

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на методическую разработку
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
«Страны изучаемого языка:
Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия»
преподавателя ГБОУ СПО РО «Ростовский колледж культуры» Бондаренко И.Ю.

Методическая разработка предназначена для студентов 1-4 курсов всех специальностей и видов подготовки колледжа, изучающих английский язык. Целью разработки является формирование и совершенствование речевой и языковой компетенций, которые позволят будущему специалисту осуществлять профессионально-ориентированное общение в определенном наборе коммуникативных сфер его будущей деятельности, а именно – в социально-культурной сфере. Данная разработка может быть использована студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

Настоящая разработка нацелена на формирование у будущих специалистов способностей и готовности к межкультурной коммуникации, на расширение кругозора студентов, повышение уровня их общей культуры, а также культуры мышления, общения и речи. Она предназначена для студентов всех специальностей и видов подготовки СПО и составлена в соответствии с Рабочими программами по этим специальностям.

Методическая разработка относится к разряду комплексных, т.к. направлена на тренировку нескольких языковых и речевых навыков – произношения, чтения, говорения, перевода и реферирования текстов. Разработка структурирована в соответствии с тематикой страноведческого модуля дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и содержит основные необходимые сведения по каждой из пяти англо-говорящих стран (Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия), а именно: географическое положение, политическое устройство, исторические справки, достопримечательности, символы и традиции, выдающиеся личности, поговорки.

Разработка содержит 5 разделов и итоговые задания к модулю. Каждый из 5 разделов разработки состоит из базового текста, дополнительной информации к нему и заданий к разделу. Базовый текст содержит необходимый минимум информации по той или иной стране, который может быть расширен благодаря дополнительной информации, а также путем привлечения других источников. Задания к разделу составлены для самостоятельной работы студентов и носят творческий (подготовка тематических проектов, презентаций, докладов, рефератов) и поисковый (найти необходимую информацию) характер. К поисковому заданию прилагаются «ключи».

Базовые тексты могут служить готовым образцом устных тематических сообщений, необходимых для промежуточного и текущего контроля по дисциплине. Тексты и задания к ним можно использовать на занятии для возможной беседы по теме, самостоятельного составления вопросов, монологических и диалогических высказываний. Итоговые задания к страноведческому модулю являются формой текущего контроля знаний. Данная разработка может быть использована студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

Таким образом, методическую разработку по теме «Страны изучаемого языка» можно рекомендовать для использования в учебном процессе колледжа.

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И.Ю. Мартирсова



РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на методическую разработку
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по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
преподавателя ГБОУ СПО РО «Ростовский колледж культуры» Бондаренко И.Ю.

Методическая разработка предназначена для студентов всех специальностей очного и заочного обучения, изучающих английский язык. По своей тематике разработка соответствует Рабочим программам дисциплины «Иностранный язык» всех специальностей, по которым колледж ведёт подготовку, и может быть использована при проведении практических занятий по английскому языку по темам раздела «Страны изучаемого языка». Данная разработка поможет расширить кругозор студентов, повысить уровень их общей культуры, а также культуры общения и речи.

Методическая разработка относится к разряду комплексных, она направлена на развитие следующих языковых умений: произношения, говорения, чтения, перевода и реферирования текстов. При этом основная задача разработки – развитие навыков устной речи, что соответствует принципу коммуникативного подхода в обучении иностранному языку, выдвигаемому ФГОСами СПО.

Разработка включает в себя 5 разделов и итоговые задания, которые могут рассматриваться как вид текущего контроля знаний, умений и навыков, сформированных при изучении темы. Каждый раздел состоит из базового текста, дополнительной информации к нему и заданий к разделу. Базовый текст содержит необходимый минимум информации по стране, который может быть расширен благодаря дополнительной информации. Задания к разделу носят творческий и поисковый характер и предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов. К поисковому заданию прилагаются «ключи». Базовые тексты могут служить готовым образцом устных тематических сообщений, необходимых для сдачи экзамена по дисциплине. Тексты и задания к ним можно использовать на занятии для возможной беседы по теме, самостоятельного составления вопросов, монологических и диалогических высказываний.

