

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'TRA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI ABU ALI IBN SINO NOMIDAGI BUXORO
DAVLAT TIBBIYOT INSTITUTI

“Tillar” kafedrası

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Country Studies

(oliy ta'lim institutlari, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari
talabalari uchun uslubiy qo'llanma)



Buxoro-2018

Kirish

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, milliy o'zlik, milliy tafakkur kabi tushunchalar paydo bo'la boshladi. Har bir sohada, ayniqsa, fan sohasida bu tushuncha va qarashlarga bo'lgan e'tibor va talab kuchaya bordi. Yoshlarimizga atroflicha bilim berish, mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatish bugungi kunimizning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biri sanaladi. Bu masalaning yechimini topish biz pedagog larning zimmasidadir.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma ham talabalarning yetarlicha bilim olishlariga ko'maklasha oladigan, ko'pgina ma'lumotlarni o'zida jamlagan, mustaqil o'qish uchun tayyorlangan. Qo'llanmada ingliz tilida gapiradigan mamlakatlar e'tirof etilgan bo'lib, ularning urf-odatlarini, bayramlari, davlat ramzlari, geografik joylashuvi haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlar bor. Har bir matnda yangi so'zlar, savol va topshiriqlar berilgan va har bir bo'lim yuzasidan test topshiriqlari keltirilgan.

Mazkur qo'llanma chet tillarini o'rganayotgan va shu tilga qiziqqan talabalar uchun zarur qo'llanma deb hisoblaymiz. Qo'llanmadagi mavzular talabani izlanishga, turli bilimlarni shakllantirishga va ularning dunyoqarashini o'stirishga yordam beradi.

UNIT -1

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Motto: "*Dieu el mon droit*" (French) "God and my right"

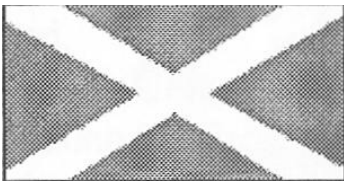
National Emblems of the United Kingdom

The flag of the UK is officially called the Union flag, because it embodies the emblems of three countries united under one Sovereign. It is commonly known as the Union Jack, although the exact origin of the name is unclear.

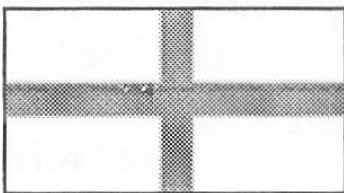


The Union Flag

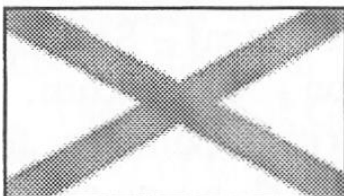
The emblems that appear on the Union Flag are the crosses of the three patron Saints:



The white diagonal cross, or saltire on a blue background is the cross of St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.



The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of 1st George, the patron saint of England.



The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).

St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense.

The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen.

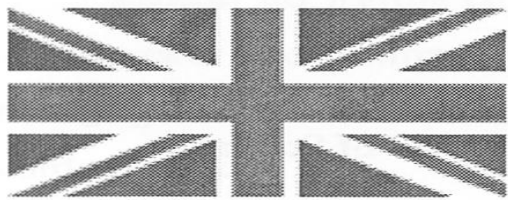
St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in **Northern** Ireland and an official bank holiday . The national emblem of Ireland is **shamrock** According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the **Christian** doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th **century** monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday **of** Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday.

On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

The Union Flag underwent a gradual development. The first one was created in 1606, when England and Scotland were united under one King (James I of England/James VI of Scotland), by combining the flags of St George and St Andrew.

In the seventeenth century the flag underwent several changes. After the execution of Charles I in 1649, Oliver Cromwell the Lord Protector, introduced a special Commonwealth flag consisting of St George's cross and the gold harp of Ireland. When Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660 he reintroduced the Union Flag of James I. The final version of the Union Flag appeared in 1801, following the union of Great Britain **with** Ireland, with the inclusion of the cross of St Patrick. The cross remains on the flag although only Northern Ireland now remains part of the United Kingdom.



Flag



Royal coat of arms

In the Royal Arms three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant - Scotland, and a harp - Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coat of arms for many centuries, and is a symbol of purity.

GLOSSARY

1. **To embody** - to show an idea in a physical form.
2. **Exact**- precise
3. **To appear**- to come into sight
4. **Patron** - a person who supports or protects smb or smth
5. **To pin** - to attach with a pin
6. **Thistle**- large prickly weed with purple flowers
7. **Defense**- protection

8. *To illustrate* - to add pictures to
9. *Daffodil* - spring flower in shades of yellow with trumpet shaped centre
10. *Leek* - vegetable related to the onion
11. *Execution* - legal killing of a person sentenced to death
12. *Harp* - large upright musical instrument with many strings which are plucked with fingers
13. *Throne* - ceremonial chair for a king/queen
14. *To symbolize* - to represent by a symbol
15. *Rampant* - which is widespread and uncontrollable
16. *Strength* - being strong
17. *Unicorn* - mythical animal like a horse with one long, straight horn

Questions to the text:

1. What does the word "Britain" mean in everyday speech?
2. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
3. What day is regarded as Scotland's national day?
4. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?
5. What do three lions in the Royal Arms symbolize?

Great Britain

Great Britain is not a country; it's a landmass. It is known as 'Great' because it is the largest island in the British Isles, and houses the countries of England, Scotland and Wales within its shores.

The name Britain derives from the Roman word Britannia, but there are two conflicting arguments about why the 'Great' was stuck on the front of it. The first is that it is used to distinguish Britain from its similar sounding, but much smaller French neighbour, Brittany. The second reason is due to the ego of a certain King James I, who wanted to make it abundantly clear that he wasn't just the king of the old Roman Britain (which only included England and some of Wales), but of the entire island; thus he referred to himself as King of Great Britain.

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km.

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

Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol.

The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

GLOSSARY

1. **To consist of**-to be made up of
2. **To occupy** - to fill/to take up (space/time)
3. **Peninsula** – large piece of land jutting into the sea
4. **Currents** - flow of water
5. **Boarder** - frontier /edge
6. **Estuary**- wide part of a river where the sea comes in at high tide
7. **Severely** - strictly, badly
8. **Immigrants** - person who comes to a country to settle
9. **Decade**-period of 10 years
10. **Monarchy** - a system of government with a ruler such as king or queen.

Questions to the text:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated on?
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?

The Climate of Great Britain

Great Britain is situated on islands. It is washed by seas from all sides. That's why the climate and the nature of Great Britain is very specific. The popular belief that it rains all the time in Britain is simply not true. In fact, London gets no more rain in a year than most other major European cities. Generally speaking, the further west you go, the more rain you get. The mild winters mean that snow is a regular feature of the higher areas on ry. The winters are in general a bit colder in the east of the country than they are in the west. While in summer, the south is slightly warmer and sunnier than the north. Besides Britain is famous for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it is impossible to see anything within 2 or 3 metres.

Why has Britain's climate got such a bad reputation? Maybe it is for the same reason that British people always seem to be talking about the weather. There is a saying: Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather. You can never be sure of a fry day, though it may not rain very much altogether. There can be cool and even cold days in July and some quite warm days in January. The weather changes very often. Mark Twain said about America: "If you don't like the weather in New England, just wait a few minutes" but it is more likely to have been said about England. The lack of extremes is the reason why on the few occasions when it gets genuinely hot or freezing cold, the country seems to be totally unprepared for it. A bit of snow, a few days of frost and the trains stop working and the roads are blocked. If the thermometer goes above 27°C, people behave as if they were in the Sahara and the temperature makes front-page headlines. These things happen so seldom that it is not worth organizing life to be ready for them. Everyone who comes to Great Britain says that it looks like one great beautiful park. The British people love their country and take care of it.

GLOSSARY

1. *Specific* - particular
2. *Mild* - soft weather
3. *Thick* - not thin, fat
4. *Fog* - thick mist through which is difficult to see
5. *Reputation* - general opinion of smbd
6. *Lack* - not to have enough of smth
7. *Extreme* - very great
8. *Occasion* - special event
9. *Frost* - very cold weather
10. *To block* - to prevent smth going past
11. *Headlines* - short summary

Questions to the text:

1. Why is the climate and the nature of Great Britain very specific?
2. What is Britain famous for?
3. Why has Britain's climate got such a bad reputation?
4. The weather in Britain is very changeable, isn't it?
5. Does it rain often?

England

England is the largest and the richest country of Great Britain. The capital of England is London but there are other large industrial cities, such as Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and other famous and interesting cities such as York, Chester, Oxford and Cambridge.

Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world. This ancient circle of stones stands in Southwest England. It measures 80 metres across and made with massive blocks of stone up to four metres high. Why it was built is a mystery.

Not far from Stonehenge stands Salisbury Cathedral. It is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral; inside there is one of four copies of Magna Charta and the oldest clock in England.

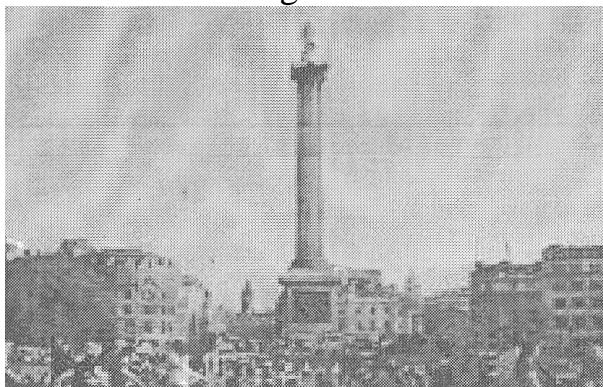
Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word castra, meaning "fortified camp". In Chester there is a famous museum which contains over 5000 ancient and modern toys.

Oxford is the home of the oldest university of England. The most famous college is Christ Church. It has a great hall which was built during the reign of Henry VIII and its chapel has become the Cathedral of Oxford.

Cambridge is the home of Britain's second oldest university.

York was the capital of Northern England. It is one of the best preserved medieval cities of Europe. It was built by Romans, conquered by Anglo-Saxons and ruled by the Vikings.

Birmingham is often called the "City of 1,500 trades" because of the great variety of its industries. Trafalgar Square in London is one of the most famous public places in the United Kingdom.



Trafalgar Square

GLOSSARY

1. **Prehistoric**- belonging to prehistory
2. **Circle** - a line forming around shape
3. **Massive**- very large/much
4. **Mystery**- thing which cannot be explained
5. **Splendid**- wonderful
6. **To fortify**- to make strong .
7. **Reign** – a period when a king/queen rules
8. **Chapel**- a small church
9. **Medieval**- referring to the Middle Ages
10. **Variety** - being of different

Questions to the text:

1. What are large industrial cities of England?
2. What is one of the most famous prehistoric place in the world?
3. Where are the oldest clock in England and a copy of Magna Charta now?

4. What is Chester interesting for?
5. What are two oldest universities in England?
6. What was the capital of Northern England?

Scotland

Scotland is a country in the north of Great Britain. It is a part of the United Kingdom. Scotland is divided into three natural regions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands and the Highlands and islands. A lot of places in Scotland are a natural paradise, still untouched by man.

The typical products of Scotland are timber, whisky, salmon. Golf is the Scottish natural sport and it seems to have originated in this country.

Scotland is also the land of myths and mysteries; every castle has its ghost. Glamis Castle is said to have nine of them. And of course everyone knows about the Loch Ness Monster. "Nessie" is said to be about six meters long, with a long, thin neck. The first report of the monster in Loch Ness was in 565 A.D. Since 1934 thousands of people claimed to they had seen the monster. Scientists have investigated the Loch and taken pictures but no scientific explanation of the mystery has been given.

Five million people live in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. There are two large cities here: Glasgow and Aberdeen. Scotland is full of mountains and lakes. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. There are a lot of rivers.

The Scottish flag is a white cross on a blue background. The cross is the cross of Saint Andrew. Saint Andrew was a disciple of Jesus.

A long time ago the Scots built many large churches beside the river. These churches were called Abbeys. The Scots built Melrose Abbey in 1136 but the English destroyed it in 1544. In the days of the Abbeys, the hills and farms were full of sheep and they still are.

Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland and the third largest in the United Kingdom. Before 1750 Glasgow was a small town. It had a cathedral and a university but it was not a rich town. After 1707 Scottish ships could go to the English colonies in America. Ships brought tobacco to Glasgow and took back Scottish goods. In 1776, the American colonies became independent and the tobacco trade stopped. Heavy industry began to develop. It used coal and iron from the Clyde valley. Glasgow became rich but very dirty.

GLOSSARY

1. ***Paradise*** - ideal place where good people live after death
2. ***Timber*** - cut wood ready for building
3. ***Ghost*** - spirit of a dead person
4. ***Monster*** - horrible strange creature
5. ***Disciple*** - follower
6. ***Hills*** - rise in the land
7. ***Cathedral*** - a large church
8. ***Trade*** - business, buying and selling

Questions to the text:

1. Where is Scotland situated?
2. How many regions are there in Scotland?
3. What is the capital of Scotland?
4. What is the industrial capital of Scotland?
5. What are typical products of Scotland?

Wales

Wales is the county in the west of Great Britain. It is mainly a mountainous land with a chiefly agricultural economy and an industrial and coal-mining area in the south. The landscape is beautiful. Many English people move to Wales when they retire.

Cardiff, a large city in the south, was chosen as the capital of Wales in 1955, mainly because of its size. Since 1536, Wales has been governed by England and the heir to the throne of England has the title of Prince of Wales, but Welsh people have strong sense of identity. There is a Welsh National party which wants independence from the United Kingdom and the Welsh language is still used in certain parts of the country.

