

С.А. Косарева

English-Speaking Countries



САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ

Саратов
ООО «Издательский Центр «Наука»
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С.А. Косарева

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Рецензенты:

Баурова Ю.В., к.п.н., доцент кафедры «Коммерция и инжиниринг бизнес-процессов» Института социального и производственного менеджмента ФГБОУ ВО «Саратовский государственный технический университет имени Гагарина Ю.А.»

Богачева Е.А., к.п.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «Саратовская государственная юридическая академия»

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Введение

Данное учебное пособие разработано с целью предоставления возможности студентам неязыковых специальностей и направлений пройти курс лингвострановедения в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие содержит тексты, раскрывающие некоторые географические, социальные и культурные особенности трех англоговорящих стран: Великобритании, США и Канады, и адресовано студентам 1-2 курсов неязыковых факультетов с уровнем владения языком Pre-Intermediate – Upper-Intermediate, а также всем, кто интересуется различными аспектами жизни носителей английского языка. Пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы учащихся в качестве дополнительной литературы.

Основные разделы пособия содержат несколько частей, каждая из которых сопровождается тестовыми заданиями для проверки понимания и усвоения прочитанного материала.

Особенностью данного учебного пособия является то, что оно создано при участии студентов групп 1-го и 2-го курса факультета Компьютерных наук и информационных технологий и Экономического факультета СГУ. В рамках проектной деятельности студенты составляли тестовые вопросы, часть которых вошла в состав пособия.

В конце каждого раздела приведен список географических названий с транскрипцией для отработки их правильного произношения.

Список источников содержит ссылки, используя которые учащиеся могут получить больше информации о той или иной стране.

Пособие соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО и способствует развитию универсальных компетенций учащихся.



Part 1

The UK: General Information

The UK is situated north-west of the European continent between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It has a total land area of 244,100 square kilometres, of which nearly 99% is land and the remainder inland water. From north to south it is about 1,000 kilometres long.

The official name of the UK is the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

The United Kingdom is made up of:

England - The capital is London.

Scotland - The capital is Edinburgh.

Wales - The capital is Cardiff.

Northern Ireland - The capital is Belfast.

England, Scotland and Wales together form Great Britain.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland together form the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" (UK)

The capital of the UK is London.

Why is the whole of Ireland not in the UK?

Before 1922 the UK included Ireland in the definition, but when the Irish Free State ceased to be part of the Union the title changed to include 'Northern Ireland'.

The United Kingdom (UK) was formed on January 1, 1801 and constitutes the greater part of the British Isles.

The British Isles is a geographical term which includes two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and 5,000 small islands, most notably the Isle of Man which is not part of the United Kingdom and which has its own parliament and laws.

People in the UK are called British although they have different nationalities.

England

England is 74 times smaller than the USA,
59 times smaller than Australia and
3 times smaller than Japan.

England is about the size of Alabama.

England is in north-west Europe and is in the southern part of Great Britain. It is an island country and also part of the United Kingdom (UK) .

England is the largest country in Great Britain and the UK. It is sometimes, wrongly, used in reference to the whole United Kingdom, the entire island of Great Britain, or indeed the British Isles. This is not only incorrect but can cause offence to people from other parts of the UK.

Nearly 84% of the population of the UK lives in England, mainly in the major cities and metropolitan areas.

England is only 35 km from France and is now linked by a tunnel under the English Channel.

England is famous for:

- its long history;
- its Royal Family;
- its Castles and Historic houses. Windsor Castle is the oldest royal residence still in use.

- its educational institutes. It has some of the most famous universities of the world like Oxford, Cambridge and London universities.

- William Shakespeare. Hamlet, Othello, and Romeo and Juliet were written by him.

- its green hills and fertile lowlands;
- its rain and the lush green of its countryside;
- its breakfasts;
- its creams and butters and for its delicious cheeses: Stilton, Cheshire, double Gloucester, red Leicester, and cheddar;
- its strawberries;
- Wimbledon;
- Big Ben;
- the legend of Robin Hood, Sherwood Forest and its notorious sheriff.

Why and how does England dominate the UK?

England is the biggest country in the UK.

England is a country in the UK and occupies most of the southern two thirds of Great Britain. The total area of England is 130,410 sq km (50, 352 sq mi).

England used to be known as Engla land, meaning the land of the Angles, people from continental Germany, who began to invade Britain in the late 5th century, along with the Saxons and Jute.

England contains about 84% of the UK population.

The capital of the UK is in England.

The capital, seat of government, and the largest city in the United Kingdom is London.

London is also the capital of England.

All of Great Britain has been ruled by the UK government in London since 1707. (In 1999 the first elections to the newly created Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales took place leaving England as the only part of the Great Britain with no devolved assembly or parliament.).

The English language comes from England.

English is the official language of the UK and the first language of the vast majority of the population. Both Wales and Scotland land have their own languages but English is spoken in both countries more.

The Royal family live in London.

Most of the world assumes that British people are "English" unless specified otherwise.

This of course is wrong. British people can be Scottish, Welsh, Irish (living in Northern Ireland) or English. The Scots and the Welsh are proud of their separate identities and tend to be more forward about referring to themselves as Scottish or Welsh.

Scotland

Scotland is about twice as large as Holland.

Scotland is in north-west Europe and is part of Great Britain, an island country, and the United Kingdom (UK).

Scotland is a mountainous country in the north of the island of Great Britain and shares a land border to the south with England and is bounded by the North Sea on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Its capital city is Edinburgh.

Scotland has some 790 islands - 130 inhabited.

Scotland is Famous for....

Its fresh water lochs (lakes) – there are over 600 square miles of them.

It is also famous for its clans, kilts, medieval castles, as well as poetry and songs of Robert Burns.

Theatre lovers from around the world come to Edinburgh for its famous theatres festival.

Famous Scots include: Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Arthur Conan Doyle, David Hume and the actor Sean Connery.

Government

On 1 July 1999, the Scottish Parliament was opened by HM the Queen, the first Scottish Parliament for 300 years. Scottish parliament responsibilities include social work services, health, local government and education.

Interesting Facts

Edinburgh was the first city in the world which had its own fire-brigade.

Edinburgh – the capital of Scotland, like Rome, was built on seven hills.

Until 1603, Scotland (like England) had its own Monarch. In 1603, the King of Scotland became also the King of England ruling both countries.

Wales

Wales is about the size of Massachusetts.

Wales is in north-west Europe and is part of Great Britain, an island country, and the United Kingdom (UK).

The name Wales comes from the Cymraeg word Gwalia, meaning in English "Homeland". It later became Latinized as Walia, then by the Normans to something like Wal~es....then Wales.

Wales (Cymru in Welsh) is a mountainous country on the western side of Great Britain.

Wales is bordered by England to the east, the Bristol Channel to the south, St George's Channel in the west, and the Irish Sea to the north.

Technically, Wales is a principality. This means that it is ruled by a prince. Traditionally the Prince of Wales is the eldest son of the English monarch.

Wales has not been politically independent since 1282, when it was conquered by King Edward I of England.

Until 1999, Wales was ruled directly from London; that year saw the first elections to the National Assembly of Wales, which has limited domestic powers and cannot make law.

Wales does not issue its own currency and is not in control of any armed forces. These are the powers of the national government of the UK.

The national game of Wales is Rugby.

Famous Welsh people

David Lloyd George - past British Prime Minister,

Sir George Everest - famous traveler and explorer. The highest peak in the world is named after him.

Roald Dahl (1916–1990), author.

Traditional Welsh Food

Welsh food is usually made from local ingredients.

Some traditional dishes include laverbread (made from seaweed), bara brith (fruit cake), cawl cennin (leek stew), Welsh cakes, Welsh Rarebit, and Welsh lamb.

A type of shellfish, cockles, is often served with breakfast.

Part 1.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

1. Where is the UK situated?

- between the South Ocean and the Irish Sea
- between the Indian Ocean and the North Sea
- between the Arctic Ocean and the Celtic Sea
- between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea

Виктория Г.

2. What is the official name of the UK?

- a. United Kingdom of Great Britain
- b. Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- c. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- d. Great Britain and England

Виктория Г.

3. What countries form Great Britain?

- a. England, Scotland, Wales
- b. England, Wales, Northern Ireland
- c. Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales
- d. England, Scotland, Northern Ireland

Денис Ан.

4. What do people call those who live in the UK?

- a. Scottish
- b. Welsh
- c. Irish
- d. British

Александр У.

5. Which city is the capital of the UK?

- a. Edinburgh
- b. Cardiff
- c. Belfast
- d. London

Денис Ан.

6. What is the largest country in Great Britain and the UK?

- a. England
- b. Northern Ireland
- c. Scotland

Андрян Т.