Данная методическая разработка содержит задания с использованием современных образовательных технологий – подготовка тематических проектов/презентаций, эссе/рефератов, которые подойдут для таких видов учебной работы, как практические занятия, самостоятельная работа студентов и контроль сформированных умений.

Таким образом, методическая разработка по теме «Страны изучаемого языка» может быть рекомендована для использования в учебном процессе колледжа.

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«Ростовский колледж культуры»

Бондаренко И.Ю.

**СТРАНЫ ИЗУЧАЕМОГО ЯЗЫКА:
Великобритания, США, Канада,
Австралия, Новая Зеландия**

Сборник текстов на английском языке

Ростов-на-Дону

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Сборник текстов предназначен для студентов 1-4 курсов всех специальностей и видов подготовки колледжа, изучающих английский язык. Целью сборника является формирование и совершенствование речевой и языковой компетенций, которые позволят будущему специалисту осуществлять профессионально-ориентированное общение в определенном наборе коммуникативных сфер его будущей деятельности, а именно – в социально-культурной сфере. Данный сборник может быть использован студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

Сборник текстов рассмотрен на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин ГБОУ СПО РО «Ростовский колледж культуры» (протокол № 3 от «27» ноября 2014 г.).

Председатель комиссии: Устинов А.Ю. Устинов

Сборник текстов утвержден и рекомендован к использованию в учебном процессе на заседании методического совета (протокол № 2 от «4» декабря 2014 г.).

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Настоящий сборник текстов нацелен на формирование у будущих специалистов способностей и готовности к межкультурной коммуникации, на расширение кругозора студентов, повышение уровня их общей культуры, а также культуры мышления, общения и речи. Он предназначен для студентов всех специальностей и видов подготовки СПО и составлен в соответствии с рабочими программами по этим специальностям.

Сборник относится к разряду комплексных методических работ, т.к. направлен на тренировку нескольких языковых и речевых навыков – произношения, чтения, говорения, перевода и реферирования текстов. Сборник структурирован в соответствии с тематикой страноведческого модуля дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и содержит основные необходимые сведения по каждой из пяти англо-говорящих стран (Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия), а именно: географическое положение, политическое устройство, исторические справки, достопримечательности, символы и традиции, выдающиеся личности, поговорки.

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Данное пособие может быть использовано студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

UNIT 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Britain forms the greater part of the British Isles, which lie off the northwest coast of mainland Europe. Great Britain is separated from the Continent by the English Channel. «Great Britain» is a geographical expression, but «The United Kingdom» is a political expression. The full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Island of Great Britain comprises England, Wales and Scotland. It is in fact the biggest of the group of islands which lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

The British Isles today are shared by two separate and independent states. The smaller of these is the Republic of Ireland, with its capital in Dublin. The larger, with London as its capital, is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This long title is the result of a complicated history.

The Island of Great Britain contains three «nations» which were separated at earlier stages of their history: England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom is a name which was introduced in 1801 when Great Britain became united with Northern Ireland. The capital of Great Britain is London. British people live in Great Britain. The flag of Great Britain is blue, red and white. It is called the Union Jack.

The population of the United Kingdom is 60 million people. The largest cities in the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Belfast and Glasgow. The largest rivers are the Severn, the Avon and the Thames.

So, there are four countries in the UK: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The largest and most densely populated part of the UK is England. The capital of England is London. English people live in England. They speak English. The national symbol of England is a red rose. The flag of England is white and red.

Scotland is the northernmost part of the Island of Great Britain. It is divided into 3 parts: the Highlands, the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. The well-known lake, Loch Ness is there. The capital is Edinburgh. Scottish people live in Scotland. They speak Scottish and English. The national symbol of Scotland is a thistle. The national flag of Scotland is blue and white.