Welsh is an ancient Celtic language, similar to Breton, spoken in Brittany, France. In the 60's Welsh was given equal status with English as an official language and is used in the law courts. It is taught in school and some TV program are broadcast in Welsh. However, only about 20% of the population speaks Welsh.

GLOSSARY

1. ***To retire-*** to stop to work and take pension
2. ***Heir-*** a person who is going to inherit money from someone
3. ***Identity*** - saying who someone is or something is
4. ***Equal-*** exactly, the same
5. ***To broadcast-*** to send out by radio or TV

Questions to the text:

1. Where is Wales situated?
2. What is the capital of Wales?
3. Has it always been governed by England?
4. What language is used in the country?
5. How many people speak Welsh?

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, is still a part of the United Kingdom. It is made up of six counties: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. One third of the population lives in and around the capital, Belfast. Belfast is also the most important port and commercial and industrial centre. Some parts of the territory, those that are not close to the capital, have remained mainly rural.

The Irish population is divided into two groups: the Protestants and the Catholics. The Protestants are of British origin. They are descendants of British

settlers who came to Ireland in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, during and after the Reformation. The Catholics are mostly natives of Ireland.

Northern Ireland has a strong cultural tradition: songs, dances, literature and festivals.

It has its own Art Council, and there are orchestras, theatres, ballet and opera companies.

GLOSSARY

1. *Descendants* - a person whose family goes back to a certain ancestor
2. *Chambers* - room/hall
3. *To qualify* - to study and get a diploma
4. *Reform* - improvement

Questions to the text:

1. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
2. Into what parts is the Irish population divided?
3. Who are the Catholics?
4. Who are the Protestants?
5. Does Northern Ireland have strong cultural traditions?

Parliament

The Palace of Westminster



Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London. This is also known as the Houses of Parliament. Parliament is made up of two chambers - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they qualify to sit in the House because they are bishops of the Church of England, aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles. There has been talk of reform in this century because many Britons think that this system is undemocratic. The House of Commons, by contrast, has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament who are elected by the British public.

The Queen, who is the Head of State, opens and closes Parliament. All new laws are debated by Members of Parliament in the Commons, then debated in the Lords, and finally signed by the Queen. All three are part of Parliament in Britain.

British Kings and Queens

Anglo-saxon and Danish kings	
Alfred the Great	871 - 899
lid ward the Older	899 - 924
Athelstan	924 - 939
Edmund	939 - 946
Edred	946 - 955
Edwy	955 -959
Edgar	959 - 975
Edward the Martyr	975 - 978
Ethelred	978- 1016
Edmund Ironside	1016
Knut	1016- 1035
Harold Harefood	1035-1040
Harthaknut	1040-1042
Edward the Confessor	1042- 1066
Harold Godwinson	1066
Norman kings	
William I. the Conqueror	1066- 1087
William 11.	1087- 1100
Hairy 1.	1100- 1 135
Stephen of Bio is	1135-1154
House Anjou-Plantagenet	
Henry II.	1154- 1189
Richard I. Lionheart	1189- 1 199
John Lack land	1 199- 1216
Henry III.	1216- 1272
Edward 1.	1272 - 1307
Edward 11.	1307-1327

Edward III.	1327- 1377
Richard II.	1377- 1399
House Lancaster	
Henry IV.	1399 - 1413
Henry V.	1413 - 1422
Henry VI.	1422 - 1461
House York	
Edward IV.	1461 - 1483
Edward V.	1483
Richard III.	1483 - 1485
House Tudor	
Henry VII.	1485 - 1509
Henry VIII.	1509- 1547
Edward VI.	1547- 1553
Mary I.	1553 - 1558
Elizabeth I.	1558 - 1603
House Stuart	
James I.	1603 - 1625
Charles I.	1625 - 1649
Republic 1649- 1653	
Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector	1653 - 1658
Richard Cromwell Lord Protector	1658 - 1659
House Stuart	
Charles II.	1660 - 1685
James II.	1685 - 1689
House Orange	
William III. of Orange together with Mary II.	1689- 1702 1689 - 1694
Anne	1702- 1714
House Hanover	
George I.	1714- 1727
George II.	1727 - 1760
George III.	1760-1820
George IV.	1820-1830
William IV.	1830 - 1837
House Coburg (since 1917 Windsor)	
Victoria	1837- 1901
Edward VII.	1901 - 1910
George V.	1910-1936
Edward VIII.	1936
George VI.	1936- 1952
Elizabeth II.	seat 1952

The Royal Family



At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the everyday of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and there were widespread celebrations and special programs of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving rare wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests.

In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence on films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.



GLOSSARY

1. *Abdication* - giving up(of a throne)
2. *To acquire* - to get into your possession

3. **Welfare** - happiness/comfort

4. **Annual** - which happens once a year

5. **Extinction** - dying out(of a species)

6. **To promote** - to give a better job

7. **Controversial** - (subject) which provokes violent discussions

8. **Modesty** - not being boastful

9. **Arrogant** - very proud

10. **Charity** - organization which collects money to help the poor or support some cause

Questions to the text:

1. By whom is the British royal family headed at present?

2. When was the Queen Elizabeth crowned?

3. What did the Queen Elizabeth study as a child?

4. What tradition did she start?

5. What are the names of the Queen's other children?

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares.



To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there.

London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library - one of the richest in the world.



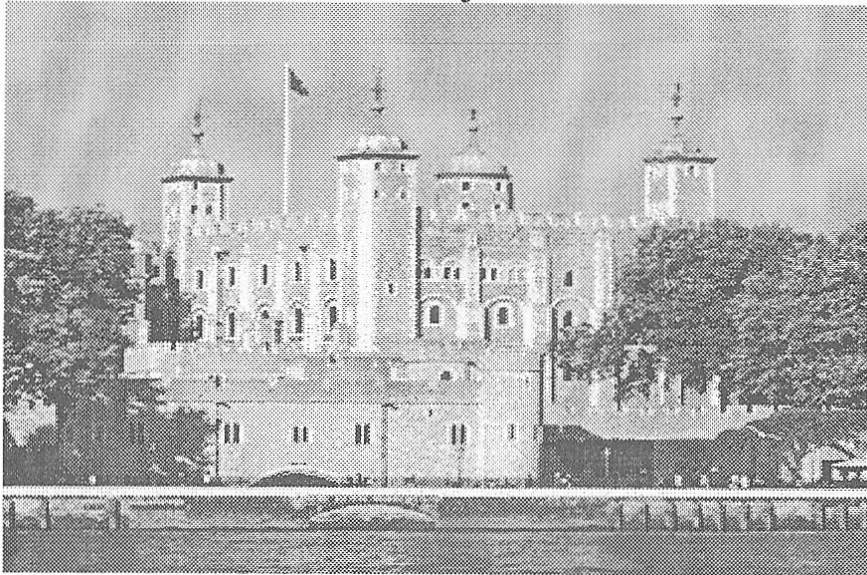
GLOSSARY

1. *To strike* - stopping of work by workers
2. *Statesman* - person who is or was member of government
3. *Scene* - subdivision of an act in a play
4. *Residence* - a place where someone live
5. *Battle* - important fight between large enemy force
6. *Fleet* - a group of ships belonging together

Questions to the text:

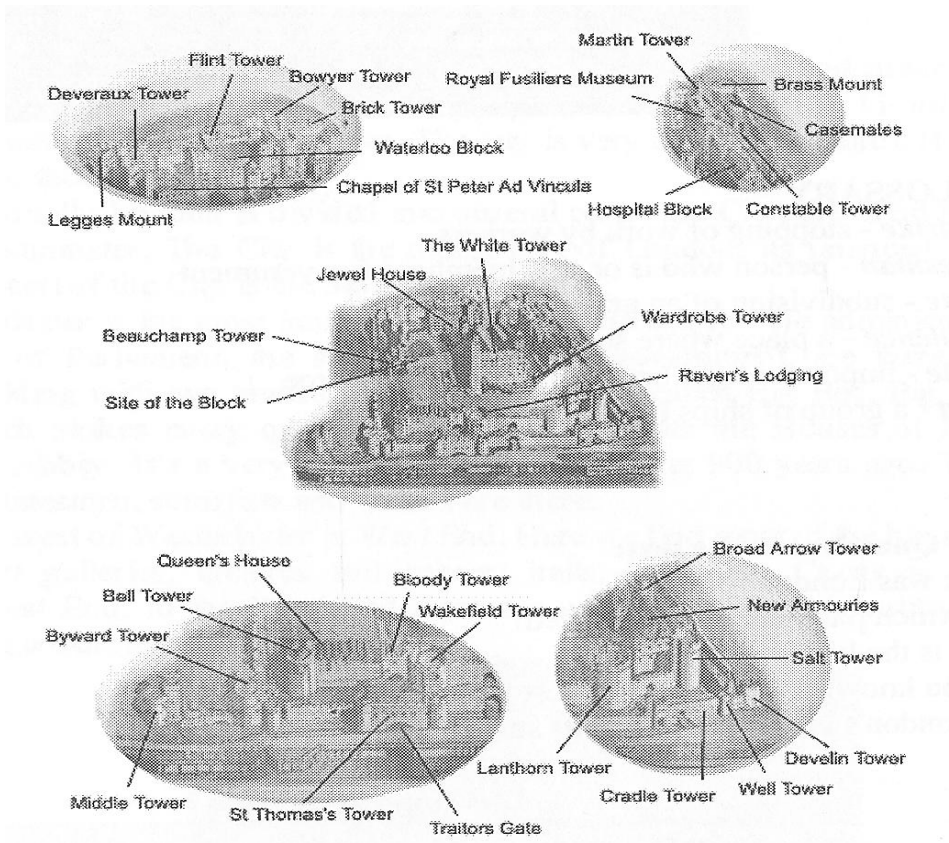
1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?

The Tower of London



The Tower of London is one of the most imposing and popular of London's historical sites. It comprises not one, but 20 towers. The oldest of which, the White Tower, dates back to the 11th century and the time of William the Conqueror. Nowadays a lot of tourists visit the Tower of London, because of the Tower's evil reputation as a prison. The Tower is famous as a home of the Crown Jewels. Today they can be viewed in their new jewel house. They include the Crown of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother which contains the celebrated Indian Diamond.

Many stories associated with British history come from the Tower. In 1483 King Edward IV's two sons were murdered in the so-called Bloody Tower. Over two centuries later the skeletons of two little boys were found buried beneath steps in the White Tower.



Traitor's Gate has steps -leading down to the River Thames. Countless prisoners, including the future Queen Elizabeth I of England, were brought to the Tower by barge and ascended the steps before being imprisoned. For many it was their last moment of freedom before their death. But Elizabeth was released from the Tower and became Queen. The King's second wife, Anne Boleyn, was brought to trial there in 1536 and beheaded. Six years later her cousin, Catherine, Henry VIII's fifth wife, suffered the same fate. Sir Thomas More beheaded there in 1535.

Of course, no visit to the Tower would be complete without seeing the ravens; huge black birds who are an official part of the Tower community. Legend states that if the ravens were to leave the Tower the Crown will fall, and Britain with it. Under the special care of the Raven Master, the ravens are fed a daily diet of raw meat. And there is no danger of them flying away, because their wings are clipped.



GLOSSARY

1. **Sites** - sightseeing
2. **To comprise** - to be formed of
3. **Beneath** - under, below
4. **Barge** - large flat-bottomed cargo boat on inland waters
5. **To release** - to set free
6. **Trial** - a court case to judge a criminal
7. **Fate** - destiny
8. **Raven** - large black bird of the crow family
9. **To clip** - to attach together

Questions to the text:

1. What is the most imposing and popular site in London?
2. How many towers does it comprise?
2. What is the Tower of London famous for?
4. Tell something about Traitor's Gate.
5. Who is an official part of London's community?

The Most Popular British Writers

William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens remain two of the most popular and widely known British writers all over the world. Dickens began his writing career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the injustice of 19th century social institutions and inequalities

between the rich and the poor. His most famous works include "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield". As to Shakespeare in addition to writing 35 known plays, he wrote 154 sonnets and sometimes acted in small parts in his own plays- He is known to have played the Ghost in "Hamlet". His best known plays include "King Lear", "A Midsummer night's dream" and "Romeo and Juliet".

The Bronte sister, Charlotte (1816—55), Emily (1818—48) and Anne (1820—49), were three talented 19th century women novelists whose works are regarded as classics today. Charlotte is best known for her novel "Jane Eyre". The novels of Jane Austen are known for their subtlety of observation and irony, together with their insights into the provincial life of the middle-class in the early part of 19 century. Her works include "Emma", "Pride and Prejudice" and others. One of the most widely known English poets || remarkable because his work has been transcribed, published, read and comment on since his death. He is Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1345— 1400). His best known work is "The Canterbury Tales", a collection of tales. Chaucer is buried in Westminster Abbey.

GLOSSARY

1. *To remain* - to stay
2. *To highlight*- to draw attention
3. *Injustice* - lack of justice
4. *Inequality* - lack of equality
5. *Subtlety* - fling which is difficult to explain
6. *Irony* - way of saying the opposite what you mean
7. *To transcribe* - to write out the text

Questions to the text:

1. Who is the most popular and widely known British writer?
2. When did Dickens begin his career?
3. What plays by Shakespeare do you know?
4. What are the Bronte sisters famous for?
5. What other popular British writers do you know?