7. What can cause offence to people from these parts of the UK: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?

- a. If you refuse to play cricket.
- b. If you haven't read William Shakespeare.
- c. If you call them English.

Алёна Б.

8. Which city was the first city ever to have its own fire brigade?

- a. New York

- b. Edinburg
- c. London

Андрян Т.

9. What is the total area of the UK (square kilometres)?

- a. 154, 000
- b. 205,200
- c. 244,100
- d. 320,700

Денис Ал.

Match the parts of the UK with the capital cities.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. England | a. Cardiff |
| 2. Scotland | b. Belfast |
| 3. Wales | c. Edinburgh |
| 4. Northern Ireland | d. London |

Михаил К.

Decide if the statements are true or false.

The UK was formed on January 1, 1801.
 The Isle Of Man is not a part of the UK.
 England is 35 km away from France.

Олег Л.

Scotland has 130 inhabited islands.
 The UK is made up of four countries.
 Wales is a principality.

Максим А.

Match the following names to the parts of the UK.

Sean Connery	Scotland
Robin Hood	
Sir George Everest	England
William Shakespeare	
Robert Louis Stevenson	Wales
Roald Dahl	

Олег Л.

Match the countries with the descriptions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A for England, • B for Scotland, • C for Wales. 		
a country that has a big amount of islands	1	
a country that is famous for its educational institutions	2	
a country that is famous for its fresh water lakes	3	
a country that is linked by a tunnel with France	4	
a country which has its own national game called Rugby	5	
a country that the English language comes from	6	
a country that Walter Scott and Arthur Conan Doyle come from	7	
the residence of Royal family	8	

Максим А.

Part 2

Cities in the UK

London

Home of the Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, The Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, The British Museum and more tourist attractions, London is a world center of theatre, art, music, literature and culture.

It's also a city of colorful markets, great shopping, green open spaces and a diverse culture.

London is home to 7.5 million people, or 12.5 per cent of the UK's population. Not counting visitors, more than 1.5 million Londoners come from abroad. They speak 300 different languages. On top of its cosmopolitan locals, London welcomes more than 25 million visitors a year through its five airports, national rail stations and Eurostar terminal, the gateway to the continent.

Manchester

Manchester is often called the first modern city. In the 18th century this Northwestern city, 30 miles from Liverpool, was the cotton making capital of the world and one of the breeding grounds of the industrial revolution. Its entrepreneurs and industrial tycoons endowed it with museums, galleries, theatres and libraries as well as outstanding civic architecture. A devastating IRA bomb in

1996 created the need for city center regeneration resulting in a new, dramatic 21st century cityscape.

Birmingham

A combination of entrepreneurial daring and engineering know-how made Birmingham the manufacturing engine of Britain through the 19th century and most of the 20th. James Watt first commercially manufactured his steam engine here; the transatlantic cable and the Orient Express were Birmingham built, and this was the heartland of the British motor industry.

With a population of more than a million, Birmingham is the UK's second largest city. It's a vibrant, multi-ethnic destination with a lively arts and music scene and some of England's best shopping.

Oxford

Oxford University is England's oldest university, dating back to the 11th century. It's the reason that many people make their way to this small city, 60 miles northwest of London, on the edge of the Cotswolds.

The city has England's oldest public museum, The Ashmolean, recently refurbished with its exhibition space doubled. Visitors can also enjoy shopping in a lively covered market.

And then, of course, there are the colleges. Visitors are welcome to stroll the fascinating, historic grounds and chapels of most - but not all - of the colleges. Others are only open during fixed times of day or as part of official guided tours.

Cambridge

Cambridge, like Oxford its traditional rival, grew out of an association of scholars who settled in one place and founded the colleges. According to tradition, Cambridge - Britain's second oldest University - was founded in 1209 when a group of scholars fled Oxford after a disagreement with local townspeople.

Smaller and less urban than Oxford, Cambridge is, nevertheless, a lively place full of fascinating museums and galleries, theatres and improving restaurant scene.

The colleges themselves, which together have produced more Nobel Prize winners than any university in the world, are masterpieces of Medieval, Tudor and Jacobean architecture.

Taking a Punt at a Punt

Punts are the traditional, flat boats propelled along the Cam and Granchester rivers with poles. The punter stands and pushes the pole into the mud. It's not as

easy as it looks and more than one beginner has either lost a pole or been left clinging to one as the punt floats on.

Brighton

Brighton is hip, colorful and - unusually for a seaside resort - urban. "London's beach", 60 miles from the capital, is a year-round day trip or short break destination with lots more to offer than its seafront.

It may be London's beach, but don't expect to pop into the sea. The water is usually pretty cold and the shingle beach is not to everyone's taste. But all kinds of watersports fans, surfers, paddle and wind surfers do love it. And strolling along the seaside or lazing on the beach is just part of Brighton's appeal.

Leeds

Leeds is a thoroughly wired up place. Leeds IT companies host more than a third of all UK Internet traffic and there are more ISDN lines per head of population than any other major city in the world. A new Internet Quarter, full of call centers and server farms, is in the works.

Currently the UK's third largest city, Leeds is also the fastest growing city in Britain. Its population of three quarters of a million includes more than 100,000 university and college students who support a lively music scene.

York

The small northern English city of York has been an important population center for at least 2,000 years. As a Roman, Viking and Medieval Anglo Saxon city, its relics, monuments and architectural treasures are woven into the fabric of everyday modern life. It's a lovely city for walking, with something interesting - and hundreds of half-timbered buildings - to look at and explore at every turn.

Bath

From its 2,000 year old Roman Baths to its Georgian terraces and Pump Room, the entire city of Bath is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Jane Austen enjoyed the health giving waters of Bath and its accompanying social scene, as did many of her characters.

Bath is also a showcase of England's finest 18th century architecture, with stunning terraces of pristine, white houses that have formed the backdrops of countless films.

Nottingham

Visitors to Nottingham will search in vain for the origins of the Robin Hood stories in Nottingham Castle, once base for wicked usurper King John and his henchman, the Sheriff of legend. It's now a 17th century ducal mansion. But Castle Rock and the cave system beneath it - a scheduled ancient monument, hint at a medieval (and earlier past).

North of the city, the remains of Sherwood Forest, 450 acres of Britain's most ancient oak trees, can still be visited.

Perhaps it was stories of the legendary Robin of Sherwood that turned Nottingham into the nursery for so many literary lights. Lord Byron's title came from the Nottinghamshire estate he inherited when he was ten years old and he is buried in a Nottinghamshire churchyard. And both J.M. Barrie, creator of "Peter Pan" and novelist Graham Greene cut their creative teeth on the Nottingham Daily Journal.

Edinburgh

Scotland's capital and the seat of its Parliament, Edinburgh combines the young and modern sensibilities of a great university city and national capital with a historic and dramatic setting. Here you'll find the world's biggest performing arts festival, a 1,000 year old castle and a mountain - Arthur's Seat - right in the middle of town.

Edinburgh has about half a million people, including more than 62,000 university students. At least 13 million people visit it every year.

Cardiff

Cardiff, the capital of Wales and its largest city, has experienced a virtual renaissance. In a little over a decade its visitor numbers have increased by more than 50 percent. When the Millennium Stadium, home of the Welsh national rugby union team and the Welsh national football team, opened in 1999, the city welcomed about 9 million foreign visitors.

The rebirth of Cardiff includes redevelopment of the waterfront along Cardiff Bay. The Senedd, home of the Welsh National Assembly and designed by British architect Richard Rogers, opened there in 2006.

Nearby, the Wales Millennium Centre, opened in 2004, is a performance venue for theatre, musicals, opera, ballet, art and art workshops. It has two theaters and seven resident companies including the Welsh National Opera. Free performances take place in the center's foyer.

Belfast

Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and the second biggest city in Ireland after Dublin. Located on the River Lagan, overlooked by Cavehill to the north west, Belfast grew as an industrial city from the 18th century onwards: linen, rope-making and of course, shipbuilding dominated.

Nothing symbolizes Belfast's new found confidence and vitality as the Titanic Quarter. The Titanic Belfast presents the construction, sinking and aftermath of Belfast's and the world's most famous ship in nine interactive galleries.

Queen's Quarter (University Quarter) in south Belfast takes its name from Queen's University, the city's most famous college, founded in 1845. Much of Belfast's historic Victorian and Edwardian architecture can be found in Queen's Quarter.

Belfast's Botanic Gardens began life as a private garden way back in 1826 until opening to the public in 1895.

Part 2.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

1. London is home to...

- a. 6 million people
- b. 7.5 million people
- c. 8.5 million people

Константин К.

2. Punt is a common thing in...

- a. Cardiff
- b. Oxford
- c. Cambridge
- d. Bath

Олег Л.