In 1536 Wales was brought into the English system of national and local government by the Act of Union. It is a highland country of old, hard rocks. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. Welsh people live in Wales. They speak Welsh and English. The national symbol of Wales is a daffodil. The national flag of Wales is green and white. You can see a red dragon on the Welsh flag. The Welsh are fond of folk music, singing and poetry. Welsh literature is one of the oldest in Europe.

Northern Ireland is the part of the isle of Ireland and the part of the UK. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. Irish people live in Northern Ireland. They speak Irish and English. The symbol of Northern Ireland is a shamrock and a red hand. The Irish flag is red and white.

Places of interest in Great Britain

The British Museum. It was founded in 1753. It has many departments. One of its most interesting sections is the National Library.

Westminster Abbey. It is a historic building. It was founded in 1050 as a monastery. The present building dates from about 1480. As the scene of coronation of English kings, it continues a tradition established by William the Conqueror who was crowned on Christmas Day 1066. Many great Englishmen are buried there.

London Piccadilly Circus. It is the heart of the richest part of the city - London's West End. This is London's theatre area and at night it is bright with electric signs. In the centre of this place stands the bronze statue of Eros on a high pedestal above the fountain.

Information in addition

1. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the king or queen. The power of the monarch is not absolute but constitutional, the monarch acts only on the advice of the ministers.

2. Britain has more living symbols of its past than many countries. It still has a royal family and small nobility. Every year there are historical ceremonies, for example the State Opening of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's Show in London, or the meeting of the knights of the Garter at Windsor each St. George's Day. These symbols are a true representation of the glorious past.

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

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

4. William Shakespeare was born in 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. He attended Stratford's grammar school, which still stands. The classical writers studied in the classroom influenced Shakespeare's plays and poetry. His reputation was established in London by 1592, when his earliest plays were written: Henry VI, The Two Gentlemen of Verona. In 1599 the company of actors with which Shakespeare worked built a new theatre, the Globe. This theatre is most closely associated with Shakespeare's plays.

The poet's greatness lies in his humanism. He created a new epoch in world literature. Every new generation of people finds in his works something important. As his contemporary Ben Jonson once said, Shakespeare «belongs not to the century, but to all times».

James Watt was born in Scotland. He moved to Glasgow in 1754, where he learned the trade of instrument maker, and also studied steam technology.

A primitive steam engine already existed in Watt's time. It had been invented by Thomas Newcomen at the beginning of the 18th century. But the Newcomen engine was not universal: it could work only as a pump.

In 1763, while repairing a Newcomen engine, James Watt found that he could greatly improve the machine.

His invention of the separate condenser and the introduction of crank movements made steam engines more efficient. Several other inventions followed, including the double-action engine, the centrifugal governor for automatic speed control, and the pressure gauge (манометр).

James Watt introduced the term "horse power". The power unit, the watt, is named in his honour.

5. «A cat in gloves catches no mice». «A close mouth catches no flies».

Title every item on the list.

Задания к разделу

1. Подготовить рассказы о достопримечательностях Великобритании и Северной Ирландии (проекты, презентации, доклады, рефераты).

2. Используя дополнительные источники информации, найти ответы на следующие вопросы:

- 1) On which rivers do the following towns stand:
 - a) Newcastle
 - b) Glasgow
 - c) Stratford
 - d) Oxford
 - e) Bristol

- 2) Give the name of the following:
 - a) the longest river
 - b) the largest county
 - c) the largest lake
 - d) the second largest city
 - e) the busiest port

- 3) What cities in Britain have the following nicknames:
 - a) «Auld Reekie»
 - b) «the Granite City»
 - c) «the Smoke»

- 4) What kinds of hard fruits grow well in many parts of Britain?
- 5) Are all the people in Britain English?
- 6) What is the name of the Scottish lake in which there is supposed to be a monster?
- 7) What is the name of the English town where William Shakespeare was born?