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest novelists in the English literature. In his books he showed a real world and people of Victorian England. Charles Dickens was born in London in 1812. His father was a clerk and had eight children. His father always spent more money than he received. When Charles was 10 years old his family was put into prison for his father's debts. Charles had to give up the school and work. He worked at the blacking factory ten hours a day. Charles hated it and never forgot the experience. He used it in many novels, especially in "David Copperfield" and "Oliver Twist".

At the age of 15 he was lucky to get a job in a London lawyer's office though he didn't like this job. When he was 16 he started to work for a newspaper. And by the age of 25 he became one of the best journalists in London.

"The Pickwick Papers" was his first great work which made him popular. His books became very popular in many countries and he spent much time abroad. In the

last years of his life he began to meet with his readers and to give public readings from his books. These meetings were very successful. He never stopped writing and travelling and he died very suddenly in 1870.

GLOSSARY

1. **Clerk** - person who works in an office
2. **Debt**- money owed to someone
3. **Lawyer** - person who has studied law
4. **Abroad** - in or to another country

Questions to the text:

1. When and where was Charles Dickens born?
2. Why did he leave school at the age of 11?
3. What was his first job?
4. What was the name of his first novel?
5. What did he do in the last years of his life?
6. When did he stop writing?

Tests for the Unit I

This is a multiple choice test consisting of four parts. The goal is to test the students' knowledge of the information discussed about United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Please answer the questions listed below. Choose one answer only:

1. Great Britain is...
 - a) an island
 - b) a peninsula
 - c) situated on a continent
 - d) a gulf
2. The longest river in Great Britain is..
 - a) The Thames
 - b) The Severn
 - c) The Avon
 - d) The Mississippi
3. What kind of state is Great Britain?
 - a) Absolute Monarchy
 - b) President Republic
 - c) Parliamentary Monarchy
 - d) Federation
4. 10 Downing Street is the address of.
 - a) The Prime Minister of Great Britain
 - b) The Royal family
 - c) The Government of Great Britain
 - d) The Tower
5. What is often called the "Land of Songs"?
 - a) Scotland
 - b) Wales
 - c) Northern Ireland
 - d) England
6. Mother's Day is celebrated...
 - a) in the summer
 - b) in the spring
 - c) in the winter
 - d) in autumn
7. What is the name of the highest mountain in the British Isles?
 - a) Ben Nevis
 - b) Snowdon
 - c) Scafell Pike
 - d) Mount McKinley

8. London has the following nickname...
- "Auld Reekie"
 - "The Granite City"
 - "The Smoke"
 - "The City"
9. William Shakespeare was born in...
- Oxford
 - Stratford-on-Avon
 - Liverpool
 - Cambridge
10. *Gulliver's Travels* was written by...
- Jonathan Swift
 - Arthur Conan Doyle
 - Lewis Carroll
 - Theodor Dreiser
11. Golf's homeland is in...
- Wales
 - Scotland
 - England
 - Northern Ireland
12. Cardiff is the capital of...
- Wales
 - Scotland
 - Northern Ireland
 - England
13. Hyde Park is in...
- Melbourne
 - Montreal
 - London
 - New York
14. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of
- England, Wales and Canada
 - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - England, Wales and Ireland
 - England, Wales and Scotland
15. _ were united in 1707 to form Great Britain.
- England and Wales
 - Wales and Scotland

- Scotland and England
 - England and Ireland
16. _ are parts of Great Britain.
- England and Wales
 - England and Ireland
 - England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
 - England, Wales and Scotland
17. The Irish Free State (southern Ireland) was recognized by Great Britain in _.
- 1801
 - 1921
 - 1916
 - 1282
18. _ became part of the English kingdom in 1282.
- Wales
 - Scotland
 - Northern Ireland
 - Ireland
19. The name Great Britain means
- larger Britain to distinguish it from Brittany in north-west France
 - that the British think Britain is great
 - that Britain is a large country
 - nothing
20. The population of the UK is
- over 57,000,000
 - 26,000,000
 - about 45,000,000
 - about 68,000,000

21. Britain has a climate.
- very hot
 - cool
 - mild
 - warm
22. In Scotland is used for distilling whisky.
- corn
 - barley
 - wheat
 - rye
23. The present Sovereign is.
- Queen Elizabeth II
 - Queen Mary
 - Elizabeth I
 - Henry VIII
24. was a well known place in which Shakespeare's theatre company performed many times.
- London Theatre
 - The Globe Theatre
 - Shakespeare's Theatre
 - The Grand Theatre
25. Northern Ireland is also called
- North Ireland
 - West Britain
 - Albion
 - Ulster
26. What is the capital of Wales?
- Belfast
 - Edinburgh
 - Cardiff
 - Dublin
27. What is the emblem of England?
- thistle
 - leek
 - red rose
 - shamrock
28. The centre of London is called...
- The East End
 - The West End
 - The City
 - The Trafalgar Square
29. ...which washes the western coast of England, makes the climate mild.
- the England Channel
 - the Pacific Ocean
 - the Irish Sea
 - the Gulf Stream
30. What mountains divide Britain into 2 parts and are called "the Backbone of Britain"?
- the Northern Highlands
 - the South Highlands
 - the Pennines
 - the Cumberland
31. Great Britain is a capitalist state, the Queen is the head of the state, but according to the Constitution...
- power is in the House of Lords
 - power is in the country belongs to the Parliament
 - only the Communist party stands for the interests of the working people
 - the people have rights
32. What river is London situated on?
- the Severn
 - the Thames
 - the Tweed
 - the Eden
33. Piccadilly Circus is...
- famous for its clowns and trained animals
 - an architectural monument of an ancient time
 - a square in the centre of London
 - a state gallery

34. At Christmas time the people of England...

a) go out into streets to celebrate it

b) have a festive dinner and give each other money

c) play snowballs

d) forgive offences and debts

35. Every part of the United Kingdom has an emblem of its town. Thistle is the emblem of...

a) England

b) Wales

c) Scotland

d) Northern Ireland

36. The name Briton had once been a name of...

a) a ship

b) a tribe of people

c) a river

d) place

37. A Bag-pipe is a musical instrument of the...

a) English people

b) Irish people

c) Scotch people

d) Welsh people

38. Why does the lord Chancellor sit on a sack of wool?

a) he can't sit in hard seats

b) because the wool is the symbol of British wealth

c) it was fashionable to sit on a wool sack in old times

d) there isn't any place left for him to sit

39. What is the traditional topic with the Englishmen who are not well acquainted with each other?

a) health

b) friends

c) weather

d) food

40. Many years ago it was a castle. It was built to defend the city.

The oldest part of it is the square building. The walls were built later. For many years it was a state prison. Many famous and unfamous people were kept there. At present many people visit it as a museum.

a) Stirling Castle

b) The Clock Tower

c) The Tower of London

d) Westminster Abbey

41. Which English holiday is described here? Cards and romantic flowers such as red roses are sent which although they carry messages of undying love, are always left unsigned.

a) April Fool's day

b) Mother's Sunday

c) Easter

d) St. Valentine's Day

42. Where's Edinburgh situated?

a) Wales

b) England

c) Scotland

d) Northern Ireland

43. Which English holiday is described here? Newspapers, television and radio programmes join in the fun, publishing and broadcasting amusing tales. Once TV programme presented a serious report about spaghetti growing on fees in Italy.

a) St. Valentine's Day

b) April Fool's day

c) Easter

d) Christmas

44. Two-storied buses are called...

a) liners

b) the underground

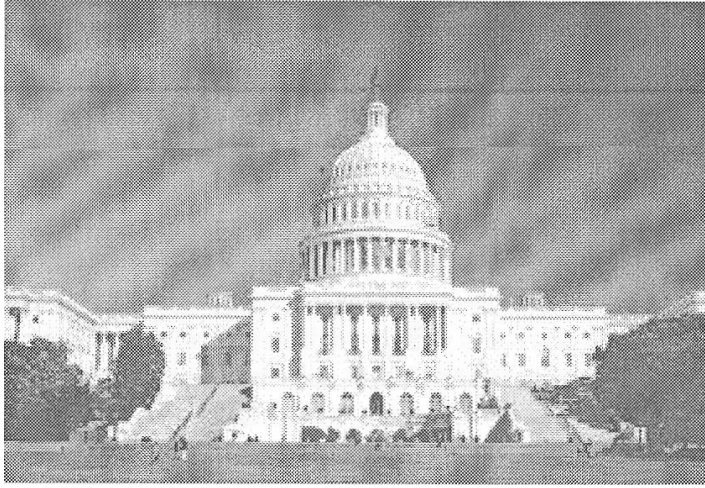
c) double-deckers

d) coaches

UNIT - II

The United States of America

The USA



The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S.) or America, is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km²) and with over 325 million people, the United States is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area and the third-most populous. The capital is Washington, D.C., and the largest city by population is New York City. Forty-eight states and the capital's federal district are contiguous and located in North America between Canada and Mexico. The state of Alaska is in the northwest corner of North America, bordered by Canada to the east and across the Bering Strait from Russia to the west. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The U.S. territories are scattered about the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, stretching across nine official time zones. The extremely diverse geography, climate, and wildlife of the United States make it one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries. The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The USA is separated from Canada in the north by the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes, and from Mexico in the south by the line following the Rio Grande River and continuing across the highlands to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It was named in honor of the first president whose name was George Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia. Washington is a beautiful administrative city with practically no industry. The biggest cities of the USA are New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and others.

The United States is a federal republic. The Government is divided into three branches: legislative (the US Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the US Supreme Court). There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic and the Republican.

GLOSSARY

1. **Gulf** - area of sea partly surrounded by coast
2. **Highlands** - mountain region
3. **Honor** - title given as a mark of respect
4. **Practically** - way in which smth works in practice
5. **Federal**- referring to a system where a group of semi-in dependent states exist under a central government
6. **Legislative** - referring to laws/law making
7. **Executive**- which carries out plans
8. **Judicial**- referring to a legal process/to a court of law

Questions to the text:

1. What kind of state is the USA?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?
4. What is the USA separated from Canada by?
5. What is the total area of the country?

Independence Day

On July 4 the Americans celebrate their national holiday —Independence Day. The United States gained independence as a result of gradual and painful process. By the mid 1700's, it became difficult for thirteen British colonies in the New World to be ruled by a king 3000 miles across the ocean. The British empire imposed high taxes upon the colonies.

In 1774, the First Continental Congress drew up a list of grievances against the British crown. This document was the first draft of the document that would formally separate colonies from England. In 1775, the Revolutionary War began. On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress presented a second draft of the list of grievances. On July 4, the Continental Congress approved the Declaration of independence. But the War of independence lasted until 1783. After the war Independence Day became an official holiday.

On July 4, Americans have holiday from work. People have day-long picnics with favorite foods like hot dogs, ham-burgers, potato salad, baked beans. Lively music is heard everywhere. People play baseball or compete at three-legged races or pie eating or water-melon-eating contests.

Some cities have parades with people dressed as the original founding fathers who march to the music of high school bands. In the evening people gather to watch firework displays. Wherever Americans are around the globe they will get together to celebrate Independence Day.

GLOSSARY

1. **Process** - method of making smth
2. **Gradual**- slow progressive
3. **Painful**- which hurts
4. **To impose**- to inflict
5. **Grievances** - real or imagined grounds for complaint
6. **Draft**-rough plan(of a document)
7. **To compete**- to try to be at others in a race
8. **To march** - to walk in a step
9. **Band** - group of musicians
10. **To display** - to show, exhibit

Questions to the text:

1. When do Americans celebrate Independence Day?
2. Was the process of gaining independence easy?
3. When was the Declaration of independence approved?
4. What is the traditional July 4 meal?
5. What activities are popular on this day?

Washington

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA - George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress seats. Washington is like no other city of the USA. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The District is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The District is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has about 900000 inhabitants.

Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the USA. The White House is the President's residence, the Capitol - the seat of the American Congress.

Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and the tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building. Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160meters and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World War I and II are buried there too.

GLOSSARY

1. *To discoverer* - to find smth new
2. *Inhabitant*- person who lives in a place
3. *Scrap paper*- small piece of paper
4. *Skyscraper* - very tall building
5. *Hollow*- low-lying land
6. *Slave* - person who belongs to and works for smb

Questions to the text:

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?

New York



New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. The City of New York, often called New York City or simply New York, is the most populous city in the United States. With an estimated 2016 population of 8,537,673 distributed over a land area of about 302.6 square miles (784 km²), New York City is also the most densely populated major city in the United States. Located at the southern tip of the state of New York, the city is the center of the New York metropolitan area, one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world with an estimated 23.7 million residents as of 2016. A global power city, New York City has been described as the cultural, financial, and media capital of the world, and exerts a significant impact upon commerce, entertainment, research, technology, education, politics, and sports. The city's fast pace defines the term New York minute. Home to the headquarters of the United Nations, New York is an important center for international diplomacy.

Situated on one of the world's largest natural harbors, New York City consists of five boroughs, each of which is a separate county of New York State. The five boroughs – Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Staten Island – were consolidated into a single city in 1898. The city and its metropolitan area constitute the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. New York City is home to more than 3.2 million residents born outside the United States,] the largest foreign-born population of any city in the world. In 2013, the tri-state New York Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) produced a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of nearly US\$1.4 trillion. If greater New York City were a country, it would have the 12th highest GDP in the world.

New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river.

In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometers. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19 and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveler who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence.



This statue and a few 18 and 19 century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers.

New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses.

Today New York City is informally called "The Big Apple". The origin of this name is unknown, but it is popular all over the world.