3. What place is associated with Robin Hood?

- a. Nottingham
- b. Bath
- c. York
- d. Edinburgh

Денис Ал.

4. What is the capital of Scotland?

- a. Glasgow
- b. Nairn
- c. Edinburgh
- d. Stonehaven

Роман О.

5. Which university is the oldest in the UK?

- a. Manchester University
- b. Oxford University
- c. Cambridge University
- d. the University of Edinburgh

Роман О.

6. Where was the transatlantic cable built?

- a. Birmingham
- b. Oxford
- c. Leeds

Михаил К.

7. Why wouldn't you swim in the sea in Brighton?

- a. It's too hot.
- b. It's too cold.
- c. It's too unsafe.
- d. There is no sea in Brighton.

Александр У.

8. What did James Watt make?

- a. He manufactured a steam engine.
- b. He made a light bulb.
- c. He invented the train.
- d. He made a bicycle.

Денис Ал.

9. What is the second largest city in Ireland?

- a. Lester
- b. Chester
- c. Belfast
- d. Dublin

Денис Ал.

10. How many airports are there in London?

- a. 3
- b. 1
- c. 5
- d. 0

Андрян Т.

11. What city is often called the first modern city?

- a. London
- b. Birmingham
- c. Manchester

Олег Ш.

12. What is the name of the fastest growing city in Britain?

- Leeds
- London
- Bath

Олег Ш.

Match the sights and the cities.

Arthur`s Seat	London
Millennium Stadium	Edinburgh
The Titanic Quarter	Cardiff
The British Museum	Belfast

Олег Л.

Match the cities with the descriptions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| • A for London | • H for York |
| • B for Manchester | • I for Bath |
| • C for Birmingham | • J for Nottingham |
| • D for Oxford | • K for Edinburgh |
| • E for Cambridge | • L for Cardiff |
| • F for Brighton | • M for Belfast |
| • G for Leeds | |

a city that combines its relics, monuments and architectural treasures with elements of modern life	1	
There is England's oldest public museum	2	
a city that is entirely a UNESCO World Heritage site	3	
a city that is home to 12.5 percent of the UK's population	4	
a city that is located on the River Lagan	5	
a city that is visited by at least 13 million people every year	6	
a city that was the cotton making capital of the world	7	
"London's beach"	8	
there are 450 acres of Britain's most ancient oak trees north of the city	9	
a city where you'll find a 1,000 year old castle	10	
there are colleges, that together have produced more Nobel Prize winners than any university in the world	11	
a city where visitor numbers have increased by more than 50 percent in a little over a decade	12	
there are large IT companies	13	
the Titanic was built in this city	14	
the UK's second largest city	15	

Максим А.

Part 3

Free Time Activities in the UK

People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain.

An Euro stat survey, the EU's statistical office, discovered that people in Britain spend about 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socializing, 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, gardening, eating out and going to the cinema.

Television

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. Many television programmes are about wildlife, animals, holidays, cooking and gardening. All these things are much cherished by British people.

Entertaining

The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.

Homes and Gardens

The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden on their property. Gardening has been a popular pastime since Roman times. Many people in Britain are proud of their houses and gardens. They want their houses and gardens to look nice. Every town in Britain has one or more DIY (Do it Yourself) centres and garden centres. These are like supermarkets for the home and garden. These places are very popular with British home-owners at the weekends.

Activities outside the Home

Sports and physical recreation have always been popular. Local governments provide cheap sport and leisure facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, parks and golf courses. People go to watch other people play sports like football or take part in sports themselves.

Where Do British People Go on Their Holidays?

Two-thirds of all British people have their holidays in July and August, which are the most popular months for holidays. Many British people spend much

of their free time during the summer months down by the sea. Children enjoy swimming in the sea and building sandcastles.

There are places near the sea, such as Blackpool, Scarborough and Bournemouth, where there is plenty to do even if it rains.

Holidays Abroad

Europe is the most popular destination for UK residents, accounting for 80 per cent of visits abroad.

The five countries to which UK residents make the most visits are Spain, France, USA, Irish Republic and Italy. The next five countries include Greece, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal and Belgium.

Popular holiday trends

Most holidays are taken in July and August.

More and more Britons are taking a second holiday abroad in the winter (skiing for a week) or Spring (weekend/short breaks to European cities).

Seaside package holidays are the most popular type of holiday.

Most working people have 4 weeks holiday per year and take 2 weeks off in the Summer.

Sports

Sports play an important part in the life in Britain and are a popular leisure activity.

Many of the world's famous sports began in Britain, including cricket, football, lawn tennis, golf and rugby.

England's national sport is cricket although to many people football (soccer) is seen as British national sport. Football is the most popular sport in England. Some of England's football teams are world famous, the most famous being Manchester United, Arsenal and Liverpool.

Cricket

Cricket is played on village greens and in towns/cities on Sundays from April to August.

Teams are made up of 11 players each. They play with a ball slightly smaller than a baseball and a bat shaped like a paddle. Two batters stand in front of wickets, set about 20 metres apart. Each wicket consists of three wooden rods (stumps) pushed into the ground, with two small pieces of wood (bails) balanced on top. A member of the opposing team (the bowler) throws the ball towards one

of the batters, who must hit the ball so that it does not knock a bail off the wicket. If the ball travels far enough, the two batters run back and forth between the wickets while the fielders on the opposing team try to catch the ball. The game is scored according to the number of runs, which is the number of times the batters exchange places.

Football (Soccer)

Football is undoubtedly the most popular sport in England, and has been played for hundreds of years.

The highlight of the English football year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May.

The first set of laws of the game of football, or soccer as it is known in the US, date from the formation of The Football Association in England in 1863.

Rugby

Rugby originated from Rugby school in Warwickshire. It is similar to football, but played with an oval ball. Players can carry the ball and tackle each other. The best rugby teams compete in the Super League final each September.

For many years Rugby was only played by the rich upper classes, but now it is popular all over the country. There are two different types of rugby - Rugby League, played mainly in the north of England, and Rugby Union, played in the rest of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, together with France and Italy, play in an annual tournament called the Six Nations.

American Football derived from the game of Rugby also Baseball derived from the old English game of Rounders.

Tennis

The world's most famous tennis tournament is Wimbledon. It started at a small club in south London in the nineteenth century. It begins on the nearest Monday to June 22, at a time when English often have the finest weather. Millions of people watch the Championships on TV live.

It is traditional for visitors to eat strawberries and cream whilst they watch the tennis.

Wimbledon is the oldest of all the major tennis tournaments beginning in 1877. The rewards of prize money began in 1968 when the total purse allocated was £26,150 (about \$40,000).

Netball

Netball is the largest female team sport in England. The sport is played almost exclusively by women and girls, although male participation has increased in recent years.

Basketball

Over 3 million people participate in basketball in the UK.

Golf

Scotland is traditionally regarded as the home of golf. There are over 400 golf courses in Scotland alone. The most important golf club in Scotland is in the seaside town of St. Andrews, near Dundee.

Horse Racing

Horse racing, the sport of Kings is a very popular sport with meetings being held every day throughout the year. The Derby originated here.

Some of the best-known horse races are held at Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood and Epsom.

Ascot, a small town in the south of England, becomes the centre of horse-racing world for one week in June. It's called Royal Ascot because the Queen always goes to Ascot. She has a lot of racehorses and likes to watch racing.

Polo

Another equestrian sport is polo, brought to Britain from India in the 19th Century by army officers. It is the fastest ball sport in the world.

Polo is played with four men on horses to a team. A ball is hit with a stick towards the goal, one at each end of a 300 yard long by 160 yard wide field...

Table Tennis (Ping Pong)

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. Although the game originated in England, British players don't have much luck in international championships.

Badminton

Badminton takes its name from the Duke of Beaufort's country home, Badminton House, where the sport was first played in the 19th century.

University Boat Race

In the nineteenth century, students at Oxford and Cambridge, Britain's two oldest universities, were huge fans of rowing. In 1829, the two schools agreed to hold a race against each other for the first time on the Thames River. The Oxford boat won and a tradition was born. Today, the University Boat Race is held every spring in either late March or early April.

Fishing (Angling)

Angling is one of the most popular sports in the UK, with an estimated 3.3 million people participating in the sport on a regular basis. Fishermen can be seen sitting beside rivers and lakes.

Swimming

Swimming is also a popular pastime and enjoyed by people of all ages.

Darts

Darts is a very popular pub game. The game of darts, as it is today, was invented in the north of England in a town called Grimsby. However, the origins of the game date back to at least the Middle Ages.

Pets (Tame Animals)

Britain is famous for being a nation of animal lovers, and many people in Britain keep pets. More than 50 per cent of British families own a pet. They keep some 7.7 million cats, 6.6 million dogs, one million budgerigars and 18 million goldfish.