- 8) Who wrote the following books:
 - a) «Oliver Twist»
 - b) «Alice Through the Looking-Glass»

- 9) Which is the most popular British sport?

UNIT 2. The USA

The United States of America occupies a large territory. It is situated in the central and southern part of Northern America. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west.

In size, the USA is the fourth largest among the nations, after Russia, Canada and China. It has as territories and protectorates many islands in the Pacific Ocean, Puerto Rico and some of the Virgin Islands in the Atlantic. It has military bases all over the world.

The USA is divided into three areas: the Eastern area – a highland, the Central area – a plain, and the Western area which is mountainous.

The USA consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia, the nation's capital. Some states are famous for their busy cities. Other states are known for their tree-covered mountains. Still others consist of miles and miles of rich farmland.

Alaska is the largest of all the 50 states. The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climate zones. The largest rivers of the USA are the Columbia, the Colorado and the Mississippi. The largest cities of the USA are New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The capital of the USA is Washington. American people live in the USA. They speak American English. The bald eagle is the symbol of the USA. The flag is red, blue and white. It is called «Stars and Stripes». You can see 50 stars and 13 stripes on it.

Places of interest in the USA

Washington D.C. – The Lincoln Memorial. It is built in the calm style of a classic Greek temple. The design of this classic temple symbolizes the Union. The splendidly carved marble figure of the murdered president inside the building, reminds people of the drama of the Civil War and the horror of the shooting in Ford's Theatre. This Memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day May 30, 1922.

The Pentagon. It is a building where the headquarters of the Department of Defence, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are located. It was built between 1941-1943. It is the largest office building in the world. Inside the yard there is a subway station and two helicopter pads. It has a special 5-point shape.

The Capitol. It is the seat of the government of the USA. The corner stone of this building was laid by George Washington on September 18, 1793. It is in the centre of Washington and it's the highest point in the city. It is the seat of Congress.

New York City – Broadway. It is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is a city that never sleeps. There are many restaurants which never close. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight. It is known as «The Great White Way».

Information in addition

1. 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.

2. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. European people came to the New World. They set up a colony and called that part of the country «New England».

3. The White House is an important part of Washington, D.C. It is where the president lives and works. George Washington is the only president who did not live there. John Adams was the first president to live in the White House. He and his family moved into the house in 1800. The White House has 132 rooms. Visitors may tour some of the first – floor room, second floor is home for the

President and his family. The building has many special rooms. It even has a private bowling alley and a movie theatre.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York port. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand She is holding a tablet with the inscription «July 4, 1776» – American Independence Day.

4. O'Henry is a well-known American short-story writer. He had to earn his living from the age of 15 and he educated himself with the help of friends. O'Henry knew people very well, especially the ordinary people of New York. In his stories you can feel satirical criticism of the American way of life. O'Henry was the penname used by author William Sydney Porter. He wrote many popular stories and earned a reputation as the master of surprise endings. He wrote over 600 stories.

Henry Ford was born in 1863. He was a man who transformed the world. The car he built changed the lives of people everywhere. In 1896, Ford succeeded in building an automobile powered by a gasoline engine. He built this engine in his kitchen sink. In 1903, Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Company. He wanted to make a car that everyone would be able to afford. He was able to lower the price of the Model T by introducing mass production assembly line techniques.

5. «Don't judge any man until you have walked two moons in his moccasins».
«The only thing we learn from new elections is we learned nothing from the old».
«Don't put the cart before the horse. Make the shoe fit not the foot».

Title every item on the list.

Задания к разделу

1. Подготовить рассказы о достопримечательностях США (проекты, презентации, доклады, рефераты).
2. Используя дополнительные источники информации, найти ответы на следующие вопросы:
 - 1) Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?
 - 2) Who was the first American President? When did he become President of the USA?
 - 3) What is the name given to the official residence of the President of the USA in Washington?
 - 4) What is the national flag of the USA called?
 - 5) What is the longest river in the USA?
 - 6) What university is the oldest in the USA?
 - 7) Who were the first men to fly over the North Pole?