GLOSSARY

1. **Mouth** - place where a river enters the sea
2. **District** - area/region
3. **Stock exchange** - building in which shares are bought and sold
4. **To dominate** - to rule
5. **Suburbs** - area all round a town where most people live
6. **Highway** - main road

Questions to the text:

1. What is the largest city in the **USA**?
2. Where is New York situated?
3. When was the city founded?
4. How many districts are there in New York?
5. What is the central and the oldest part of New York?

History

STATUE OF LIBERTY

"The Two Sisters"



America probably could not have won its freedom from the British during the American Revolution without the help of the French. France provided arms, ships, money, and men to the American colonies. Some Frenchmen - most notably the Marquis de Lafayette, a close friend of George Washington - even became high-ranking officers in the American army. It was an alliance of respect and friendship tie French would not forget

Almost 100 years later, in 1865, according to Frederic-

Auguste Bartholdi, a successful 31-year-old sculptor, several French intellectuals opposed to the oppressive regime of Napoleon III were at a small dinner party discussing their admiration for America's success in establishing a democratic government and abolishing slavery at the end of the Civil War. The dinner was hosted by Eduard Rene Lefebvre de Laboulaye. Laboulaye was a scholar, jurist, abolitionist and a leader of the "liberals," the political group dedicated to establishing a French republican government modeled on America's constitution. During the evening, talk turned to the close historic ties and love of liberty the two nations shared. Laboulaye noted there was "a genuine flow of sympathy" between the two nations, and called France and America "the two sisters." As he continued speaking, reflecting on the centennial of American independence only 11 years in the future, Laboulaye commented, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if people in France gave the United States a great monument as a lasting memorial to independence and thereby showed that the French government was also dedicated to the idea of human liberty?" Laboulaye's casual question struck a responsive chord in Bartholdi. Years later, recalling the dinner, Bartholdi wrote that Laboulaye's idea "interested me so deeply that it remained fixed in my memory." So was sown the seed of inspiration that would become the Statue of Liberty.



"To the sculptor form is everything and is nothing. It is nothing without the spirit - with the idea it is everything."

- Victor Hugo, May 13, 1885



GLOSSARY






1. ***Notably*** - significantly/particularly
2. ***Alliance*** - link between two groups or countries
3. ***To oppress*** - to cause to suffer
4. ***Regime*** - system of government
5. ***To abolish*** - to cancel
6. ***Centennial*** - referring to hundred years
7. ***To dedicate*** - to devote/to write a book for smb
8. ***Casual*** - not formal
9. ***Responsive*** - person who reacts quickly/who shows sympathy
10. ***Inspiration*** - sudden good idea




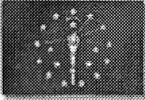


American Symbols




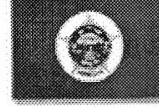

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes", it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner". The words written during the Anglo-American war of 1812 - 1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too.

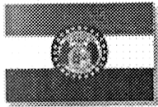
State Flags

 <p style="text-align: center;">Alabama Crimson St. Andrew's cross on a white field, patterned after the Confederate Battle Flag, and adopted in 1895. The bars forming the cross must not be less than six inches broad and must extend diagonally across the flag from side to side.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Alaska adopted the flag for official state use in 1959. The blue field represents the sky, the sea, and mountain lakes, as well as Alaska's wildflowers. Emblazoned on the flag are eight gold stars: seven from the constellation Ursa Major, or the Big Dipper. The eighth being the</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Arizona The 13 rays of red and gold on the top half of the flag represent both the 13 original colonies of the Union, and the rays of the Western setting sun. The bottom half of the flag has the same Liberty blue as the United States flag. Since Arizona was the largest producer of copper in the nation, a copper star</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Arkansas A diamond on a red field represents the only place in North America where diamonds have been discovered and mined. The twenty-five white stars around the diamond mean that Arkansas was the twenty-fifth state to join the Union. The top of four stars in the center represents that Arkansas was a</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">California Historic Bear Flag raised at Sonoma on June 14, 1846, by a group of American settlers in revolt against Mexican rule. The flag was designed by William Todd on a piece of new unbleached cotton. The star imitated the lone star of Texas. A grizzly bear represented the many bears seen in the state. The word,</p>
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	<p>North Star, representing the northern most state. Alaska's flag was designed in 1926 by a 13-year-old Native American boy, Bennie Benson, from the village of Chignik.</p>	<p>was placed in the flag's center.</p>	<p>member of the Confederate States during the Civil War. The other three stars represent Spain, France and the United States, countries that had earlier ruled the land that includes Arkansas.</p>	<p>"California Republic" was placed beneath the star and bear.</p>
 <p>Colorado The flag consists of three alternate stripes of equal width and at right angles to the staff, the two outer stripes to be blue of the same color as in the blue field of the national flag and the middle stripe to be white, the proportion of the flag being a width of two-thirds of its length. At a distance from the staff end of the flag of one-fifth of the total length of the flag there is a circular red C, of the same color as the red in the national flag of the United States. The diameter of the letter is two-thirds of the width of the flag. The inner line of the opening of the letter C is three-fourths of the width of its body or bar, attached to the flag is a cord of gold and silver, intertwined, with tassels, one of gold and one of silver.</p>	 <p>Connecticut On a field of azure blue is an ornamental white shield with three grapevines, each bearing three bunches of purple grapes. The states motto "He who Transplanted Sustains Us" is displayed on a white ribbon. The vines stand for the first settlements of English people who began to move from Massachusetts in the 1630's.</p>	 <p>Delaware Adopted on July 24, 1913, the Delaware state flag has a background of colonial blue surrounding a diamond of buff color in which the coat of arms of the state is placed. Below the diamond are the words "December 7, 1787," indicating the day on which Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States constitution. Because of this action, Delaware became the first state in the Union, and is, therefore, accorded the first position in such national events as presidential inaugurations. Inside the diamond, the flag recognizes the importance of commerce {the ship} and agriculture. The words in the banner read Liberty and Independence.</p>	 <p>District of Columbia</p>	 <p>Florida On a white field emblazoned with a red X and the state seal, Florida's flag represents the land of sunshine, flowers, palm trees, rivers and lakes. The seal features a brilliant sun, a cabbage palmetto tree, a steamboat sailing and a Native American Seminole woman scattering flowers.</p>

 <p>Georgia On a blue field the Georgia flag showcases the state seal, a ribbon expresses Georgia's flag history and the words "In God We Trust". Thirteen stars surrounding the seal denotes Georgia's position as one of the original thirteen colonies. On the seal three pillars supporting an arch represent the three branches of government; legislative, judicial and executive. A man with sword drawn is defending the Constitution, whose principles are wisdom, justice and moderation.</p>	 <p>Hawaii Hawaii was once an independent kingdom. (1810 - 1893) The flag was designed at the request of King Kamehameha I. It has eight stripes of white, red and blue that represent the eight main islands. The flag of Great Britain is emblazoned in the upper left corner to honor Hawaii's friendship with the British.</p>	 <p>Idaho A silk flag, blue field, five feet six inches fly, and four feet four inches on pike, bordered with gilt fringe two and one-half inches in width, with state seal of Idaho twenty-one inches in diameter, in colors, in the center of a blue field. The words "State of Idaho" are embroidered in with block letters, two inches in height on a red band three inches in width by twenty-nine inches in length, the band being in gold and placed about eight and one-half inches from the lower border of fringe and parallel with the same.</p>	 <p>Illinois The Illinois flag is a simple representation of the Great Seal of Illinois against a white background. In 1969, the General Assembly voted to add the word "ILLINOIS" under the Great Seal of the flag. The State's name was added to the flag to ensure that people not familiar with the Great Seal of Illinois would still recognize the banner.</p>	 <p>Indiana The field of the flag shall be blue with nineteen stars and a flaming torch in gold or buff. Thirteen stars shall be arranged in an outer circle, representing the original thirteen states; five stars shall be arranged in a half circle below the torch and inside the outer circle of stars, representing the states admitted prior to Indiana; and the nineteenth star, appreciably larger than the others and representing Indiana shall be placed above the flame of the torch.</p>
 <p>Iowa Having three vertical stripes blue, white and red the Iowa flag resembles the flag of France. On the white stripe is a bald eagle carrying a blue streamer in its beak. The state motto " Our Liberties We Prize, and Our</p>	 <p>Kansas On a navy blue field is a sunflower, the state flower. Also, the state seal and the words "Kansas". In the picture of the state seal are thirty-four stars representing the order of statehood. Above the stars is the motto "To the</p>	 <p>Kentucky Placed on a navy blue field is the seal and words "Commonwealth of Kentucky". The two people on the seal, a pioneer and a statesman, represent all the people. They are acting out the meaning of Kentucky's motto: "United We Stand;</p>	 <p>Louisiana The design consists of the pelican group from the state seal, in white and gold, and a white ribbon bearing the state motto, "Union, Justice, and Confidence", on a field of a solid blue.</p>	 <p>Maine The state coat of arms is placed on a blue field. In the center of the shield a moose rests under a tall pine tree. A farmer and seaman represents the work that people did in early times. The North Star represents the state motto: "Dirigo". ("I Direct"</p>

<p>Rights We will Maintain" is written on the streamer. The name of the state is emblazoned in red letters.</p>	<p>Stars Through Difficulties". On the seal a sunrise overshadows a farmer plowing a field near his log cabin, a steamboat sailing the Kansas River, a wagon train heading west and Native Americans hunting bison.</p>	<p>Divided We Fall". Sprays of goldenrod extend in a half circle around the picture.</p>		
 <p>Maryland The Maryland flag contains the family crest of the Calvert and Crossland families. Maryland was founded as an English colony in 1634 by Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. The black and Gold designs belong to the Calvert family. The red and white design belongs to the Crossland family.</p>	 <p>Massachusetts On a white field is a blue shield emblazoned with the image of a Native American, Massachuset. He holds a bow in one hand and an arrow in the other. The arrow is pointing downward representing peace. The white star represents Massachusetts as one of the original thirteen states. Around the shield is a blue ribbon with the motto: "By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only Under Liberty". Above the shield is a arm and sword, representing the first part of the motto.</p>	 <p>Michigan On the blue shield the sun rises over a lake and peninsula, a man with raised hand and holding a gun represents peace and the ability to defend his rights. The elk and moose are symbols of Michigan, while the eagle represents the United States.</p>	 <p>Minnesota The Minnesota state flag is royal blue, with a gold fringe. In the center of the flag is the state seal. Around the state seal is a wreath of the state flower, the lady slipper. Three dates are woven in to the wreath: 1858, the year Minnesota became a state; 1819, the year Fort Snelling was established; and 1893, the year the official flag was adopted. Nineteen stars ring the wreath. The largest star represents Minnesota.</p>	 <p>Mississippi The committee to design a State Flag was appointed by legislative action February 7, 1894, and provided that the flag reported by the committee should become the official flag. The committee recommended for the flag; the ground of the union to be red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with thirteen (13) mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding with the number of the original States of the Union; the field to be divided into three bars of equal width, the upper one blue, the center one white, and the lower one extending the whole length of the flag.</p>



Missouri

Centered on red, white and blue fields is the Missouri state seal. It is encircled by a blue band with twenty-four stars representing the number of states in 1821. Two huge grizzly bears support the circular shield in the center which has three parts: 1. The motto "United We Stand, Divided we Fall" 2. The right section representing the United States 3. The left section containing a moon representing a new state and a grizzly bear standing for courage.



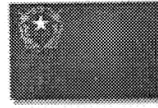
Montana

Under the word "Montana", on a blue field, is the state seal. The seal shows some of Montana's beautiful scenery and tells what people were doing in pioneer times. The pick, shovel and plow represent mining and farming. In the background a sun rises over mountains, forests and the Great Falls of the Missouri river. A ribbon contains the state motto "Gold and Silver".



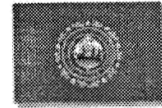
Nebraska

A banner for the State of Nebraska shall consist of a reproduction of the great seal of the state, charged on the center in gold and silver on a field of national blue.



Nevada

On a cobalt blue background in the upper left quarter is a five-pointed silver star between two sprays of sagebrush crossed to form a half wreath; across the top of the wreath is a golden scroll with the words, in black letters, "Battle Born." The name "Nevada" is beneath the star in gold letters. The current Nevada State Flag design was adopted March 26, 1929, and revised in 1991.



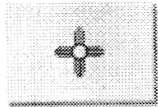
New Hampshire

The state flag shall be of the following color and design: The body or field shall be blue and shall bear upon its center in suitable proportion and colors a representation of the state seal. The seal shall be surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves with nine stars interspersed.