Wild Animals

There is a varied wildlife in Britain. The largest mammal is the red deer. In the wild, foxes and rabbits are often seen, and if you're lucky, you may even see a badger, weasel or a hedgehog. The only poisonous snake, the adder, is rare and protected. The smallest mammal is the pygmy shrew. Animals like elephants or tigers can be seen in the zoo.

Birdwatching is a popular pastime in Britain. England is home to nearly 230 kinds of birds and a temporary home to 200 migrating birds. A common bird in England is the red robin. The migrant cuckoo stops in England during spring. The tit family, chaffinch, blackbird, and thrush are other common birds.

Part 3.	TEST
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Match the percentage to the activity it refers to.

22-23%	socializing
45%	watching TV
10%	sport and hobbies
24%	other activities

Олег Л.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The British are known as a nation of...

- a. gardeners
- b. athletes
- c. actors

Юлия Б.

2. What is the most popular destination for UK residents?

- a. Asia
- b. Australia
- c. North and South America
- d. Europe

Александр П.

3. Which country is traditionally regarded as the home of golf?

- a. Wales
- b. Scotland
- c. Ireland
- d. England

Павел Р.

4. What kind of sport is national in the UK?

- a. Tennis
- b. Rugby
- c. Basketball
- d. Cricket

Павел Р.

Match the sports with the descriptions.

1 started at a small club in south London in the nineteenth century	A rugby
2 takes its name from the Duke of Beaufort's country home	B polo
3 has been played for hundreds of years	C table tennis
4 the tradition was born on the Thames River in 1829	D tennis
5 was invented in England in 1880	E darts
6 originated in Warwickshire	F badminton
7 was invented in the north of England in a town called Grimsby	G football
8 brought to Britain from India in the 19th century	H the University Boat Race

Алёна Б.

Match the parts of the sentences.

- a. British families keep some 7.7 million
- b. British families keep some 1 million
- c. British families keep some 6.6 million

- 1. cats
- 2. dogs
- 3. budgerigars

Анастасия Т.

- a. In the wild you can often see
- b. The smallest mammal is the
- c. The largest mammal is the

- 1. red deer
- 2. pygmy shrew
- 3. foxes and rabbits

Анастасия Т.

- a. England is home to nearly
- b. England is a temporary home to
- c. A common bird in England is the

- 1. 230 kinds of birds
- 2. red robin
- 3. 200 migrating birds

Анастасия Т.

Part 4

Britain's Social Customs

Time

British people place considerable value on punctuality. Since Britons are so time conscious, the pace of life may seem very rushed. In Britain, people make great effort to arrive on time. It is often considered impolite to arrive even a few minutes late. If you are unable to keep an appointment, it is expected that you call the person you are meeting. Some general tips follow.

You should arrive:

- * At the exact time specified – for dinner, lunch, or appointments with professors, doctors, and other professionals.

- * Any time during the hours specified for teas, receptions, and cocktail parties.

- * A few minutes early: for public meetings, plays, concerts, movies, sporting events, classes, church services, and weddings.

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner at half past seven, they will expect you to be there on the dot. An invitation might state "7.30 for 8", in which case you should arrive no later than 7.50. However, if an invitation says "sharp", you must arrive in plenty of time.

Invitations

“Drop in anytime” and “come see me soon” are idioms often used in social settings but seldom meant to be taken literally. It is wise to telephone before visiting someone at home. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says “RSVP”, you should respond to let the person who sent the invitation know whether or not you plan to attend.

Never accept an invitation unless you really plan to go. You may refuse by saying, “Thank you for inviting me, but I will not be able to come.” If, after accepting, you are unable to attend, be sure to tell those expecting you as far in advance as possible that you will not be there.

Although it is not necessarily expected that you give a gift to your host, it is considered polite to do so, especially if you have been invited for a meal. Flowers, chocolate, or a small gift are all appropriate. A thank-you note or telephone call after the visit is also considered polite and is an appropriate means to express your appreciation for the invitation.

Dress

Everyday dress is appropriate for most visits to peoples' homes. You may want to dress more formally when attending a holiday dinner or cultural event, such as a concert or theatre performance.

Introduction and Greeting

It is proper to shake hands with everyone to whom you are introduced, both men and women. An appropriate response to an introduction is "Pleased to meet you". If you want to introduce yourself to someone, extend your hand for a handshake and say "Hello, I am...". Hugging is only for friends.

Dining

When you accept a dinner invitation, tell your host if you have any dietary restrictions. He or she will want to plan a meal that you can enjoy. The evening meal is the main meal of the day in most parts of Britain.

Food may be served in one of several ways: "family style," by passing the serving plates from one to another around the dining table; "buffet style," with guests serving themselves at the buffet; and "serving style," with the host filling each plate and passing it to each person. Guests usually wait until everyone at their table has been served before they begin to eat. Food is eaten with a knife and fork and dessert with a spoon and fork.

British Food

Typical British Cuisine

So what exactly is typical British cuisine? Traditionally British cuisine has a base of meat or fish - beef, lamb, pork, chicken and fish - served with potatoes and other vegetables. Many traditional British meals have historic origins: bread and cheese, meat and game pies, roasted and stewed meats, boiled vegetables and soups, and freshwater and saltwater fish.

Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding, Steak and Kidney Pie, Trifle - these are the dishes that everyone associates with Britain. But like the country of Britain which is constantly changing and evolving, so is British food, and whilst today these dishes are 'traditionally British', they are constantly being reinterpreted using different ingredients.

British "Foreign" Food

When it comes to cuisine Britain has long been regarded as the poor man of Europe. Despite these unsavory stereotypes, however, contemporary British cuisine is anything but unpalatable.

In fact, British cuisine has long been diverse and multicultural - a veritable smorgasbord of eclectic styles and flavours that reflects a long history of foreign influences. When the Normans invaded England they brought with them spices from their trading contacts with the east: cinnamon, ginger, mace, nutmeg, pepper and saffron. Sugar first came to England with the Normans too, and was also considered a rare and expensive spice.

During Victorian times hearty British fare was mixed with exotic spices from all over the Empire. In fact, over the years the British have learned a lot from their colonies about cuisine. From forays in China they developed an addiction to tea (re-exporting the habit to India), and from India they adopted curry-style spicing, developing a line of spicy sauces including ketchup and Worcestershire sauce.

In fact, it would be fair to say that curry itself has now become a national British dish that rivals fish and chips and Sunday roasts in popularity. Over the past 50 years, dining out on Indian food has gone from an occasional, exotic treat to a weekend tradition. It has become so entwined in the British national psyche that "curry nights" could easily be considered a British trait.

Part 4.	TEST
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Decide if the statements are true or false.

Being late for a couple of minutes is considered good in Britain.

Giving a gift to your host is necessary.

You can only hug friends.

Алексей Г.

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is appropriate for most visits to peoples' homes?

a. everyday dress

b. holiday clothes

c. the official style of clothes

Юлия Б.

2. Which word in an invitation means you have to arrive on time?

- a. Fast
- b. Abruptly
- c. Shortly
- d. Sharp

Александр У.

3. Should you call before visiting your friends?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Александр У.

4. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says "RSVP", you should...

- a. come without any additional calls
- b. respond to let the person who sent the invitation know whether or not you plan to attend
- c. respond to let the person who sent the invitation know you are taking somebody with you
- d. cancel all your plans and come as soon as possible

Олег Л.

5. You may refuse an invitation by saying

- a. Thank you, but I'm not really interested in this event.
- b. Thank you, but I have some more important things to do, sorry.
- c. Thank you for inviting me, but I will not be able to come.
- d. Thank you, maybe next time.

Олег Л.

6. During the introduction to new people, it is proper to shake hands with...

- a. only men you are introduced to
- b. only women you are introduced to
- c. both men and women you are introduced to
- d. only the hosts of the meeting

Олег Л.

Food may be served:

1 "family style"	A the host fills each plate and passes it to each person
2 "buffet style"	B the serving plates are passed from one to another around the dining table
3 "serving style"	C guests serve themselves at the buffet

Алёна Б.

7. Which are the dishes that everyone associates with Britain?

- a. Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding
- b. Steak and Kidney Pie
- c. Trifle
- d. all of the above

Виктория Г.

8. Sugar first came to England with

- a. Indian people
- b. German people
- c. Slavic people
- d. Norman people

Олег Л.

9. Where did tea come to England from?

- a. India
- b. China
- c. Japan
- d. Greece

Виктория Г.

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Practice saying these geographical names and terms.