UNIT 3. Canada

Canada has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. There are many islands in the north of Canada.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. Canada is a country of lakes. Canada also has large rivers. Niagara Falls (on the border with the USA) is one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre.

The population of Canada is over 32 million people. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other big towns are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Quebec. The largest rivers of Canada are Mackenzie, the Yukon, and the St. Lawrence River.

Canada is rich in metal ores, oil, gas, and the metal, machine-building, automobile and ship-building industries are highly developed.

Canada's main agricultural products are wheat, meat, some kinds of fruit, especially apples, and dairy products. Canada's fishing industry is still important on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Canada's large ports are Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax.

Canadian people live in Canada. They speak Canadian English and French. The symbol of Canada is the maple leaf. The flag of Canada is red and white.

Places of interest in Canada

Calgary, Olympic Saddle Dome. It is a newly erected building where Winter Olympic competitions in figure-skating and ice-hockey took place. The closing ceremony of the 1988 Olympic Games was held in this building. Here 17,000 spectators were able to watch the competitions.

Vancouver, the Lions Gate Bridge. It is a splendid suspension structure. It links the city of Vancouver to North and West Vancouver at the First Narrows of Burrard Inlet and two bridges cross the Second Narrows. The figures of the bronze lions standing on both side of the entrance to it seem to be guarding it.

Toronto, the capital of the Province of Ontario. It is the second largest manufacturing centre of Canada. There are some places of interest in it such as the City Hall, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Royal York Hotel, and Exhibition Park. It is an important centre of air transportation.

Information in addition

1. Canada is a federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. The head of the state is the king or Queen of Britain, represented by the Governor – General. The federal government consists of the Senate and the House of Commons.

2. The first settlers in Canada were the French and they landed on the coast of Nova Scotia in 1605. The British arrived on Newfoundland in 1610. Later the British and the French colonized a great territory of the country. Canada became independent in 1867.

3. The Lions Gate Bridge in Vancouver is a splendid suspension structure. There are the figures of the bronze lions standing on both sides of entrance to the bridge. The bridge links the city of Vancouver to North and West Vancouver at the First Narrows of Burrard inlet. (Besides Vancouver hosted the crew of the first transarctic flight headed by Valery Chkalov).

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It is located on the southern bank of the Ottawa River. Many interesting historical and cultural buildings are found in Ottawa, such as the museum of Natural History, Museum of Man, National Gallery and the national Arts Centre. Ottawa has been called the Tulip City, because every spring the city comes alive with thousands of tulips from the Netherlands. Queen Juliana started sending 15,000 tulips a year to Ottawa in 1946 as a way of thanking the Canadian people for the time she spent in Canada with her daughters during World War II.

4. The first whose names appeared in the records were Paul Kane (1810 – 1871) a young Irishman who settled in what is now Toronto and Cornelius Krieghoff (1812 – 1872) who came from Amsterdam or Dusseldorf to French Canada.

Kane distinguished himself as a traveler and as a painter of the Indian peoples throughout Canada. He made more than 500 careful sketches of the countryside and of the Indians and published a book «Wanderings of an Artist»

Daniel Fowler, Otto Jacobi and Paul Peel are notable names among the early English Canadian painters who lived and worked in central Canada.

Robert Field and William Valentine, artists of the 18th century, were portraitists, whose works are still exhibited by galleries in Canada.

5. «Being a woman is a terribly difficult task since it consists principally in dealing with men».

Title every item on the list.

Задания к разделу

1. Подготовить рассказы о достопримечательностях Канады (проекты, презентации, доклады, рефераты).

2. Используя дополнительные источники информации, найти ответы на следующие вопросы:

- 1) How many Canadians speak English?
- 2) How many Canadians speak French?
- 3) What do you know about Quebec?

UNIT 4. The Commonwealth of Australia

Australia is situated in the southern hemisphere. It is an island continent. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands. It has an area of about eight million square kilometers.