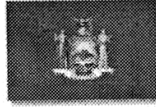
New Jersey

The State flag of New Jersey is buff colored. The state coat of arms is emblazoned in the center. The shield has three plows with a horse's head above it. Two women represent the goddesses of Liberty and Agriculture. A ribbon at the



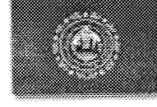
New Mexico

The yellow field and red symbol colors are the colors of Spain. First brought to New Mexico by Spanish explorers in 1540. On New Mexico's flag we see a red sun with rays stretching out from it. There are four groups of rays with four rays in



New York

Emblazoned on a dark blue field is the state coat of arms. The goddess Liberty holds a pole with a Liberty Cap on top. Liberty stands for freedom. At her feet is a discarded crown, representing freedom from England at the end of the revolutionary war. On the right is the








North Carolina

That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union. That above the star in



North Dakota

North Dakota's dark blue field displays a bald eagle holding an olive branch and a bundle of arrows in its claws. In its beak, the eagle carries a ribbon with the words "One nation made up of many states". The shield on its breast has thirteen stars, representing the original thirteen

<p>bottom includes the year of independence in 1776 and reads: Liberty and Prosperity. The New Jersey state flag was formally adopted in 1896.</p>	<p>each group. This is an ancient sun symbol of a Native American people called the Zia. The Zia believed that the giver of all good gave them gifts in groups of four. These gifts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The four directions - north, east, south and west. * The four seasons - spring, summer, fall and winter. * The day - sunrise, noon, evening and night. * Life itself - childhood, youth, middle years and old age. 	<p>goddess, Justice. She wears a blindfold and carries the scales of justice. Meaning that everyone receives equal treatment under the law. The state motto "Excelsior" on a white ribbon expresses the idea of reaching upward to higher goals. On the shield a sun rises over the Hudson highlands and ships sail the Hudson river. Above the shield is an eagle resting on a globe representing the Western Hemisphere.</p>	<p>the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."</p>	<p>states. The fan shaped design above the eagle represents the birth of a new nation, the United States. The name "North Dakota" appears on a red scroll below the eagle.</p>
 <p>Ohio Ohio's state flag was adopted in 1902. The Ohio burgee, as the swallowtail design is properly called, was designed by John Eisemann. The large blue triangle represents Ohio's hills and valleys, and the stripes represent roads and waterways. The 13 stars grouped about the circle represent the original states of the union; the 4 stars added to the</p>	 <p>Oklahoma The Oklahoma state flag honors more than 60 groups of Native Americans and their ancestors. The blue field comes from a flag carried by Choctaw soldiers during the civil war. The center shield is the battle shield of an Osage warrior. It is made of buffalo hide and decorated with eagle feathers. Two symbols of peace lie across the shield. One is the calumet, or peace</p>	 <p>Oregon The flag of Oregon is the only state flag with different pictures on each side. On the reverse appears a beaver the state animal. Both sides have a field of navy blue with design in gold. The front picture includes a heart shaped shield with an eagle on top, surrounded by thirty-three stars. (The number of states in 1859.) The scene on the shield shows the sun setting over the Pacific Ocean, mountains, forests</p>	 <p>Pennsylvania Pennsylvania's State Flag is more of a square than a rectangle. It is composed of a blue field on which the State Coat of Arms is embroidered. Draft horses are on either side of the coat of arms and the American eagle rests on the top. The scroll at the bottom reads Virtue, Liberty and Independence. The first state flag bearing the state coat of arms was authorized by the general assembly in 1799. An act of the</p>	 <p>Rhode Island Placed on a white field is a circle of thirteen gold stars representing the first thirteen states. The stars surround a gold ship's anchor. The states motto " Hope" is on a blue ribbon below the anchor.</p>

peak of the triangle symbolize that Ohio was the 17th state admitted to the union. The white circle with its red center not only represents the "O" in Ohio, but also suggests Ohio's famous nickname, "The Buckeye State."

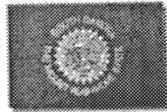
pipe. The other is an olive branch. Crosses on the shield are Native American signs for stars, representing high ideals.

and a covered wagon. A plow, wheat and pickax represent farming and mining. Of the two ships: The one leaving is a British ship and the one arriving is a United States ship representing trade. The eagle represents the United States. On a banner are the words "The Union" representing support for the United States. Finally the flag is emblazoned with the words "State of Oregon" above the picture and the date of statehood "1859" below.

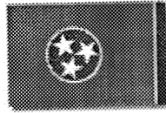
general assembly of June 13, 1907, standardized the flag and required that the blue field match the blue of "Old Glory".



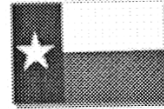
South Carolina
Asked by the Revolutionary Council of Safety in the fall of 1775 to design a flag for the use of South Carolina troops, Col. William Moultrie chose a blue which matched the color of their uniforms and a crescent which reproduced the silver emblem worn on the front of their caps. The palmetto tree was added later to represent Moultrie's heroic defense of the



South Dakota
The South Dakota flag features the state seal surrounded by a golden blazing sun in a field of sky blue. Letters reading "South Dakota, The Mount Rushmore State", the official state nickname, are arranged in a circle around the sun.



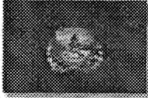





Tennessee
The three stars on the flag represent the three different land forms in Tennessee. Mountains in the east, highlands in the middle and lowlands in the west. On the flag these regions are bound together in an unbroken circle. The field is crimson with a blue background for the stars. The final blue strip relieves the sameness of the crimson field and prevents the flag from showing too much crimson when it is limp.



Texas
The flag was adopted as the state flag when Texas became the 28th state in 1845. As with the flag of the United States, the blue stands for loyalty, the white represents strength, and the red is for bravery.



Utah
On a blue field, appears the state seal. In the center of the seal is a beehive, the state emblem, with a sego lily growing on either side. The sego lily stands for peace. The state motto "Industry" means steady effort. The eagle stands for protection in peace and war. The date 1847 represents the year that Brigham Young led a group of people to the Salt Lake Valley to reestablish in Utah. The date 1896 represents the year

<p>palmetto-log fort on Sullivan's Island against the attack of the British fleet on June 28, 1776.</p>				<p>that Utah gained admission to the Union of the United States.</p>
 <p>Vermont The picture on a deep blue field is a scene painting. You see a tall pine tree, a cow and sheaves of wheat. The Green Mountains are in the distance. Pine boughs extend around a shield. The name "Vermont" and the state motto "Freedom and Unity" are displayed on a crimson banner. At the top of the shield is a stag's head.</p>	 <p>Virginia A deep blue field contains the seal of Virginia with the Latin motto " Sic Semper Tyrannis" - "Thus Always to Tyrants". Adopted in 1776. The two figures are acting out the meaning of the motto. Both are dressed as warriors. The woman, Virtue, represents Virginia. The man holding a scourge and chain shows that he is a tyrant. His fallen crown is nearby.</p>	 <p>Washington The state flag and the state seal are similar. Passed in 1923, Washington state law describes the flag as having dark green bunting with a state seal in the center. It is the only state flag that is green. It is also the only state flag with a picture of a president.</p>	 <p>West Virginia A white field is bordered in dark blue. West Virginia's flag displays a rock containing the date June 20, 1863, the day West Virginia became a state. The two men represent farming and mining. Below them are two rifles with a "Liberty Cap" on top the rifles. A banner ribbon includes the state motto " Mountainiers Are Always Free". Around the picture are a wreath of rhododendren and the name of the state on a red ribbon.</p>	 <p>Wisconsin Starting at the top of a shield on a dark blue field is the state motto "Forward". Below it is a badger the state animal. A sailor and miner show that the people work on water and land. The shield in the center shows Wisconsin's support for the United States. In four sections surrounding the shield are representations of the states main industries: Agriculture, mining, manufacturing and navigation. The cornicopia and pile of lead represent farm products and minerals. The flag law was amended in 1979 to include the name of the state and the date of statehood.</p>
 <p>Wyoming A bison on a blue field bordered in white and red. The state seal branded on the bison. The woman represents the state motto "Equal Rights" and the two men represent cattle ranchers and miners. The words "Livestock", "Mines", "Grains" and "Oil" represent Wyoming's wealth. The eagle and shield show support for the United States. The dates 1869 and 1890 tell when Wyoming organized as a territory of the United States and when it became a state.</p>				

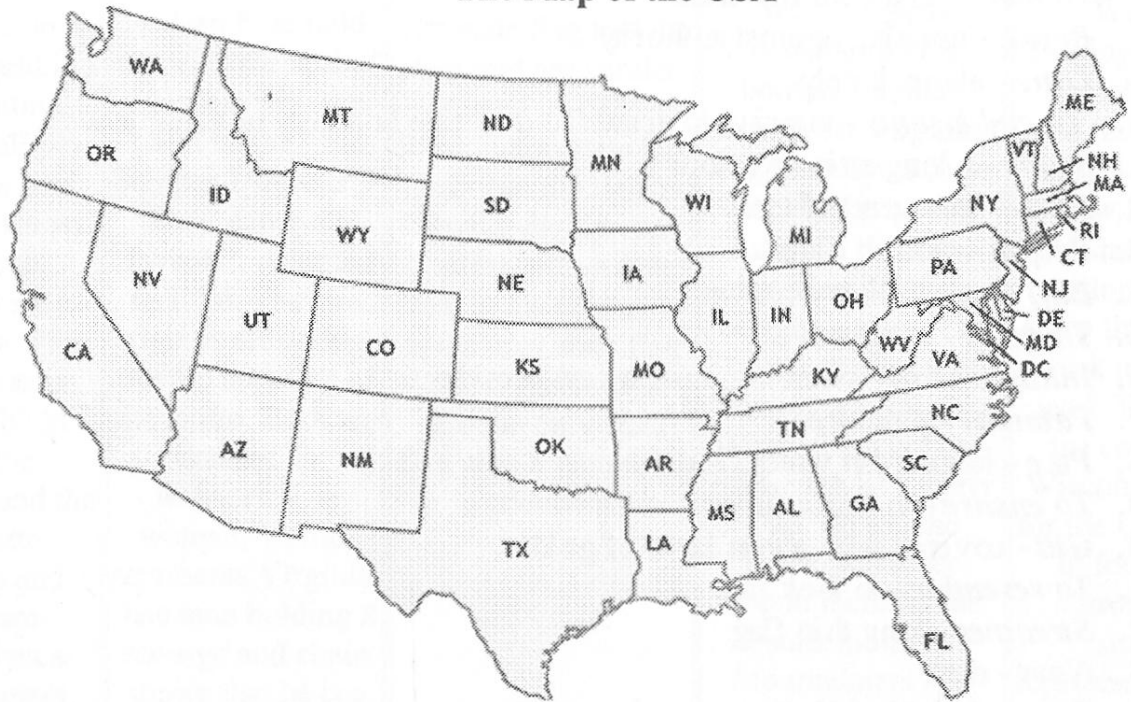
GLOSSARY

1. *To extend* - to stretch out/to make longer
2. *Wild flower* - which is not a garden plant
3. *Constellation* - group of stars forming a pattern in the sky
4. *Azure*- blue like the sky
5. *Copper*- reddish metal
6. *Ray* - beam of light
7. *To mine*-to dig for minerals
8. *Revolt*- uprising against authority
9. *Lone* - alone, lonely
10. *To emblazon* - to print, to draw. To decorate in a very noticeable way
11. *Stripe*- a long strip of colour
12. *Proportion* - part of total
13. *Purple*-reddish blue
14. *Buff* - pale yellowy-brown
15. *To ratify* - to approve
16. *Inauguration* - swearing in(of a new president)
17. *Palmetto* - palm tree
18. *Pike* - large fresh water fish
19. *To ensure* - to make sure of
20. *Gilt*- covered with a thin layer of gold
21. *To resemble* - to look like
22. *Streamer* - long thin flag
23. *Navy*-dark
24. *Spray*- branch with flower on it
25. *Pelican* – large white water bird
26. *Moose*- American large deer
27. *To encircle* - to surround completely
28. *Shield* - protection against smth dangerous
29. *Mining* - action of extracting minerals
30. *Sagebrush* - aromatic herb used in cookery
31. *To intersperse* - to throw here and there
32. *Blindfold* - bandage put over someone's eyes
33. *To embroider* - to sew and design with coloured threads
34. *To authorize*- to give permission
35. *Anchor*- heavy metal hook dropped to the bottom of the sea to hold a ship
36. *Limp* - without energy
37. *Beehive*- box in which bees live
38. *Badger* - wild animal which lives under ground and comes out at night
39. *Warrior*-person who fight in a war
40. *Tyrant* - cruel
41. *Scourge*- thing which cause suffering
42. *Rhododendron* - large evergreen bush with colourful flowers

Questions to the text:

1. What do people often call American flag?
2. What are the colours of the American flag?
3. How many stripes has the flag got?
4. What is the national emblem?