The United Kingdom /ju: 'naɪtɪd/ /'kɪŋdəm/ of Great Britain /'brɪtən/
and Northern Ireland /'nɔ:ðən/ /'aɪələnd/

England /'ɪŋɡlənd/

Scotland /'skɒtlənd/

Wales /weɪlz/

Northern Ireland /'nɔ:ðən/ /'aɪələnd/

London /'lʌndən/

Edinburgh /'edənbərə/

Cardiff /'kɑ:dɪf/

Belfast /,bel'fɑ:st, 'belfɑ:st/

The British Isles /'brɪtɪʃ/ /aɪlz/

the English Channel /'tʃænl/

Island /'aɪlənd/

Manchester /'mæntʃəstə/

Birmingham /'bɜ:mɪŋəm/

Oxford /'ɒksfəd/

Cambridge /'keɪmbɪdʒ/

Brighton /'braɪtən/

York /jɔ:k/

Bath /bɑ:θ/

Nottingham /'nɒtɪŋəm/



Part 1

The USA: General Information

Location and Geography

The United States is the world's third or fourth largest country, with an area of 3,679,192 square miles (9,529,107 square kilometers). It includes fifty states and one federal district, where the capital, Washington, D.C., is located. Its forty-eight contiguous states are situated in the middle of North America. The mainland United States borders Canada to the north and Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Straits of Florida to the south. The western border meets the Pacific Ocean, and to the east the Atlantic Ocean lies.

Alaska and Hawaii are not joined to the other forty-eight states. Alaska is at the extreme north of North America, between the Pacific and Arctic oceans, and is bordered by Canada to the east. The island chain of Hawaii is situated in the east-central Pacific Ocean, about two thousand miles southwest of San Francisco.

Although Americans generally do not consider themselves an imperial or colonial power, the country has a number of commonwealths and territories, most of which were acquired through military conquest. These territories include Puerto

Rico and the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean basin, and Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Wake Island in the Pacific.

The physical environment is extremely diverse and often spectacular. Alaska's glaciers coexist with flowering tundra that bloom in the arctic summer. The forests of the Pacific Northwest and northern California are known for giant ancient trees such as Sitka spruce and sequoia (redwoods). Niagara Falls, Yellowstone National Park, and the Grand Canyon are a few of the better-known landscapes.

The Appalachian Mountains span two cultural regions. Located to the west of the Atlantic coastal plain, they extend from the Middle Atlantic state of New York to the southeastern state of Georgia.

The Western Cordillera is part of a mountain chain that stretches from Chile in South America to Alaska. The highest peak in the country, Mount McKinley (Denali), is in the Western Cordillera in Alaska. The Western Intermontane Plateau, or Great Basin, crosses from the mountain states into the west.

Major navigable inland waterways include the Mississippi River, which cuts north to south through the east-central part of the country; the Great lakes in the upper Midwest, the largest freshwater lake group in the world; and the Saint Lawrence River.

Demography

The United States has a population of over 325 million, but it is relatively sparsely populated. The most populous state, California, contrasts with Wyoming.

The population figures reflect the fact that the United States is an urban nation. Over 75 percent of the inhabitants live in cities, among whom more than 50 percent are estimated to be suburban. Population growth is at below-replacement levels unless immigration is taken into account.

People of European descent constitute a large majority at about 70 percent of the population. The largest racial minority is Afro-Americans, who number 13 percent of the population.

The Hispanic (Latino) population, which includes primarily people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban descent, is estimated to comprise 12 percent of the population.

The Asian population (including Pacific Islanders) is defined as people of Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese origin. It is estimated that Asians make up about 4 percent of the population.

The Native American population, which includes natives of Alaska such as the Inuit and Aleuts, is estimated to consist of over two million people, which is about 1 percent of the population. Roughly a third of Native Americans live on

reservations, trust lands, territories, and mother lands under Native American jurisdiction.

Linguistic Affiliation

There is no official national language. If English is its unofficial first language, Spanish is its unofficial second language. The United States ranks fifth in the world in the number of Spanish speakers.

Standard English is the language Americans are expected to speak. Standard English grammar and pronunciation are taught by English teachers in public schools. This implies a neutral, normative and nonethnic position. However, most Americans do not speak Standard English; instead, they speak a range of class, ethnic, and regional variants.

Spoken English includes many dialects that have been influenced by Native Americans, immigrants, and slaves. These languages include not only Dutch, German, and Scandinavian, Asian, and African languages, but less widely spoken languages such as Basque, Yiddish, and Greek. Thus, spoken English reflects the nation's immigration and history.

Part 1.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

1. How many states are there in the USA?

- a. 85
- b. 50
- c. 48

Юлия Б.

2. What are the 2 states which are not joined to the others?

- a. Alaska & Hawaii
- b. Kentucky & Colorado
- c. Iowa & Georgia

Антон Пр.

3. What is the official national language in the United States?

- a. American English
- b. English
- c. Spanish
- d. There is no official national language

Алексей Г.

4. Which city is the capital of the United States?

- a. New York
- b. Washington
- c. Los Angeles
- d. San Francisco

Виктория Г.

5. Which state is the most populated?

- a. California
- b. Alaska
- c. Texas
- d. Alabama

Александр П.

6. What is the correct spelling of the name of the river?

- a. the M i s s i s s i p p i River
- b. the M i s i s s i p i River
- c. the M i s s i s s i p y River

Алексей Г.

7. What are the giant ancient trees in the forests of the Pacific Northwest and northern California?

- 1. baobab
- 2. beech tree
- 3. eucalyptus
- 4. sequoia

Антон П.

Match the parts of the sentences.

1 The mainland United States borders	A ... meets the Atlantic Ocean.
2 The western border of the USA	B ...Canada to the north.
3 The mainland United States borders	C ... meets the Pacific Ocean.
4 The eastern border of the USA	D ... Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida to the south.

Алёна Б.

1 Alaska is famous for	A span two cultural regions.
2 California is known for	B the highest peak in the country, Mount McKinley (Denali).
3 The Appalachian Mountains	C glaciers and flowering tundra.
4 The Western Cordillera is known for	D is the largest freshwater lake group in the world.
5 The Great lakes	E giant ancient trees such as Sitka spruce and sequoia (redwoods).

Алёна Б.

Match the parts of the sentences.

- a. People of European descent constitute
- b. The Hispanic (Latino) population constitute
- c. Asians make up
 - 1. about 4 percent of the population.
 - 2. at about 70 percent of the population.
 - 3. 12 percent of the population.

Анастасия Т.

Decide if the statements are true or false.

There is no official national language in the United States.
 The most American people speak Standard English.
 The Native American population is about 1 percent of the population.

Виктория Г.

Part 2

American Culture: Traditions and Customs of the United States

The United States is the third or fourth largest country in the world with a population of more than 325 million, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

In addition to Native Americans who were already living on the continent, the population of the United States was built on immigration from other countries.

Because of this, the United States is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world. Nearly every region of the world has influenced American culture, most notably the English who colonized the country beginning in the early 1600s. U.S. culture has also been shaped by the cultures of Native Americans, Latin Americans, Africans and Asians.

The United States is sometimes described as a "melting pot" in which different cultures have contributed their own distinct "flavors" to American culture. Just as cultures from around the world have influenced American culture, today American culture influences the world. The term Western culture often refers broadly to the cultures of the United States and Europe.

American style

Clothing styles vary by social status, region, occupation and climate. Jeans, sneakers, baseball caps, cowboy hats and boots are some items of clothing that are closely associated with Americans. Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, Michael Kors and Victoria Secret are some well-known American brands.

American fashion is widely influenced by celebrities and the media, and fashion sales equal around \$200 billion per year, according to a paper published by Harvard University in 2007. More and more Americans are buying fashion, electronics and more online. According to the Census Bureau, U.S. retail e-commerce sales for the first quarter of 2017 totaled around \$98.1 billion.

American food

American cuisine was influenced by Europeans and Native Americans in its early history. Today, there are a number of foods that are commonly identified as American, such as hamburgers, hot dogs, potato chips, macaroni and cheese, and meat loaf. "As American as apple pie" has come to mean something that is authentically American.

Americans eat large amounts of processed, convenience, and fast foods. The average diet is high in salt, fat, and refined carbohydrates. It is estimated that 60 percent of Americans are obese. The preference for packaged and processed foods is culturally rooted. Americans as a whole enjoy the taste of hamburgers, hot dogs, and junk foods. Processed foods generally are perceived to be cleaner or more safe than unprocessed foods.

Industrial food producers use advertising to associate processed foods with the desirable modern and industrial qualities of speed, cleanliness, and efficiency. Speed of preparation was essential in a nation of nuclear family households where wives and mothers did not have relatives to help them and usually were solely responsible for food preparation.

However, gourmet, regional, and alternative styles of eating are highly influential. Gourmet foods, including high quality fresh and local produce, imported cheeses, fine coffees, and European kinds of bread, are available in every city and in many towns.