People from about 200 nations live there. English is the official language in Australia. Canberra is the capital of Australia. The largest rivers of Australia are Murray, the Darling. The largest cities of the country are Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

Australia was discovered by the Dutch in 1606, but the continent was not settled till Captain Cook landed on the east coast in 1770.

Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. Australians boast that they can slip out-of-doors all the year round. The sun shines in winter and in summer. Snow and ice are rare, except in the high mountains. There is not much rain.

Australia is a land of birds and animals which cannot be found in other parts of the world. The koala is one of Australia's most famous and best-loved animals. The koala lives on leaves alone. There are native trees such as the eucalyptus and the bottle tree. They never lose their leaves in winter.

Agriculture is the main occupation in Australia. Australia is famous for its sheep. The great sheep-farms are called sheep stations. They are found in many parts of the country.

Australian people live in Australia. They speak Australian English. The national symbol of Australia is the kangaroo and the emu. The flag of Australia is blue, red and white.

Places of interest in the Commonwealth of Australia

Canberra, the Capital of Australia. It is the heart of Australia and the seat of the Federal Government. It is situated in the southeast of the State of New South Wales, on grassy uplands about 2,000 feet above sea-level with groups of eucalyptus trees in favorable positions. It gives the city an air of quiet, rich beauty. The building of the city was started in 1913.

The building of the Australian Academy of Sciences. It is situated on the territory of the Australian National University. It promotes scientific knowledge and research, holds symposia, and arranges visits of scientists from other countries.

The Captain Cook Monument. It is a monument to the man whose name is truly associated with the discovery and exploration of the Pacific islands, Australia and New Zealand.

Information in addition

1. Australia is a constitutional monarchy like G.B. The nation is administered underwritten 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.

2. The first European settlers arrive to Australia in 1606. The name of the country comes from Latin word «australia» which means southern.

3. Sydney is Australia's oldest city. The first Europeans who came to Australia put up their tents at Sydney Cove. Soon the first houses were built, and in only 200 years the city grew from nothing into a home for millions of people. It's the most modern place in Australia. Its buildings are the highest, its fashions are the newest and its colours are the brightest. A lot of Australia's exciting cultural life is found in Sydney. Artists, writers, opera singers and film makers all live here. Sydneysiders, as well as many visitors to Australia, come to Bondi (['bɒndaɪ]) Beach to relax and take a rest. Some of them really relax, others are too busy – they're jogging, swimming, or riding the great waves on their surfboards.

4. Andrew Barton «Banjo» Paterson (1864 – 1941) was an Australian bush poet, journalist and author. He wrote many ballads and poems about Australian life, focusing particularly on the rural and outback areas, including New South Wales where he spent much of his childhood.

Banjo Paterson was the eldest son of a Scottish immigrant from Lanarkshire. Paterson's family lived on the isolated station in the Monaro (or Manaro) until he was five. When his uncle died the family took over the uncle's farm where Paterson saw horsemen taking part in picnic races and polo matches which led to his fondness of horses and inspired his writings.

In 1885, Paterson began submitting and having his poetry published in the Sydney edition of The Bulletin under the pseudonym of «The Banjo», the name of his favourite horse.

During the war Paterson became a war correspondent. He was an editor of the Sydney Evening News and of the Town and Country Journal.

In his lifetime, Paterson was second only to Rudyard Kipling in popularity among living poets writing in English. He also became a journalist, lawyer, soldier and a farmer. He died of a heart attack in Sydney on 5 February 1941 aged 76.

Paterson's more notable poems include «Waltzing Matilda» and «The Man from Snowy River».

5. «В пустыне даже кенгуру умнеют». «Пьёт шампанское тот, кто не рискует».

Title every item on the list.

Задания к разделу

1. Подготовить рассказы о достопримечательностях Австралии (проекты, презентации, доклады, рефераты).