The Map of the USA

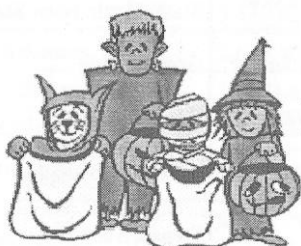


state	code	populati on	capital	largest city	nickname of the state
Alabama	AL	4,447,100	Montgomery	Birmingham	Yellowhammer State; The Cotton State; The Heart of Dixie
Alaska	AK	626,932	Juneau	Anchorage	The Last Frontier or Land of the Midnight Sun
Arizona	AZ	5,130,632	Phoenix		Grand Canyon State
Arkansas	AR	2,673,400	Little Rock		The Natural State
California	CA	33,871,648	Sacramento	Los Angeles	Golden State
Colorado	CO	4,301,261	Denver		Centennial State
Connecticut	CT	3,405,565	Hartford	Bridgeport	Constitution State; Nutmeg State
Delaware	DE	783,600	Dover	Wilmington	Diamond State; First State; Small Wonder

Florida	FL	15,982,378	Tallahassee	Jacksonville	Sunshine State
Georgia	GA	8,186,453	Atlanta		Peach State; Empire State of the South
Hawaii	HI	1,211,537	Hono lu lu		Aloha State
Idaho	ID	1,293,953	Boise		Gem State
Illinois	IL	12,41993	Springfield	Chicago	Prairie State
Indiana	IN	6,080,485	Indianapolis		Hoosier State
Iowa	IA	2,926324	Des Moines		Hawkeye State
Kansas	KS	2,688,418	Topeka	Wichita	Sunflower State; Jayhawk State
Kentucky	KY	4,041,769	Frankfort	Lexington	Bluegrass State
Louisiana	LA	4,468,976	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	Pelican State
Maine	ME	1274,923	Augusta	Portland	Pine Tree State
Maryland	MD	5296,486	Annapolis	Baltimore	Free State; Old Line State
Massachusetts	MA	6249,097	Boston		Bay State; Old Colony State
Michigan	MI	9,938,444	Lansing	Detroit	Wolverine State; Great Lakes State
Minnesota	MN	4,919,479	St. Paul	Minneapolis	North Star State; Gopher State; Land of 10,000 Lakes
Mississippi	MS	2,844,658	Jackson		Magnolia State
Missouri	MO	5,95211	Jefferson City	Kansas City	Show-me State
Montana	MT	902,195	Helena	Billings	Treasure State
Nebraska	NE	1,711263	Lincoln	Omaha	Cornhusker State; Beef State
Nevada	NV	1,998257	Carson City	Las Vegas	Sagebrush State; Silver State; Battle Born State
New Hampshire	NH	1235,786	Concord	Manchester	Granite State
New Jersey	NJ	8,414350	Trenton	Newark	Garden State
New Mexico	NM	1,819,046	SantaFe	Albuquerque	Land of Enchantment
New York	NY	18,976,457	Albany	New York City	Empire State
North	NC	8,049313	Raleigh	Charlotte	Tar Heel State

Carolina					
North Dakota	ND	642,200	Bismarck	Fargo	Sioux State; Flickertail State; Peace Garden State; Rough Rider State
Ohio	OH	11,353,140	Columbus		Buckeye State
Oklahoma	OK	3,450,654	Oklahoma City		Sooner State
Oregon	OR	3,421,399	Salem	Portland	Beaver State
Pennsylvania	PA	12,281,054	Harrisburg	Philadelphia	Keystone State
Rhode Island	RI	1,048,319	Providence		The Ocean State
South Carolina	SC	4,012,012	Columbia		Palmetto State
South Dakota	SD	754,844	Pierre	Sioux Falls	Mount Rushmore State; Coyote State
Tennessee	TN	5,689,283	Nashville	Memphis	Volunteer State
Texas	TX	20,851,820	Austin	Houston	Lone Star State
Utah	UT	2,233,169	Salt Lake City		Beehive State
Vermont	VT	608,827	Montpelier	Burlington	Green Mountain State
Virginia	VA	7,078,515	Richmond	Virginia Beach	The Old Dominion; Mother of Presidents
Washington	WA	5,894,121	Olympia	Seattle'	Evergreen State
West Virginia	WV	1,808,344	Charleston		Mountain State
Wisconsin	WI	5,363,675	Madison	Milwaukee	Badger State
Wyoming	WY	493,782	Cheyenne		Equality State

Halloween



Halloween, the time of pumpkins, candies, ghosts, witches and much more, is annually celebrated on 31 October.

That's the night before All Saints Day. Its origins date back thousands of years to the Celtic festival of Samhain or The Feast of the Sun, a most significant holiday of the Celtic year. This day marked the end of summer but also the season of darkness as well as the beginning of the New Year on 1

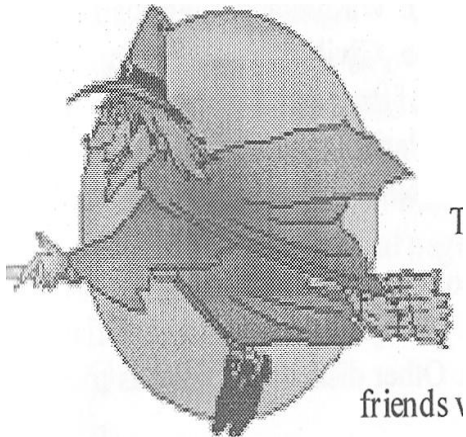
November.



Druids in Britain and Ireland would light bonfires, dance around them and offer sacrifices of animal and crops. The fires were also intended to give warmth to the households and to keep free from evil spirits. Through the ages these practices changed.

" The Irish hollowed out turnips, placed a light inside to keep away the bad and stingy Jack. As the legend says, Jack was a man who tricked the devil and after Jack had died he was allowed neither in heaven nor in hell. With a lantern in his hand he began to search for a resting place on Earth. This was the original Jack-o-Lantern. Since Halloween came to America from Ireland (Scotland and Wales) people used pumpkins because they were bigger and easier to hollow out than turnips.

During the centuries the cultures have added their own elements to the way Halloween is celebrated.



Children love the custom of dressing-up in fancy costumes and going from door-to-door yelling "Trick-or-Treat". Adults instead join spooky parties which are nearly held all over the cities and villages on that special evening. A spooky decoration, games and "frightening food", are nuts and bolts for a Halloween party your friends won't soon forget.

GLOSSARY

1. **Bonfire** - outdoor fire for celebration
2. **Sacrifice** - killing of animal as an offering to God
3. **Turnip** - vegetable with round white root
4. **Devil** - evil spirit
5. **Heaven** - place where God and the angels live
6. **Hell** - place where devil lives and wicked people are punished after death
7. **Spooky** - frightening
8. **Bolt** - metal rod with a screw which fastens with a nut

Questions to the text:

1. What are the most popular activities on Halloween?
2. What is the origin of Halloween?
3. What does the word "Halloween" mean?
4. What is trick-or-treating?
5. What is jack-o'-lantern?

Thanksgiving

Almost in every culture in the world there is a celebration of thanks for rich harvest. The American Thanksgiving began as a feast of thanksgiving almost four hundred years ago.

In 1620, a religious community sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World. They settled in what is now known as the state of Massachusetts. Their first winter in America was difficult. They arrived too late to grow a rich harvest. Moreover, half the colony died from disease. The following spring the Iroquois Indians taught them how to grow corn. Indians showed them also how to grow other crops and how to hunt and fish.

In the autumn of 1621 they got a beautiful harvest of corn, barley, beans and pumpkins. The colonists had much to be thankful for, so they planned a feast. Local Indian chief and ninety Indians were present. The colonists learned from Indians how to cook cranberries and dishes of corn and pumpkins.

In following years many of the colonists celebrated the harvest with a feast of thanks. After the United States gained independence, Congress recommended one yearly day of thanksgiving for the whole country. Later, George Washington suggested the date November 26 as Thanksgiving Day. Then, after the Civil war, Abraham Lincoln suggested the last Thursday in November to be the day of thanksgiving. On Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. All give thanks for everything good they have. Charitable organizations offer traditional meal to the homeless.

Foods, eaten at the first thanksgiving, have become traditional. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey stuffed with herb-flavoured bread, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes, pumpkin pie. Other dishes may vary as to region: ham, sweet potatoes, creamed corn.

GLOSSARY

1. *Feast* - very large meal
2. *Harvest* - picking of ripe crops
3. *To gather* - to bring together
4. *Homeless* - with nowhere to live
5. *Roast* - meat which has been cooked in an oven

Questions to the text:

1. Who were the people that started the celebrating of American Thanksgiving?
2. What difficulties did they face in their first winter in the New World?
3. What were they taught by the American Indians?
4. Who participated in the first feast of Thanksgiving?
5. What is the date of Thanksgiving and how it was adopted?
6. What are the traditional plates on Thanksgiving?

Mark Twain

Mark Twain was born in the state of Missouri in the United States in 1835. His father was an unsuccessful lawyer. The family seldom lived more than a year or two in the same town. That is why the future writer did not even finish secondary school. He went to work at the age of 12. For two years he worked for his elder brother's small newspaper both as a printer and reporter.

In 1857 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river. He continued to write. In 1876 he wrote "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The book was read by everybody, by the young and old and was translated into nearly every language in the world. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was such a success that in 1884 he wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", and then "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "Tom Sawyer the Detective" in 1896. There were many other books written by Mark Twain.

But his novels about Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn brought him world fame. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens. He took his penname from the words "to mark" and "twain" which were used by leadsmen on the steamboats to mark the depth of two fathoms.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots of his stories are skillfully built up. Many years have passed since Mark Twain's death, but even now we enjoy reading his works. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist — the author of biting satires and bitterly critical pages revealing a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

GLOSSARY

1. **Printer** - person who prints books
2. **Reporter** - journalist who writes articles for newspapers
3. **Fame**- well-known
4. **Pennname**-name used by a writer which is not his own
5. **Plot**- basic story
6. **Satire**- humorously critical piece of writing
7. **To reveal**- to show which was hidden

Questions to the text:

1. Where was Mark Twain born?
2. Why didn't the future writer even finish secondary school?
3. When did Mark Twain start to work?
4. When did he write "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"?
5. What brought him world fame?
6. What was Mark Twain's real name?

Tests for the Unit - II

This is a multiple choice test consisting of four parts. The goal is to test the students' knowledge of the information discussed about the United States of America. *Please answer the questions listed below. Choose one answer only:*

1. What oceans wash this country?

- a) the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean
- b) the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean
- c) the Pacific and the Indian Ocean
- d) the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean

2. What is the longest river in the USA?

- a) The Colorado
- b) The Mississippi
- c) The Saint Lawrence
- d) The Rio-de-Grande

3. The five Great Lakes are situated along the border between...

- a) Canada and Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana
- b) the United States and Mexico
- c) Canada and New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota
- d) Mexico and New Mexico

4. New York City is capital of...

- a) the USA
- b) New York State
- c) Colorado State
- d) is not the capital of any states

5. What form of governments has the United States of America?

- a) Federal Republic
- b) Presidential Republic
- c) Parliamentary Monarchy
- d) Absolute Monarchy

6. A carved pumpkin is the symbol of which holiday?

- a) Christmas
- b) Thanksgiving Day

c) Halloween

d) Mother's Day

7. How many stars does the American flag have?

a) 48 b)50 c)52 d) 51

8. Illinois has the following nickname...

- a) The Sunshine State
- b) The Great Land
- c) The Land of Lincoln
- d) The Natural State

9. How many boroughs does New York City consist of?

a) 5 b)3 c)1

d) There aren't any districts in New York city

10. Who was the first American President?

- a) Benjamin Franklin
- b) Theodore Roosevelt
- c) George Washington
- d) Abraham Lincoln

11. What is the largest state in the USA?

- a) Alaska
- b) Florida
- c) Texas
- d) Kentucky

12. When is Independence Day in the USA?

- a) December 25th
- b) November 11th
- c) July 4th
- d) July 14th

13. In what country was the Statue of Liberty made?

- a) in France
- b) in USA
- c) in Russia
- d) in Canada

14. How long is an American President's term of office?

- a) 2 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 8 years
- d) 10 years

15. The White House is the residence of the...

- a) Government
- b) American President
- c) National museum
- d) Queen

16. Jazz was first developed in...

- a) New York City
- b) Chicago
- c) New Orleans
- d) San - Francisco

17. The Statue of Liberty in New York was a gift to the people of the USA from the people of _-

- a) Ireland
- b) France
- c) Spain
- d) England

18. The seat of the Government of the US is in_.

- a) the state of Washington
- b) New York
- c) Boston
- d) Washington, D.C.

19. Martin Luther King was

- a) a writer

b) the US president
c) the black American clergyman and civil rights leader

d) a commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution

20. On October 12, 1492 an Italian navigator _ discovered America.

- a) Christopher Columbus
- b) John Cabot
- c) Leif Ericson
- d) Walter Raleigh

21. Independence Day (July 4) commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in _ by thirteen American colonies.

- a) 1789
- b) 1787
- c) 1792
- d) 1776

22. True or false? Choose the correct answer.

a) The Pilgrims arrived in the New World in 1620.

b) The Pilgrims' ship was called May ship.

c) The Pilgrims' ship was called Flower ship.

d) The Pilgrim Fathers arrived in Australia in 1720.

23. Thanksgiving Day has been celebrated since 1621.

- a) in Great Britain
- b) in the USA
- c) all over the world
- d) just in the English speaking countries

24. The Constitution of the United States as the basic laws of the country was adopted in

- a) New York in 1787
- b) Philadelphia in 1776
- c) Philadelphia in 1787

d) Boston in 1787

25. Washington is a beautiful...city without much industry, the US Congress has its seat in the Capitol, and the White House is the residence of the President.

- a) business centre of
- b) important
- c) big port
- d) administrative

26. When Fennimore Cooper returned to the US, he began writing

his famous novels, he described in these novels...

- a) the war
- b) bourgeois society
- c) slavery e) Indians

27. The United Nations is the ... of all member states.

- a) rest home
- b) capital
- c) meeting place
- d) base

UNIT - III

Canada

Canada



Canada is the second largest country in the world. Canada is situated in North America. About 28 million people live in Canada.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and two territories. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain.

Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32% have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of whom live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people - American Indians and Eskimos -make up about 2% of the country's population. 77% of Canada's people live in cities and towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

GLOSSARY

1. **Province** - large administrative division of a country
2. **Ancestry**-origin (of a family)
3. **Vast** - very large
4. **To gain** - to obtain
5. **Barley** - cereal crop

Questions to the text:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. How many people live in Canada? '
3. Where do most Canadians live?
4. Who is the head of state in Canada?
5. When did Canada gain its independence?
6. What are the official languages in Canada?

History of Canada

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a vast wilderness into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 5000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator in the service of England, found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south-east coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle the country and to develop its great mineral deposits and other natural resources.

Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. During the middle of 20th century, hard-working Canadians turned their country into an economic giant. Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley. Canada also ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries, and it is a major producer of electric power.

Throughout its history, Canada has often been troubled by lack of unity among its people. French Canadians, most of whom live in the province of Quebec, have struggled to preserve their own culture. They have long been angered by Canadian policies based on British traditions. Many of them support a movement to make Quebec a separate nation. People in Canada's nine other provinces also frequently favour local needs over national interests.



The Horseshoe Falls in Niagara Falls, Ontario, one of the world's most voluminous waterfalls, a major source of hydroelectric power, and a tourist destination.