Regional cuisines, from cheese steaks in Philadelphia to the green chili stews of

New Mexico and the grits of the South, are culinary reminders that the country encapsulates many different traditions.

Southern-style cooking is often called "American comfort food" and includes dishes such as fried chicken, collard greens, black-eyed peas and corn bread. Tex-Mex, popular in Texas and the Southwest, is a blend of Spanish and Mexican cooking styles and includes items such as chili and burritos, and relies heavily on shredded cheese and beans.

An alternative tradition is the health food movement, which includes a preference for unprocessed foods and fruits and vegetables that have not been chemically treated or genetically altered. Some health food proponents are concerned primarily with avoiding the heavily processed foods that make up the bulk of the traditional diet. Others also see the consumption of organic products, which generally are produced by small, labor-intensive farms, as a way to fight the ecological damage caused by agricultural chemicals and challenge the corporate nature of food production.

American holidays

Many holidays are celebrated only in the United States. Americans celebrate their independence from Britain on July 4. Memorial Day, celebrated on the last Monday in May, honors those who have died in military service. Labor Day, observed on the first Monday in September, celebrates the country's workforce. Thanksgiving, another distinctive American holiday, falls on the fourth Thursday in November and dates back to colonial times to celebrate the harvest. Presidents' Day, marking the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, is a federal holiday that occurs on the third Monday in February. The contributions of veterans are honored on Veterans' Day, observed on Nov. 11.

Part 2.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

When did the English colonize the USA?

- a. In the early 1500s;
- b. In the early 1600s;
- c. At the end of the 1600s;

Эльмира М.

What is the number of the population of the United States?

- a. more than 325 million
- b. more than 478 million
- c. more than 534 million

Фёдор К.

Which of the following is not typical of American culture?

- a. Different cultures have contributed their own distinct "flavors" to American culture.
- b. Today American culture influences the world.
- c. The main feature of American culture is observing ancient traditions.

Никита Р.

Which is non-American brand?

- a. Chanel
- b. Ralph Lauren
- c. Calvin Klein
- d. Michael Kors

Алексей Г.

Match the parts of the sentences.

1 imported cheeses, fine coffees and European kinds of bread	A regional cuisines
2 cheese steaks, green chili stews, grits	B Tex-Mex
3 fried chicken, collard greens, black-eyed peas and corn bread	C health food movement
4 chili and burritos, shredded cheese and beans	D gourmet foods
5 unprocessed foods and fruits and vegetables that have not been chemically treated or genetically altered	E southern-style cooking

Алёна Б.

Match the parts of the sentences.

- a. Americans celebrate their independence from Britain on
- b. Americans celebrate Memorial Day on
- c. Americans celebrate Labor Day on
 - 1. the first Monday in September
 - 2. July 4
 - 3. the last Monday in May

Анастасия Т.

- a. Americans celebrate Thanksgiving on
- b. Americans celebrate Presidents' Day on
- c. Americans celebrate Veterans' Day on
 - 1. the fourth Thursday in November
 - 2. Nov. 11
 - 3. the third Monday in February

Анастасия Т.

Part 3

Famous Universities and Colleges in the USA

Stanford University, California

Stanford University was founded in 1885 by Jane and Leland Stanford in memory of their only child. The University's pristine campus, one of the largest in the United States, is located in California's suburban Bay Area some 30 miles from San Francisco. The University is home to a wide range of student organizations such as the Stanford Pre-Business Association and the Stanford Solar Car Project. The university has three academic schools and four professional schools. It is one of the top fundraising institutions in the country. Its faculty and alumni have founded a number of companies which earn over \$2.7 trillion in annual revenue. It is the alma mater of a number of US Congress members, astronauts, billionaires, Turing Award and Nobel laureates.

Williams College, Massachusetts

Williams College is a private liberal arts college founded in 1793 with funds from the estate of Ephraim Williams. It is located at Williamstown in Massachusetts and is one of the oldest colleges in the country. The school's traditions include a Mountain Day in October every year when students hike to the nearby Mount Greylock. Williams College has three academic branches which are languages and the arts, social sciences, and science and mathematics. It has small

class size and Oxford-style tutorials which rely heavily on student participation. Its students are known for academic and athletic skills.

Princeton University, New Jersey

Founded in 1746, Princeton University is among the oldest colleges in the United States. It is located in the quiet suburban town of Princeton in New Jersey. The University campus has on offer a number of events, activities and organizations apart from a thoroughly engaging academic environment. Its old-world ambiance is especially perceptible in the Nassau Hall, which was the temporary capitol of the United States in 1783. This Ivy League institution is one of the best research universities in the world with connections to more than 40 Nobel laureates, 17 National Medal of Science recipients and five National Humanities Medal winners.

Harvard University, Massachusetts

Harvard University was founded in 1636. It is located in the city of Cambridge in Massachusetts close to Boston. Its huge library system is home to the oldest collection of books in the United States which also happens to be the largest private collection in the world. However, if you think Harvard is all about diving deep into books only, you're thoroughly mistaken. The University athletic teams compete in the Ivy League and the Harvard and Yale football teams are old rivals. The on-campus residential housing is an intrinsic part of student life at Harvard.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts

Established in 1861, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is an independent, private research university based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The five different schools of MIT are engineering, humanities, arts and social sciences, management and science besides architecture and planning. The university is connected to as many as 85 Nobel Laureates, 58 National Medal of Science recipients, 45 MacArthur Fellows and 29 National Medal of Technology and Innovation winners. Scientific and technological advances attributed to the MIT include the first chemical synthesis of penicillin, development of the radar, discovery of quarks, and invention of magnetic core memory, which paved way for the development of digital computers.

Yale University, Connecticut

Yale University is a private Ivy League research university located in New Haven, Connecticut. Its history goes back to 1701 when it was founded as the Collegiate School in Saybrook, Connecticut before moving to New Haven 15 years later. It was renamed Yale College in 1718 in honour of Welsh benefactor Elihu Yale. In 1861, it became the first university in the US to award a PhD. Yale's main campus spans 260 acres of New Haven and some of its buildings date back to the mid-18th century. The university comprises 14 schools covering humanities and arts, sciences and social sciences. Students are also trained in quantitative reasoning, writing skills and foreign languages.

Brown University, Rhode Island

Brown University was founded in 1764. It is located atop College Hill in Providence, Rhode Island. The University has a college-town feel with the nearby Thayer Street serving as a hub of activity. The University men's soccer team ranks among the top 25 teams in the nation. All students at Brown are required to live on campus for their first six semesters. Students can pursue their interests by taking part in any of the 400 student organizations on campus. The University features a small but vibrant Greek community.

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Part 3.	TEST
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Match the parts of the sentences.

1 Stanford University, California	A It was founded as the Collegiate School in Saybrook before moving to New Haven 15 years later.
2 Massachusetts Institute of Technology	B It is a private liberal arts college.
3 Princeton University, New Jersey	C It is home to the oldest collection of books in the United States.
4 Yale University, Connecticut	D Its Nassau Hall was the temporary capitol of the United States in 1783.
5 Williams College, Massachusetts	E It is located atop College Hill in Providence.
6 Brown University, Rhode Island	F It is one of the top fundraising institutions in the country.
7 Harvard University, Massachusetts	G It is an independent, private research university based in Cambridge.

Алёна Б.

Choose the correct answer.

What is the oldest university in the US?

- a. Harvard
- b. Yale
- c. MIT

Антон Пр.

Which university is connected to as many as 85 Nobel Laureates, 58 National Medal of Science recipients, 45 MacArthur Fellows and 29 National Medal of Technology and Innovation winners?

- a. Princeton University
- b. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- c. Yale University

Фёдор К.

What do students of Williams College do on Mountain Day?

- a. They study in the mountains all day.
- b. They hike to the Mount Greylock.
- c. They have a day off.

Алексей Г.

What is Ivy League?

- a. an athletic conference comprising eight universities
- b. the biggest science grant
- c. the oldest campus of all US universities

Антон Пр.

Part 4

Tourist Attractions in the USA

United States is considered one of the must see tourist destinations in the world for many reasons. There is everything you can think of doing in the US from sightseeing at adventure places like the Grand Canyon or Yellowstone National Park to spending a warm weekend at places like Napa and Sonoma Valleys in California or the Florida Keys. No matter what your family enjoys, this country brings you a beautiful array of extravagant attractions in almost every state, entertainment galore in places like Times Square in New York, to a relaxing cabin in the Great Smoky Mountains and the sights of awesome wilderness like caribou in Denali, Alaska.