2. Используя дополнительные источники информации, найти ответ на следующий вопрос:

What was the name of the Australian continent when Cook explored its eastern coast?

UNIT 5. New Zealand

New Zealand is situated southeast of Australia. The country consists of three large islands, called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island, and many other small islands.

New Zealand is a mountainous country. The Southern Alps, the highest New Zealand mountains, lie near the west coast of South Island. The central part of North Island is a high volcanic plateau. There are many lakes in this part of the island. New Zealand's rivers are short. The largest rivers of New Zealand are Waikato, the Rangitata and the Clutha. The largest cities of the country are Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

The climate in New Zealand is warm. There are good forests of evergreen trees and large areas of rich grasslands. New Zealand has very few native animals. New Zealand's natural resources are not rich – timber, coal, natural gas, iron ore, and some others.

The majority of the population is of British origin, but there are small groups of Chinese, Indians, Dutch, Greeks and Poles. The Maori people make up eight percent of the total New Zealand population. The Maoris are famous for their folk songs, music and dances; they are very skilled in woodwork.

Two-thirds of the total area of New Zealand is devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry. New Zealand is mainly self-sufficient in horticultural products and exports some of these, such as apples and honey.

New Zealand has an excellent shipping system. There are educational and cultural institutions such as universities, colleges, museums, theatres, libraries and others.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. New Zealanders live in New Zealand. They speak New Zealand English. The national symbol of New Zealand is the kiwi. The flag of New Zealand is red, white and blue.

Places of interest in New Zealand

The Parliament Buildings. The modern eight-storeyed building which houses government offices contrasts strikingly with the old government building constructed in 1876 entirely of wood. It is still in use. The buildings include the Parliament House and the General Assembly Library.

Auckland. It is a large urban centre and leading port of the Dominion. The population of the city is about 750,000 people. It is beautifully situated on a northern isthmus of North Island, at the head of Waitemata Harbour in the north east and Manukau Harbour in the south and west. There are some places of interest such as the University, the City Art Gallery, the Museum of Transport and Technology.

Information in addition

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

2. 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. Today most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

3. Hamilton is the centre of New Zealand's fourth largest urban area. It is situated approximately 130 km south of Auckland, on both banks of the Waikato River.

Education and research and development play an important part in Hamilton's economy, as the city is home to 40,000 tertiary students and 1,000 Ph D scientists. The city is host to a large number of small galleries and the Waikato Museum, to several music festivals including the Sounds cape Music Festival the Parachute Festival. The Opus Chamber Orchestra draws musicians from around the Waikato Region.

Hamilton Gardens is the region's most popular tourist attraction and host the Hamilton Gardens Summer Festival each year. Other local attractions include the Hamilton Zoo, the Hamilton Astronomical Society Observatory, the Arts Post art gallery, the Sky City casino.

Hamilton has six public libraries located throughout the city with the Central Library housing the main reference and heritage collection.

You can visit St. Peter's Cathedral, built in 1916, on Cathedral Hill at the southern end of Victoria Street. There is also St. Mary's Roman Catholic cathedral on the opposite side of the river.

The Hamilton New Zealand Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter – day Saints is located in Temple View. It was opened along with the Church College of New Zealand, a large high school owned by the church, in the late 1950s. Both the college and the temple were built by labour missionaries. The school was closed in December 2009. Every year, the temple hosts a large Christmas lighting show which attracts large crowds from all over the country.

4. Ashley Macdonald Lawrence, born Hamilton, New Zealand, on 5 June 1934, died Tokyo on 7 May 1990 was a New Zealand conductor mainly active in the UK and Germany, and particularly associated with ballet.