Geography and climate

Canada occupies much of the continent of North America, sharing land borders with the contiguous United States to the south, and the US state of Alaska to the northwest. Canada stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west; to the north lies the Arctic Ocean. Greenland is to the northeast and to the southeast Canada shares a maritime boundary with the Republic of France's overseas collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the last vestige of New France. By total area (including its waters), Canada is the second-largest country in the world, after Russia. By land area alone, however, Canada ranks fourth, the difference being due to it having the world's largest proportion of fresh water lakes.

Average winter and summer high temperatures across Canada vary from region to region. Winters can be harsh in many parts of the country, particularly in the interior and Prairie provinces, which experience a continental climate, where daily average temperatures are near $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), but can drop below $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) with severe wind chills. In noncoastal regions, snow can cover the ground for almost six months of the year, while in parts of the north snow can persist year-round. Coastal British Columbia has a temperate climate, with a mild and rainy winter. On the east and west coasts, average high temperatures are generally in the low 20s $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (70s $^{\circ}\text{F}$), while between the coasts, the average summer high temperature ranges from 25 to $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (77 to $86\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), with temperatures in some interior locations occasionally exceeding $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($104\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Symbols

Canada's national symbols are influenced by natural, historical, and indigenous sources. The use of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol dates to the early 18th century. The maple leaf is depicted on Canada's current and previous flags, and on

the Arms of Canada. The Arms of Canada is closely modeled after the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom with French and distinctive Canadian elements replacing or added to those derived from the British version. The Great Seal of Canada is a governmental seal used for purposes of state, being set on letters patent, proclamations and commissions, for representatives of the Queen and for the appointment of cabinet ministers, lieutenant governors, senators, and judges. Other prominent symbols include the beaver, Canada goose, and common loon, the Crown, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and more recently the totem pole and Inuksuk. Canadian coins feature many of these symbols: the loon on the \$1 coin, the Arms of Canada on the 50¢ piece, the beaver on the nickel. The penny, removed from circulation in 2013, featured the maple leaf. The Queen's image appears on \$20 bank notes, and on the obverse of all current Canadian coins.

GLOSSARY

1. **Wilderness** - uninhabited country
2. **Navigator** - person who guides a ship or an aircraft
3. **Exploration** - investigation
4. **Deposit** - money placed in a bank
5. **To rank** - to classify
6. **To preserve** - to protect

Questions to the text:

1. Who were the first people to live in Canada?
2. How did they come to Canada?
3. What countries took part in exploration of Canada?
4. When did Canada gain its independence?
5. Is Canada a developed country now?

Tests for the Unit - III

This is a multiple choice test consisting of four parts. The goal is to test the students' knowledge of the information discussed about Canada

Please answer the questions listed below. Choose one answer only:

1. The Official language(s) of Canada is/are...

a) English	b) The British Queen
b) French	c) The Canadian President
c) English and French	d) The American President
d) Spanish	
2. Who is the head of the Canadian government?

a) The Prime Minister	b) Red and white with a beaver.
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3. What does the Canadian flag look like?

a) Red and white with provincial emblems.	b) Red and white with a beaver.
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c) White with a red border on each end and a red maple leaf in the center.

d) Red with a white maple leaf.

4. What song is Canada's national anthem?

a) God Save the Queen

b) O Canada

c) Star Spangled Banner

d) Amazing Grace

5. What are the first two lines of Canada's national anthem?

a) O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command.

b) O Canada! Our province and native land. True patriot love in all thy sons command.

c) O Canada! From far and wide, O Canada, We stand on guard for thee.

d) O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

6. Where does the name "Canada" come

a) From the Izuit word meaning country.

b) From the German word meaning unity,

c) From the Metis word meaning peace.

d) From "kanata", the First Nations word for village.

7. Which animal is an official symbol of Canada?

a) The moose

b) The eagle

c) The beaver

d) The deer

8. The tower in the center of the Parliament buildings is called the_.

a) The Tower

b) Peace Tower

c) Peace Center

d) Flag Tower

9. Why is the North sometimes called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?

a) Summer daylight can last up to 24 hours.

b) Nights become days in the summer.

c) Days become nights in the summer.

d) There is no sun in the winter.

10. What is the name of the new territory in Canada's north?

a) Inuvik

b) Anchorage

c) Nunavut

d) Baffin Island

11. What is the population of Canada?

a) About 20 million.

b) 38 million

c) 17 million

d) About 30 million

12. What three oceans border Canada?

a) Atlantic, Arctic and Bering.

b) Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific.

c) Pacific, Indian and Atlantic.

d) Hudson, Pacific and Atlantic.

UNIT- IV

Australia

Australia. The Land of Blue Mountains

The Great Barrier Reef on the coast of Queensland is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of coral. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful islands. It's not surprising that more holiday-makers come to Queensland every year.

Tasmania, the island south of Australia, is small. It is the same size as England. It is also very different from the other states. There are no deserts in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only a half of million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with wild, beautiful wild forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting animals.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red rocks, red sand, and red skies in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also holy to the Aborigines. They believe that the land itself has life.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In fact, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue coloured eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue. Less than a hundred years ago, there was nothing except sheep in Canberra. But then Australians decided to build a capital city. The Work began in 1913. Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's a beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.

Australia is sometimes called "the lucky country". One reason is the wonderful riches under the earth: gold, silver, iron, coal and many precious metals. The Bass Strait, of the coast of Victoria, has been one of the country's biggest oil fields for many years.

South Australia is the driest of all the states, but it does have Murray River. The river brings greenness and life to the south-east corner. In the early of Australian history, the Murray River was South Australia's main road. Before real roads and railways came, the river carried people and goods from the east up into the country. Some towns on the Murray still keep the old river boats, and visitors can ride on them. There are two kinds of gold in Western Australia. First, there's real kind — the kind that comes out of the ground. Gold was found in Kalgoorlie in 1893, and the "Golden Mile" was for a time the most expensive piece of land in the world. Kalgoorlie still exports some gold, but the new gold of Western Australia is wheat. Big

farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8 200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra. Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of

Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

GLOSSARY

1. **Holy** - sacred
2. **Drop** - tiny quantity of liquid which falls
3. **Precious** - worth a lot of money
4. **To administer** - to rule a country
5. **Tie** - link
6. **Association** - group/society

Questions to the text:

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. What is the capital of the country?
3. Who is the country's head of state?
4. Is there a written constitution in Australia?
5. What are the main products of Australia?
6. What are the most important trade partners of the country?



The Coat of Arms was granted by King George V in 1912. It consists of a shield containing the badges of the six Australian States, enclosed by an ermine border. The shield is a symbol for the federation of the States, which took place in 1901. The Australian Coat of Arms is commonly but incorrectly referred to as the 'Commonwealth Crest. Strictly speaking, the Crest is the device above the shield and helmet on a coat of arms and in this instance is a seven-pointed gold star on a blue and gold wreath. Six of the points represent each of the States of the Commonwealth, the seventh point represents the Commonwealth Territories. The Supporters are native Australian animals: the red kangaroo and tie emu Usually the Arms is depicted on a background of sprays of golden wattle with a scroll beneath it containing the word 'Australia'. The wattle and scroll, however, are not part of the armorial design and are not mentioned in the Royal Warrant.

The first official coat of arms of Australia was granted by a Royal Warrant of King Edward VII in 1908. This Coat of Arms was used on some Australian coins after it was superseded and last appeared on the sixpenny piece in 1966. The Australian Government uses the Coat of Arms to authenticate documents and for other official purposes. Its uses range from embellishing the Australian passport to being widely recognised as the badge on the new test-series cricket helmet. Australia has never adopted any official motto or faunal or bird emblem. By popular tradition, however, tie kangaroo and emu are widely accepted as national faunal and bird emblems. The golden wattle, *Acacia pycnantha Benth*, was proclaimed the official national floral emblem in August 1988. For many years, the motto 'Advance Australia' appeared on unofficial Coats of Arms, even before the Federation of the States in 1901. It was included in the 1908 Arms, and was popularly accepted in association with the 19th century song 'Advance Australia Fair'. A revised version of this song officially became Australia's national anthem in 1984. On that same day, Australia also officially adopted green and gold as its national colours. Until then, the nation had no official national colours, although the use of green and gold by Australia's international sporting teams had become a tradition and had been associated with its Olympic teams since the 1920s. The Australian Coat of Arms consists of the Badges of the six States of the Commonwealth arranged on a shield in two rows of three columns:

New South Wales - Golden Lion passant (right to left) on a red St George's Cross on a silver background (usually depicted white), with an 8-pointed star on each extremity of the cross.

Victoria - White Southern Cross (one star of 8 points, 2 of 7 points one of 6 points and one of 5 points), beneath an Imperial Crown, on a blue background.

Queensland - light blue Maltese Cross with an Imperial Crown at its Centre, on a white background.

South Australia - the White-Backed Magpie (or Piping Shrike), erect, wings outstretched, on a yellow background.

Western Australia - Black Swan swimming, left to right, on a yellow background. **Tasmania** - Red Lion passant (right to left) on a white background.

GLOSSARY

1. *To enclose* - to put an object inside smth

2. **Helmet** - metal or plastic hat

3. **Ermine** - white fur

4. **Wattle** - woven twigs -

5. **Scroll** - roll of paper

6. **To supersede** - to take the place

7. **To embellish** - to decorate

8. **Version** - model

9. **Background** - the back part of a painting



State and Territory Coats of Arms Australian Capital Territory



The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has no Coat of Arms. However, a Coat of Arms for the city of Canberra, the national capital of Australia, was granted by King George V in 1928. The motto embodied in the Coat of Arms is 'For the Queen, the Law and the People'. The supporters are a black swan and white swan, symbolising the Aboriginal and European races.



New South Wales

King Edward VII granted a Coat of Arms to the State of New South Wales in 1906. The description of the Arms embodies the motto, *Orta Recens Quam Pura Nites* (Newly Risen, How Bright Thou Shonest).

Northern Territory



Until the Northern Territory was granted self-government on July 1, 1978, it was administered by the federal government, and used the national Coat of Arms. The Territory's own Coat of Arms was granted in 1978. The shield contains Aboriginal motifs associated with Arnhem Land. The supporters are two red kangaroos and the crest is a wedge-tailed eagle.

Queensland



Queen Victoria granted a Coat of Arms to the then colony of Queensland in 1893. The supporters, a red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and a brolga (*Grus rubicunda*), were assigned in 1977 by Queen Elizabeth II. The motto of Queensland, *Audax et Fidelis* (Bold, Aye, and Faithful Too), is embodied in the description of the Coat of Arms.

South Australia



The State's Coat of Arms was granted by Queen Elizabeth II on April 19, 1984. The shield contains the State badge, comprising the piping shrike, or white backed magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)

leuconota), standing on a staff of gum tree, against a gold orb representing the sun. The crest is the State's floral emblem, Sturfs desert pea (*Clianthus formosus*), above a collar of the State's colours, red, blue and gold. The present Coat of Arms replaced the Arms granted by King Edward VIII in 1936.

Tasmania

The Coat of Arms of the island State was granted by King George V in 1917 and the description of the Arms embodies the motto, *Ubertas et Fidelitas* (Fertility and Faithfulness). The supporters of the shield in the Arms are two Tasmanian tigers (*Thyacinus cynocephalus*), which in modern times have been found only in Tasmania and are now possibly extinct.

Victoria

In 1910 King George V granted a Coat of Arms to the State of Victoria, which was named after his grandmother. In 1973 certain additions were made to the Coat of Arms and a Royal Warrant was issued by Queen Elizabeth II. The description of the Arms embodies the motto: 'Peace and Prosperity'.

Western Australia

Western Australia's Coat of Arms had its origins in 1829 when British settlers established the Swan River colony. Their successors adopted an unofficial emblem which featured a black swan and the motto, a Latin pun, *Cygnis Insignis* (Distinguished for Swans). The Coat of Arms, which now carries no motto, was given official sanction when Queen Elizabeth II granted Arms to the State in 1969.



The Animals of Australia



There are many animals in Australia that you cannot see anywhere else. Did you know that? Of course, you did! I personally divide Australian animals into three categories: the good, the bad, the ugly. I think, it's reasonable. Talking of the good animals, we should mention kangaroos in the first place.

There are many different types of kangaroo. The biggest are the great grey kangaroos. They are 213 centimetres tall and can run at 56 kilometres per hour. Some run from you then stop and stare. Though we have put kangaroos in the "Good" category, farmers might disagree.

Wombats and koalas have many similarities and are probably related. Both have pockets inside their mouths to store food and neither has a tail. The number of koalas is getting smaller. This is partly because of fumes from bush fires. Rescue teams help the koalas by catching them, putting them on respirators, then returning them to their original location when they are better. Australia also has a lot of native marsupial mice that live in the desert. Many of these only come out at night.

You know, there are many animals that are "unpopular" in Australia including spiders which are dangerous. You can find these in Sydney. If they are hungry, they will attack anything that moves. They have sharp teeth and poison. Luckily, there is an antidote if you can get to hospital quickly. There have been 12 deaths since 1927. Another animal with sharp teeth and a fatal bite is the shark. However, there are normally a lot of beach patrols and protective nets to stop these from eating you for breakfast. Other animals that are a problem for beach lovers are jellyfish. They look like bubbles of blue bubble gum and they have a painful sting therefore people do not swim when there are many in the water. Other "unpopular" animals include dingoes. These are a cross between wolves and dogs. They are unpopular because they eat farmers' animals.