Times Square, New York

Visited by more than 39 million people a year, Times Square is a major commercial juncture, as well as a neighborhood area that is part of Midtown Manhattan, in New York City. It is located at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. It also covers the area from W. 42nd to W. 47th Streets. It is one of the most visited tourist locations in the world and one of the must-see tourist destinations. Many types of entertainments, shows, etc. are held there every year, including the famous ball drop on New Year's Eve, making it a great place for a USA vacation.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

Yellowstone can be said to be one of the most famous and popular of all the national parks in the US with millions of people coming to see this wonderland of wildlife, nature and more every year. It is home to the famous Old Faithful Geyser, as well as having areas for camping, fishing, hiking, boating, snowmobiling in the

winter and more, and making it one of the great family vacation spots. It is home to bald eagles, many bird species, elk, black bear, deer, moose and bison.

Niagara Falls, New York

The roaring majesty of the Niagara Falls waterfall is between New York and Ontario, Canada. It is made up of three waterfalls, and the combo has the highest flow rate in the world for waterfalls.

Florida Keys, Florida

The Florida Keys are one of the fantastic family vacation spots due to the warm weather, blue skies, great beaches, and so much more. It's a tropical wonderland with world class fishing, snorkeling opportunities, scuba diving and more to make it one of the best places to vacation in America for the whole family. If you like water sports, then you will be in heaven with the boating, kayaking and sailing! Plus there are great places to eat, top class hotels, and so much more in this example of must-see tourist destinations to come on an American vacation!

Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, California

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California is considered to be one of the Wonders of the World. This suspension bridge crosses the Golden Gate strait, a channel in-between the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay that is a mile wide and three miles long. The bridge is a well-recognized symbol of the area due to its beautiful orange color and is one of the most photographed bridges in the world.

Grand Canyon, Arizona

The Grand Canyon is one of the most beautiful and remarkable landscapes on earth. The North Rim is over 8000 feet/2438 m above the sea level and the South Rim is over 7000 feet/2134 m above sea level. There are lots of things to do besides look down inside this beautiful canyon, such as hiking, air tours or river rafting trips.

Denali National Park, Alaska

The Denali National Park and Preserve is located in Interior Alaska and contains Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America. The word "Denali" means "the high one" in the native Athabaskan language and refers to Mount McKinley. Denali habitat is a mix of forest at the lowest elevations,

including deciduous taiga. The preserve is also home to tundra at middle elevations, and glaciers, rock, and snow at the highest elevations. The longest glacier is the Kahiltna Glacier. In addition, the park protects an incredible wilderness area that contains grizzly bears, caribou, moose, wolves, and numerous other creatures.

Part 4.	TEST
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Match the attractions with the states.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| a. Times Square | 1. Wyoming |
| b. Yellowstone National Park | 2. New York |
| c. The Golden Gate Bridge | 3. Arizona |
| d. The Grand Canyon | 4. California |

Татьяна Е.

Choose the correct answer.

1. How many waterfalls does Niagara Falls waterfall include?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Денис Ал.

2. Where is the Golden Gate Bridge located?

- a. San Francisco
- b. New York
- c. Miami

Фёдор К.

3. Which of the facts about the Golden Gate Bridge is NOT true?

- a. The Golden Gate Bridge is considered to be one of the Wonders of the World.
- b. This suspension bridge crosses the Golden Gate strait, a channel in-between the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay.
- c. It is the longest bridge in the world.

Никита Р.

4. What is the highest mountain in North America?

- a. McKinley
- b. Everest
- c. Elbert

Юлия Б.

Match the parts of the sentences.

- a. The Old Faithful Geysir is
- b. Mount McKinley is
- c. Niagara Falls is
 - 1. in Denali National Park
 - 2. between New York and Ontario
 - 3. in Yellowstone National Park

Анастасия Т.

Match the activities with the places.

1 boating, kayaking and sailing	A Denali National Park
2 camping, fishing, hiking, boating, snowmobiling	B Times Square
3 watching grizzly bears, caribou, moose, wolves and other creatures	C The Grand Canyon
4 all types of entertainments and shows	D The Florida Keys
5 hiking, air tours and river rafting trips	E Yellowstone National Park

Алёна Б.

Part 5

Cities in the USA

Boston, Mass.

Boston is the state capital, the seat of Suffolk County, and the largest city in Massachusetts. It is located in the eastern part of the state on Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated as a city in 1822. No city in the U.S. is richer in historical

associations than Boston, and no city has retained more of its original buildings as memorials to America's past.

Boston is a major industrial, financial, and educational hub (the Boston area is home to 68 colleges and universities) and has one of the finest ports in the world. The city's banking and financial services, insurance, and real estate sectors continue to drive Boston's economy. Boston is also a leading city in health care. The city's unique cultural and historic heritage makes it a center of tourism. Boston's other businesses are in high technology, biotechnology, software, and electronics.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles is the largest city in California and the second-largest urban area in the nation. It is located in the southern part of the state on the Pacific Ocean. It is the seat of Los Angeles County. Geographically, it extends more than 40 mi from the mountains to the sea.

Los Angeles was incorporated as a city in 1850. The city's phenomenal growth was brought about by its equable climate, which attracted people and industry from all parts of the nation; the development of its citrus-fruit industry; the discovery of oil in the area during the early 1890s; the development of its man-made harbor—its port is one of the busiest in the United States—and the growth of the motion picture industry in the early 20th century. Today, Hollywood is a part of Los Angeles.

New York, N.Y.

New York City is the largest city in the United States. It is located in the southern part of New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River (also known as North River as it passes Manhattan Island).

At 8,175,133 people, New York claims the number one spot, as the most populous city in the United States. Considered by many to be the cultural capital of the world, New York is home to the United Nations Headquarters, branding it an important centre for international diplomacy. It also holds significant global impact over commerce, finance, technology, research, education, media, fashion, art and entertainment. Nestled in one of the world's largest natural harbours, five boroughs make up New York City – The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island – each with their own culture and character. NYC boasts numerous recognizable landmarks, the Statue of Liberty being perhaps the most important. As the brightly lit home of Broadway, Times Square is a centre of world entertainment and remains one of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections. Many of New York's best colleges and universities, such as Columbia University,

New York University, and Rockefeller University, are amongst the top-rated in the world.

San Francisco, Calif.

San Francisco is the fourth-largest city in California. It is located in the northern part of the state between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay on a narrow arm of land that embraces San Francisco Bay, the largest land-locked harbor in the world.

Millions have entered San Francisco Bay in search of the American dream, bringing with them food, music, and customs from around the world. Known for its hilly streets lined with colorful houses and cable cars, San Francisco is also home to dozens of markets, museums and parks.

In the 19th century, the American explorer and soldier John C. Frémont, known as The Pathfinder, named the entrance to the bay the Golden Gate, and the famous bright orange Golden Gate Bridge was dedicated in May 1937.

The port of San Francisco is a vital part of the economic and cultural fabric of northern California. The electronics and biotechnology industries are well represented throughout the Bay Area. San Francisco is also the banking and financial center of the West. More than 60 foreign banks maintain offices there.

Washington, DC

The District of Columbia—identical with the city of Washington—is the capital of the United States. It is located between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. The district is named after Columbus.

DC history began in 1790 when Congress directed selection of a new capital site, 100 sq mi, along the Potomac. When the site was determined, it included 30.75 sq mi on the Virginia side of the river. In 1846, however, Congress returned that area to Virginia, leaving the 68.25 sq mi ceded by Maryland in 1788. The seat of government was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington on Dec. 1, 1800, and President John Adams became the first resident in the White House.

The city was planned and partly laid out by Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer.

The federal government and tourism are the mainstays of the city's economy, and many unions, business, professional, and nonprofit organizations are headquartered there. Among the city's many educational institutions there are Georgetown University, Howard University, and Gallaudet University. Cultural attractions include the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Folger Shakespeare Library.

Choose the correct answer.**1. What is the largest city in the USA?**

- a. Chicago
- b. New York
- c. Boston
- d. Detroit

Виталий С.

2. Which city has the largest land-locked harbor in the world?

- a. Boston bay
- b. San Francisco bay
- c. Portland bay

Фёдор К.

3. When did Washington become the capital of the U.S.?

- a. 1792
- b. 1801
- c. 1800

Фёдор К.

4. Which city has one of the finest ports in the world?

- a. Los Angeles
- b. Boston
- c. New York

Юлия Б.

5. Which city is located at the mouth of the Hudson River?

- a. New York
- b. San Francisco
- c. Washington

Юлия Б.

6. Which city is located between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River?

- a. New York
- b. San Francisco
- c. Washington

Юлия Б.

7. How many boroughs make up New York?

- a. 3
- b. 8
- c. 5
- d. 2

Александр У.

8. What makes New York an important center for international diplomacy?

- a. There are the United Nations Headquarters.
- b. There are many hotels and business centres.
- c. There are many attractions.

Константин К.

9. No city in the U.S. is richer in historical associations than ...

- a. Boston
- b. Los Angeles
- c. New York
- d. San Francisco

Анастасия Т.