After having graduated from the University of Auckland, Lawrence went to London in 1956 and spent three years at the Royal College of Music studying piano and conducting. He also studied with Rafael Kubelik. In 1962 he joined the Royal Ballet and soon made his debut at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

In September 1966 he became Music Director of the ballet company of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin, and in 1971 was appointed Music Director of the Stuttgart Ballet. In 1971 he also became Principal Conductor of the BBC Concert Orchestra. In 1972 he was appointed as Principal Conductor of the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, and in 1973 Music Director of the same company, leaving in 1987. He also regularly conducted the Sadler’s Wells Royal Ballet, including on a tour to his home country in late 1989. He was Principal Guest Conductor of the Paris Opera Ballet from 1987 to 1989, and had been appointed to a similar position at the New York City Ballet shortly before his death.

At the Deutsche Oper, Lawrence not only played piano for rehearsals, but conducted all the ballet performances, and made time to learn Benesh Movement Notation. Kenneth MacMillan credited him with suggesting music by Martinu to be used in the ballet “Anastasia”.

He had a wide repertoire in the concert hall, with many studio broadcasts on BBC radio with the BBC Concert Orchestra.

5. «Большую часть своих дел совершай в молодости».

Title every item on the list.

Задания к разделу

1. Подготовить рассказы о достопримечательностях Новой Зеландии (проекты, презентации, доклады, рефераты).

2. Используя дополнительные источники информации, найти ответы на следующие вопросы:

- 1) What are the aboriginal people of New Zealand called?
- 2) What do you know about them?
- 3) New Zealand is called «the Country of Long White Clouds». Why?

ИТОГОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ (UNITS 1-5)

1. Подготовьте сообщения о политическом устройстве каждой страны.

2. Определите страну по описанию её политического устройства:

- 1) It is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch as the head of state.
- 2) It is a Federal Republic.
- 3) It is a capitalist, self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. The Federal Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the Senate.

4) It is a capitalist, self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

5) The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

3.	Какому писателю принадлежит то или иное произведение:
Washington Irving	«The Old Man and the Sea»
O. Henry	«Jane Eyre»
Charlotte Bronte	«Robinson Crusoe»
Theodore Dreiser	«The Adventures of Tom Sawyer»
Jack London	«History of New York, Rip Van Winkle»
Jerome K. Jerome	«Gulliver's Travels»
Daniel Defoe	«Alice in Wonderland»
Mark Twain	«Romeo and Juliet»
Jonathan Swift	«Sister Carrie»
Ernest Hemingway	«Three Men in a Boat»
Lewis Carroll	«Saint Joan», «Pygmalion»
William Shakespeare	«Short Stories»
George Bernard Shaw	«Martin Eden»
Albert Maltz	«A Long Day in a Short Life»

Из какой он страны? Что Вы знаете о нём? Подготовьте сообщения о каждом из них.

4. Составьте словарь встречающихся в текстах географических названий и собственных имён с транскрипцией.

5. Используя карту, расскажите об изученных странах по плану:

- 1) географическое положение;
- 2) политическое устройство и символы;
- 3) экономика и сельское хозяйство;
- 4) столица, крупные города и реки;
- 5) достопримечательности;
- 6) культурное наследие.

КЛЮЧИ. KEYS

Unit 1:

1. a) the Tyne; b) the Clyde; c) the Avon; d) the Thames; e) the Avon.
2. a) the Severn; b) Yorkshire; c) Windermere; d) Birmingham; e) London.
3. a) Edinburgh; b) Aberdeen; c) London.
4. Apples and pears.
5. Only the people of England call themselves English. The others are the Welsh, Scottish Irish.
6. Loch Ness.
7. Stratford-on-Avon.
8. a) Charles Dickens; b) Lewis Carroll.
9. Football.

Unit 2:

1. The Pilgrim Fathers were a group of English religious people who founded a colony which they called Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.
2. George Washington became President in 1789.
3. The White House.
4. The Stars and Stripes, «Old Glory».
5. The Mississippi together with the Missouri.
6. Harvard, in Cambridge, Massachusetts founded in 1636.
7. Richard Byrd and Floyd Bennett – 1926.

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

1. Тексты на английском языке [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.edustation.ru/izuchenie/angliiskiy/teksty/>.