Now what about the ugly animals? A word that people often use to describe a cane toad is ugly! Other words include fat, noisy and disgusting. They are also as big as footballs! The Queensland Government brought cane toads to Australia to eat cane beetles. Unfortunately cane toads can't fly but cane beetles can. Now the toads are more of a problem than the beetles. Hundreds of thousands are born every year. The toads eat everything including rare Australian animals. The toads are also poisonous to eat. Animals that eat them die. Though they are unpopular animals, some people like them and keep them as pets or write songs about them. There are a number of types of crocodiles found in northern Australia, ranging from the potentially dangerous saltwater crocodiles to smaller, more shy, harmless varieties.

They have got snakes too although fears of the poisonous types are largely exaggerated. They are generally shy creatures, only too ready to avoid trouble. The taipan and the tiger are worth keeping away from. That is only a small selection of the creatures of the country. Others include penguins, turtles, seals and possums. In the dry areas, you can see an amazing variety of lizards; some grow to a very hefty size.

GLOSSARY

1. *Fumes* - smoke, gas
2. *Respirator* - device which help you to breathe
3. *Antidote* - thing which counteracts the effects of a poison
4. *Fatal* – deadly
5. *To exaggerate* - to make things seem larger than they really are
6. *Hefty* - large, strong

Questions to the text:

1. What animals are popular in Australia?
2. What animals have pockets inside their mouths?
3. How do rescue teams help koalas?
4. What animals are "unpopular" in Australia?
5. What words do people often use to describe a cane toad?
6. What other animals live in Australia?

Christmas in Australia

Most Australians have been dreaming of a white Christmas for centuries. But the traditional European Christmas is just a myth for Australians. Santa's wearing thick woolen clothes don't fit with Australia's thirty-degree heat. Thankfully things are changing fast. Now they have their own Christmas, Australian style. Australia is a country which is largely made up of desert and sandy beaches. For the first settlers, two hundred years ago, a plate of corned meat and a mug of billy tea might have been the best Christmas dinner available. As anew nation developed and grew richer, people tried to recreate the kind of Christmas that they used to have in Europe. Christmas in Australia happens in the summer. However, we tried our best to deny the reality of a summer Christmas. In the class-room, children learned songs like Frosty the Snowman and Jingle Bells. Up until recently, the only Christmas cards

published portrayed white winter Christmases. All this was a bit ridiculous in a country where 80 per cent of the land has never witnessed a snowflake, even in winter. However, the last ten years have witnessed some big changes in the Australian lifestyle. Many Australians now believe that the country should break its connections with Britain and the British Queen.

Now Australians see themselves as inhabitants of the Asia Pacific region. So now Christmas has got an Australian identity. Its rare to find a flake of snow on Christmas cards these days. Now the publishers print Christmas cards with native Australian animals and landscape scenes of the Australian bush.

On Christmas day you'll find a large percentage of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sandcastles rather than snowmen. Indeed one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents is a beach towel. Its not only with food and gifts that Australian Christmases differ from European ones. Because of the weather, the atmosphere of Christmas is different. Instead of being a serious time where most families are indoors, Australians are usually outdoors in shorts and T-shirts, taking a cold six-pack of beer to a friend's barbecue. There are loads of summer festivals with people celebrating Christmas in carnival style. What is unique though is something that most Australians are starting to dream of. That is a Christmas of sunshine, surf and sand. Although to many Europeans this may seem strange, to many Australians it's now the only Christmas worth dreaming of.

GLOSSARY

1. *Myth* - legend
2. *To recreate* - to invent again
3. *Mug* - large glass/cup with a handle
4. *To deny* - to reject
5. *Ridiculous* - silly which can be laughed at
6. *Flake* - tiny, thin piece

Questions to the text:

1. What did Christmas cards portray up until recently?
2. What do the publishers print Christmas cards with?
3. What is one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents?
4. What do Australians do on Christmas day?

Tests for the Unit - IV

This is a multiple choice test consisting of four parts. The goal is to test the students' knowledge of the information discussed about Australia.

Please answer the questions listed below. Choose one answer only:

1. Who discovered Australia?

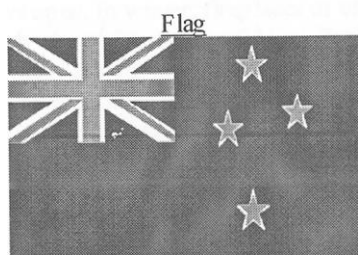
- a) Sir Francis Drake
- b) Captain Cook
- c) Robinson Crusoe

- d) Christopher Columbus
2. The original inhabitants of Australia were a people called_.
- a) Red Indians
b) wild people
c) Aborigines
d) Indians
3. In 1770_ became the first European(s) to explore Australia's east coast.
- a) Vikings
b) Amerigo Vespucci
c) John Cabot
d) James Cook
4. When we talk about Australia we often say 'Down....'?
- a) over
b) through
c) under
d) around
5. What is the capital of Australia?
- a) Capetown
b) Canberra
c) Melbourne
d) Sydney
6. What is ' the outback'?
- a) the name of an Australian's garden
b) the name for the Australian desert
c) the name of the native Australian
d) the sea to the east of Australia
7. What is the name of the main city in Western Australia?
- a) Adelaide
b) Brisbane
- c) Queensland
d) Perth
8. Which city has the famous opera house?
- a) Melbourne
b) Brisbane
c) Sydney
d) Christchurch
9. Which state has the most number of dangerous creatures?
- a) The Northern Territories
b) Queensland
c) Western Australia
d) New South Wales
10. What is the island south of Australia called?
- a) Sri Lanka
b) Madagascar
c) The Isle of Wight
d) Tasmania
11. What is the most important habitat for animals in Australia?
- a) The desert
b) The North-eastern jungle
c) The Great Barrier Reef
d) The urban environment
12. What is the most popular winter sport in Australia?
- a) rugby league
b) rugby union
c) Australian rules football
d) cricket

UNIT-V

New Zealand

New Zealand



Anthem: "God Defend New Zealand"
"God Save the Queen"

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1600 km southeast of Australia and about 10500 km southwest of California. New Zealand a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands - the belongs to North Island and the South Island - and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

The country ones belonged to the British empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

GLOSSARY

1. Governor general - person who represents the Queen at the head of Commonwealth country

2. Provision - thing that is provided

Questions to the text:

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?

Christmas in New Zealand

New Zealand enjoys summer holidays during Christmas season. Besides throwing out parties and buying and sharing gifts and clothes, visiting beaches is also

quite popular among Newzealanders during Christmas season. Shopping malls try to woo their customers by making snow scenes and have Father Christmas dressed in his red cloak and white beard. It was in the late 18th century, when Father Christmas came here with the English settlers. In last two or three decades, New Zealand's traditions of Father Christmas have changed to resemble American or Irish Santa customs. In the Maori culture, spirits and creatures of the Maori culture resemble the elves and gnomes of European Christmas traditions and hence, they play an important role in Newzealand Christmas celebrations. A special service is held to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Since, there are hardly any motels and many shepherds who tend to the flocks, the people of New Zealand insist on the true meaning of Christmas. Traditional Christmas dinner in New Zealand consists of roast turkey, vegetables and sauces and rich, fruity Christmas pudding with brandy sauce as (Christmas dessert. People also make mince pies and offer chopped dried fruit mix line lo their guests.

GLOSSARY

1. **Hence** - from this lime
2. **To settle** - to go to live in a new country
3. **Mall**- covered shopping area with arced roof
4. **To woo** - to try to attract
5. **Elf** - small, handsome man(in fairy stories)
6. **Gnome**- ugly little man(in fairy stories)
7. **Mince**- meat which has been ground up into very small pieces

New Zealand Way of Life

New Zealand have a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car.

Most New Zealanders live in single family houses with a small vegetable gardens. In the larger cities, some people live in high rise apartment buildings. Almost in every New Zealand home there are refrigerators, wash machines, and other modern electrical appliances. But air conditioning and central heating are rare because the weather rarely becomes extremely hot or extremely cold. In summer, New Zealanders prefer to keep windows open. In winter, fireplaces or electric heater keep the homes warm. Although about four fifths of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are uncrowded. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres, concert halls, and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities, where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Near a fifth of New Zealand's people live in rural areas — in some of them, small settlements are linked by good roads. But in other areas, rancher's nearest neighbours may live kilometers away. Some ranchers live almost in isolation.

Nevertheless, most farms and ranches have electricity. Many farm families run their farms with little or no hired help.

GLOSSARY

1. **High rise** - building with many floors
2. **Appliances** - machine, device
3. **Entertainment**- amusement
4. **Isolation** - cutting off from communication with other people
5. **Ranchers** - person who runs a ranch

Questions to the text:

1. Who pays for health care in New Zealand?
2. How many New Zealanders own their houses?
3. Where do the most New Zealanders live?
4. Are central heating and air conditioning popular in New Zealand? Why?
5. What does city life in New Zealand look like?
6. How do New Zealand farmers live?

Tests for the Unit V

This is' a multiple choice test consisting of four parts. The goal is to test the students' knowledge of the information discussed about New Zealand.

Please answer the questions listed below. Choose one answer only:

- 1 _____ is the capital of New Zealand.
- a) Auckland
 - b) Brisbane
 - c) Wellington
 - d) Canberra
2. Which of these animals are from New Zealand?
- a) kangaroos . .
 - b) kiwis
 - c) koalas
 - d) the common brown snake

3. What is the national sport of New Zealand?
 - a) football
 - b) swimming
 - c) rugby
 - d) cricket
4. Who is Peter Jackson?
 - a) the main actor in gladiator
 - b) the most famous artist in Australia
 - c) a New Zealand born poet
 - d) the New Zealander who directed Lord of the Rings

Match the classic book with

1. The Secret Garden
2. Rebecca 3.1984
4. Of Mice and Men
5. The Pilgrim's Progress
6. Lord of the Flies
7. As You Like It
8. The Lord of the Rings
9. Brave New World
10. Little Women
11. Kidnapped
12. David Copperfield
13. Crime and Punishment
14. The Mill on the Floss
15. Anna Karenina

its author:

- a) Charles Dickens
- b) George Orwell
- c) George Eliot
- d) William Golding
- e) Daphne Du Maurier
- f) John Steinbeck
- g) Frances Hodgson Burnett
- h) John Bunyan
- i) Fyodor Dostoyevsky
- j) Aldous Huxley
- k) William Shakespeare
- l) Leo Tolstoy
- m) J RR Tolkien
- n) Louisa May Alcott
- o) Robert Louis Stevenson

Holidays and Special Days in the UK

Below is a list of holidays and special days that are celebrated in the UK each year. Work with a partner to find the correct dates and find out what is special about each day: **Holiday or Special Day:** **Date:**

- New Year's Day ____
St Valentine's Day __
St David's Day _--
Pancake Day (Shrove Tuesday) _____
St Patrick's Day _._
Mother's Day _._

- British Summer Time Starts
Good Friday
Easter Sunday
Easter Monday Bank Holiday
St George's Day
May Day Bank Holiday
Spring Bank Holiday
Father's Day
Longest Day (Summer Solstice)
August Bank Holiday
British Summer Time Ends
Hallowe'en
Bonfire Night
Remembrance Sunday
Shortest Day (Winter Solstice)
Christmas Eve

Christmas Day
Boxing Day New Year's Eve

Test Your Spelling Skills

Seeing the Sights in London

Rearrange the anagrams below to find the names of twenty famous London sights:

1. HET DONLON YEE _
2. HAKINGMBCU LACEPA _
3. SHOESU FO LIMEANTPAR _
4. GBI ENB ' _____
5. TS LAUP'S CHEDLATRA _
6. NODOLN BGIDER _
7. ROOLWATE BIRDEG _
8. RODHASR _
9. FOXDOR RETEST _
10. 1LDYLP1CC CUSC1R _
11. AGAFLRTRA EUQARS _
12. YEHD APRK _
13. TSESJAM'SKARP _
14. ALNINOAT ARTEETH _
15. NILATNAO TORRAPIT LEGALRY _
16. VENTCO DARGEN _
17. YALRO FALTESIV LALH _
18. BOGLE REHETAT _
19. LNOSEN'S MUNCOL _
20. LEESITERC QEUSAR _

General knowledge

1. *Which river flows through London?*
2. *Who is the queen of the United Kingdom?*
3. *Who was the most famous woman Prime Minister in Britain?*
4. *What do English speaking people often say when they are being photographed?*
5. *What are the differences between African and Indian elephants?*
6. *Where is the Eifel Tower?*
7. *What is the official language of Chile?*
8. *What are the colours of the French flag?*
9. *Which is the longest river in the world?*
10. *Which is the highest waterfall in the world?*
11. *What is the American English word for the boot of a car?*
12. *Which is the most famous long island?*
13. *Who wrote King Lear, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet?*
14. *Why was Leonardo da Vinci famous?*
15. *What is the boiling point of water?*
16. *Name at least 3 countries in Europe which have red, white and blue flags?*
17. *Which river flows through Cairo?*
18. *What does UNESCO stand for?*
19. *Which is the nearest big city to Heathrow airport?*
20. *What is the American English word for the British word lift?*
21. *Is it possible to go by ship to Paraguay?*
22. *If you were in Freetown in South Africa in August would you wet or dry?*
23. *Which 3 nationalities did Einstein have at different times?*
24. *Which President died a violent death in 1963?*
25. *When did Elizabeth II become Queen of the United Kingdom?*
26. *What happened if you killed a cat in ancient Egypt?*
27. *Where is Mount Everest?*
28. *Which French woman beat the English?*
29. *Which letter begins the least number of words in English?*
30. *Who was the Queen of Egypt twice?*
31. *Who arrived in Australia before Captain Cook?*

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