less than 1/4 of the territory of the country lies below the 200 m contour line. The South Island is significantly more mountainous than the North Island. New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall.

The total population in 1986 was about 3.3 mln people with the average population density of about 12 persons per sq.km. About 85 % of the population is classified as Europeans. Most of them are of British descend. English is the universal language.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the British Queen (or the King) whose representative, the govern or-general, is appointed for a five-year term. The government of New Zealand is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

The economy of New Zealand has traditionally been based on pastoral farming. The last decades have seen a large expansion in the light industries. New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists to its shores because of the beauty, diversity, and compactness of its natural attractions.

## **CANADA (1)**

Canada is a vast, country, bigger than the United States, bigger than the continent of Australia, It is in fact the second largest country in the world after Russia, As Canada extends for thousands of miles from the Arctic Ocean to the United States and from, the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, all kind of weather and landscape are to be found here.

Canada has nearly 15 per cent of the world's fresh water surface, There are so many lakes in Canada that they have never been counted, Canada's major fresh, water resource is the Great Lakes system..

Canada's forests are among its greatest resources. The waters of Canada's coastal regions and inland lakes are rich in fish.

The Niagara Falls is one of the world's largest falls on the Niagara River which connects two lakes - Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The word Canada comes from one of the Red Indian languages - "Kannata", meaning "a number of huts"<sup>7</sup>, Canada is often called the "Land of Maple Leaf. The maple leaf is the national emblem of Canada,

•The history of Canada goes back over 400 years, The French were the first settlers in this country. The history of the country during this period is the history of wars with Indians and struggles against Great Britain. In 1759 France lost Canada and the country became a British colony. Later Canada was given its independence,

Canada's beginnings were French, and French is the language spoken today by about one of its people. Many settlers came to Canada from England, Scotland and Ireland and so today about two-thirds of the people of Canada speak only English. Canada today has two national languages, English and French.

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. The main industrial centres are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

## **CANADA (2)**

Canada is the world's second largest country. It has an area of 3\*8 million square miles (about 10 mln square km).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Arctic Ocean in the north, and by the Atlantic Ocean in the east. In the South Canada borders on the United States of America.

Canada has six main divisions: the Appalachian Region, the Great Lakes - St Lawrence Lowlands, the Canadian Shield, the Interior Plains, the Western Cordilleras, the Arctic Islands.

Canada has nearly 45-per cent of the world's fresh water surface. There are so many lakes in Canada that they have never been counted. Canada's major fresh water resource is the Great Lakes system.



The main rivers are the St Lawrence, the Mackenzie and the Fraser.

The Niagara Falls is one of the world's largest falls on the Niagara River which connects two lakes - Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It is about 1,000 feet wide and 162 feet high.

The climate of the eastern and central parts of Canada varies considerably, but in the north-western and southern parts of the country the climate is milder.

Canada is very rich in mineral resources. The most important minerals are nickel, copper, iron ore, zinc, lead, gold, oil, silver, natural gas and coal.

Canada's forests are among her greatest resources. The waters of Canada's coastal regions and inland lakes are rich in fish.

Canada is a highly industrialized and agricultural country. The main industrial centres are Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

## THE USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). **It occupies** the southern part of North America and **is washed by** the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It also **includes** Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific ocean. The **total area** of the country is about 9.5 million **square** kilometres. The USA **boards** on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has seaboard with Russia.

The USA consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see **lowlands** and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the boarder with Canada are the largest and the deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country **veries** greatly. The climate of Alyaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. The climate along the Pacific **coast** is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is highly developed industrial country. **It** is the **leading** producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of **iron ore** and coal. On the industial enterprises of the country they produce **aircrufts**, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, **weapon**, furniture, and paper.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and others.

Each of 50 states has **its own** government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D.C.

**До заняття 9.**

## **BRITISH SIGHTS**

Great Britain is a beguiling and enchanting combination of four nations: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. From awe-inspiring mountains and lakes to castles, architecture and prehistoric monuments, a tour of Britain will involve more photo-opportunities and memories than you ever thought possible.

Starting in **London**, England's capital, there's Buckingham Palace, the London residence of Britain's royalty since 1837. The State Rooms are used to host official functions, and are also opened for guided tours so that visitors can marvel at the opulent chandeliers and decorated ceilings, see some of the world-famous works of art and get a feel for the glamour of royal life.

**York** is a Viking town in the north of England, with a rich heritage that infuses its quaint cobbled streets, ancient city walls and majestic Minster. York Minster is stunning – one of the most magnificent cathedrals in the world, and if you're feeling energetic, you can climb the central tower and get a certificate to say you've done it. Clifford's Tower is another monument with history, the remains of York Castle, which was built by William the Conqueror to subdue the northern rebels. Going back even further in time, the famous Yorvik Museum recreates an authentic Viking city, smells and all.

Towards the centre of England, in Warwickshire, is **Stratford-upon-Avon**, birthplace of William Shakespeare. An un-missable stop for anyone with more than a passing interest in literature, the whole town is steeped in culture and history. You can visit Shakespeare's birthplace and immerse yourself in his life story, watch performances of his plays and visit the exhibition. Other Shakespeare related places to investigate include Hall's Croft (where Shakespeare's daughter was born), Anne Hathaway's cottage and Mary Arden's Farm, where his mother was born.

South western England is home to some of the most mystical parts of the British Isles. Stonehenge, near Salisbury in the beautiful Wiltshire countryside, is the famous prehistoric monument that historians have been trying to decode for centuries, and one of the most famous places in the world. **Stonehenge** is thought to have been built in three phases and is estimated to have taken around 30 million hours to build. That's not all for this mysterious part of the country, just 25 miles north of Stonehenge is the Avebury complex, another prehistoric earthwork.

In nearby **Glastonbury**, arguably more famous for the music festival, is Glastonbury Tor which rises enigmatically above the meadows. Glastonbury village is steeped in stories of witchcraft and fairy tales – the Tor is said to be home of Gwyn ap Nudd, the Lord of the Underworld, and the fairy folk! Owned and cared for by the National Trust, it's free to visit.

Over the sea to Northern Ireland, and the Giant's Causeway in County Antrim is a curious reminder of how the country was formed. The **Giant's Causeway** consists of 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, formed from volcanic activity millions of years ago. Designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, you can drive along the Causeway Coastal Route and experience one of the world's great road journeys.

Find your way to **Belfast** and seek out Titanic Belfast, a six-floor exhibition dedicated to the doomed ship. Located next to the site where the Titanic was built, it's justifiably Northern Ireland's most popular tourist attraction, with a giant atrium surrounded by four hull shaped wings, housing nine galleries that tell the story of the Titanic from its conception in Belfast in the early 1900s to its famous maiden voyage and tragic end.

If outstanding beauty and sea-monsters go hand in hand for you, Loch Ness has it all. Quite apart from the legends surrounding Nessie, the Loch Ness Monster, **Loch Ness** is also famous for its scenery, hill walks and the Great Glen with signposted walks suitable for everyone. Add a bit of history to your travels and visit Urquhart Castle, whose tower house offers some amazing views of the Loch and the Great Glen.

Also in Scotland is Edinburgh Castle, the view of which dominates over the beautiful city of **Edinburgh** from a great height. See the Great Hall, completed in 1511 for James IV, where Scotland's gentry honoured their king, and the Palace where Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to James VI. You can also see the oldest crown jewels in the British Isles at this stop on your tour of Britain.

Wales is also home to some must-see landmarks, including **Mount Snowdon** and the Snowdonia National Park. You can explore Stone Age burial chambers, Roman forts, castles and more, and the area is famous with geologists, who investigated some of the world's oldest rocks there in the 19th century. Make your way to the top of Mount Snowdon for some views to die for, or you could

take the train along the Snowdon Mountain Railway, Britain's highest rack railway, and save your legs.

But there are not many sightseeing only in London. You can find lot of interesting places out of the London. Still further on to the west on a chalk hill above the Thames rises **Windsor Castle**, the largest inhabited castle in the world. William the Conqueror built the original castle in the 11th century to protect his newly acquired kingdom. But nothing of this castle was left because it was made of wood. The successive kings built the castle of stone and during the centuries they turned it into a more comfortable residence.

Not far from Windsor there is an **Eton college**, probably the most prestigious English Public School. 8 miles from Salisbury on Salisbury plain rises **Stonehenge**, a megalithic monument dating from about 2,800 B.C. the ruins consist of two stone circles and two horse shoes. The purpose of these is unknown but may have been ritual. Stonehenge is only one of a numerous prehistoric monuments on Salisbury plain.

**Birmingham** is one of the oldest and biggest cities in Great Britain. In the 13th century it became a market town and in the 16th century a well known metallurgy centre, Birmingham is not just an industrial landscape though it is also a nice city with a lot of things to see. There are museums and galleries, there and also a few old churches such as St. Martin's church and St. Philip's cathedral from the 18th century. In the old part of town there is the town hall. Apart from historical spots there are also places where you can enjoy with the whole family like Drayton Manor Family Theme park which offers more than 250 acres of fun including splash canyon and pirate adventures.

**Cornwall.** Everyone coming here can feel the special atmosphere created by its beautiful landscape and the remains of Cornwall's rich historical past. The most famous one is a legend of king Arthur and the Knights of the round table according to the legend Arthur, the son of king Uther Pendragon, was kidnapped by the

wizard Merlin. Merlin asked sir Ector who was a good knight to bring up the boy. some years later Merlin invited all knights to London and showed them an Excalibur in a stone, where was a transcription: the one who will draw the sword from the anvil will become the king. Many knights tried to draw the sword but only Arthur done it, although he was only boy yet. Then he became the most famous king of history.

When we think about Scotland what comes to our minds is the beautiful landscape of hills and moors surrounded by the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is the interesting place where men wear tartan skirts and play the bagpipes. Scotland is also known for its **Scotch Whisky** Johnnie Walker and delicious **salmon** **Aberdeen** is a city in the Grampian region of northern Scotland. Until the 14th century it was the seat of the Scottish kings. It is often called the granite city as most of the buildings in the area are built of granite the nearby quarry works. Aberdeen is a great city for art and history lovers because it is a city of old beautiful houses and museums. One of the interesting and important building is St. Machar's cathedral, which is granite structure from 15th century. there are lot of museums and galleries such Aberdeen Maritime Museum where you can find displays of shipwrecks, shipbuilding, fishing, rescues and oil rigs. The Art Gallery on the other hand has a collection of 18th to 20th century art. And you can see jewellery, ceramics, tapestries and glass too.

In Ireland there is a town where were Titanic built. It called Belfast. It is a centre of shipbuilding and a large port is in there. And there is of course lot of Irish pubs, which are a must while visiting the city. There are even special pub walking tours for those who want to have a beer in the best pubs in Belfast. So Great Britain is very interesting place where you can find prehisrorical monuments but all the time there is mainly very rich and modern country.

## ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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