10. What can't be found in San Francisco?

- a. The Golden Gate Bridge
- b. Dozens of markets, museums and parks
- c. Foreign banks offices
- d. Electronics and biotechnology industries
- e. Rockefeller University

Алёна Б.

11. Which president was the first resident in the White House?

- a. John Adams
- b. Theodore Roosevelt
- c. George Washington
- d. Ronald Reagan

Алексей Г.

12. Which city is the largest in California?

- a. Boston
- b. Los Angeles
- c. New York
- d. San Francisco

Эльмира М.

14. Which of the facts about San Francisco is NOT true?

- a. It is the fourth-largest city in California.
- b. It is located in the northern part of the state between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay.
- c. It is located on a plain.

Никита Р.

Answer the questions.

How many colleges and universities are there in Boston?

Which ocean is Los Angeles washed by?

What are the cultural attractions in Washington?

Сергей Р.

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Practice saying these geographical names.

The United States |ju:ˈnaɪtɪd| |steɪts| of America |əˈmerɪkə|

Alaska |əˈlaskə|

Arizona |ˌarɪˈzəʊnə|

California |ˌkælɪˈfɔːniə|

Hawaii |həˈwaɪi|

Massachusetts |ˌmæsəˈtʃuːsɪts|

Texas |ˈteksəs|

Washington |ˈwɒʃɪŋtən|

The District of Columbia |kəˈlʌmbɪə|

Los Angeles |ləs ˈændʒələːz|

San Francisco |ˌsæn frənˈsɪskəʊ|

Niagara Falls |naɪˌæɡərə ˈfɔːlz|

The Grand Canyon |grænd| |ˈkænjən|

The Florida Keys |ˈflɒrədə| |kiːz|

The Western Cordillera |ˌkɔːd ɪl ˈjeər ə|

The Appalachian Mountains |ˌæpəˈleɪtʃjən| |ˈmaʊntɪnz|

The Potomac River |pəˈtəʊmæk|



Part 1

Canada: General Information

Canada, second largest country in the world in area (after Russia), occupying roughly the northern two-fifths of the continent of North America.

Despite Canada's great size, it is one of the world's most sparsely populated countries. Although Canadians are comparatively few in number, however, they have crafted what many observers consider to be a model multicultural society, welcoming immigrant populations from every other continent. In addition, Canada harbours and exports a wealth of natural resources and intellectual capital equaled by few other countries.

Canada is officially bilingual in English and French, reflecting the country's history as ground once contested by two of Europe's great powers. The word Canada is derived from the Huron-Iroquois *kanata*, meaning a village or settlement. Canada became entirely self-governing within the British Empire in 1931, though full legislative independence was not achieved until 1982, when Canada obtained the right to amend its own constitution.

Canada shares a 5,525-mile- (8,890-km-) long border with the United States (including Alaska)—the longest border in the world not patrolled by military forces.

The national capital is Ottawa, Canada's fourth largest city. It lies some 250 miles (400 km) northeast of Toronto and 125 miles (200 km) west of Montreal, respectively Canada's first and second cities in terms of population and economic, cultural, and educational importance. The third largest city is Vancouver, a centre for trade with the Pacific Rim countries and the principal western gateway to Canada's developing interior. Other major metropolitan areas include Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; Quebec city, Quebec; and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Principal ethnic groups

Canada contains a mixture of diverse national and cultural groups. At the time of Canada's first census, in 1871, about half the population was British and nearly one-third was French. Since that time the proportion of Canadians of British and French ancestry has dropped to about one-fourth each, as fewer people have immigrated from the United Kingdom and France and considerably more have arrived from other countries in Europe, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. Because immigrant groups have tended to settle in particular locales, they generally have retained their cultural identity. For example, Ukrainians largely migrated to the Prairie Provinces, where the land and climate were similar to their homeland, and many Dutch settled on the flat, fertile farmland of southwestern Ontario, where they practiced fruit and vegetable growing as they had done in the Netherlands. Many Chinese, Portuguese, Greeks, and Italians have settled in specific sections of large cities, particularly Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.

The mix of ethnic groups differs greatly from province to province. The proportion of people claiming ancestry from the British Isles ranges from about two-thirds in Newfoundland and Labrador to less than 5 percent in Quebec; the proportion of people of French descent ranges from a majority in Quebec to less than 2 percent in Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan. More than one-third of Canadians identify themselves as being of mixed, or "multiple," origins.

Languages

Canada's constitution established both English and French as official languages. However, English is dominant throughout most of the country; only one province, New Brunswick, is officially bilingual, and French is the official provincial language only in Quebec, where French is the first language of four-fifths of the population. About three-fifths of Canadians speak English as their first language while less than one-fourth identify French as their primary tongue. The mother tongue of nearly one-fifth of Canadians is a language other than English or French; most speak another European language (notably Italian and German), but

the largest immigrant group speaks Chinese, reflecting the growth in Chinese immigration since the 1980s. Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit, has a number of variations. Cree is the most common of the native languages.

Part 1.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the first largest country in the world in area?

- a. Canada
- b. Russia
- c. Japan

Юлия Б.

2. Canada is the ... largest country in the world in area.

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Fourth

Павел Р.

3. What does *Canada* mean?

- a. A village
- b. A city
- c. A factory
- d. A lake

Александр У.

4. In which year did Canada become fully self-governing within the British Empire?

- a. In 1929
- b. In 1930
- c. In 1931
- d. In 1932

Денис Ал.

5. What is the capital of Canada?

- a. Montreal
- b. Toronto

- c. Ottawa
- d. Vancouver

Анастасия Т.

6. What is the most populous city in Canada?

- a. Ottawa
- b. Montreal
- c. Vancouver
- d. Toronto

Антон П.

7. What languages are official in Canada?

- a. French and Spanish
- b. French and English
- c. English and Portuguese

Татьяна Е.

8. How many Canadians speak English as their first language?

- a. Half
- b. Three-fifths
- c. Less than a third

Никита Р.

Part 2

Daily life and social customs

Because Canada is so diverse historically and ethnically, there is no single national culture. Although French and English share official-language status, the particular culture of an area is generally a reflection of the dominant language; thus, French influences are confined largely to Quebec and New Brunswick. Canada's aboriginal peoples also maintain their own distinctive cultures, particularly in the North, and immigrants have both integrated into Canadian daily life and continued to maintain some unique elements of their ancestral homelands. Still, the country unites to celebrate Canada Day (July 1), which commemorates the formation of the country in 1867.

British and American influences are strongly felt in Canadian daily life in English-speaking portions of the country. Quebec's French culture is perhaps most noticeable through its distinctive architecture, music, and cuisine. Dishes popular in French areas for example, poutine (french fries covered in gravy and topped with cheese) and meat pies such as tourtières and paté à la rapure (with beef, chicken, or clams) are uncommon elsewhere in Canada under those names, though a French tourtière shares most of the ingredients of a comfortable English roast-and-potato supper, french fries with gravy or malt vinegar are a favourite snack

wherever they are available, and both French- and English-speaking Canadians are likely to enjoy pizza, tandoori, or Chinese food as much as any presumed national dish. Quebec is also among the world's leading producers of maple syrup, and sweets laced with maple sugar are common throughout the country.

Canada's native peoples were long stigmatized and placed on the periphery of national society but more recently they have attempted to recapture their traditions. Indian art such as stone and bone sculpture, basketmaking, and carving is particularly popular.

Part 2.	TEST
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Choose the correct answer.

1. When did Canada become a country?

- a. in 1867
- b. in 1764
- c. in 1912

Никита Р.

2. When is Canada Day celebrated?

- a. June 1
- b. July 1
- c. January 1
- d. May 1

Эльмира М.

3. What kind of syrup is Canada famous for?

- a. maple syrup
- b. cherry syrup
- c. apple syrup
- d. lemon syrup

Алексей Г.

Match the dishes with the cultures.

- a. poutine
 - b. tourtières
 - c. roast-and-potato
 - d. pizza
- 1. French
 - 2. English
 - 3. Neither French nor English

Татьяна Е.

Part 3

Sports and recreation

Canadians participate in a wide array of sports and other recreational activities. Sports play an important role in the Canadian school system, largely the result of the country's well-coordinated network of governmental and nongovernmental agencies devoted to physical education.

Several of the sports played in Canada are derived from those of the indigenous peoples or the early settlers. Lacrosse, which had become Canada's national game at the time of confederation, was played in many parts of the country and adopted by later immigrants. By 1867 definite rules had been established, and the game had become organized. Ice hockey is also Canadian in tradition and leadership. Its exact origins are disputed; one theory traces hockey to the Irish game of hurling and another to a French field game called hoquet, known in English as field hockey. The game has spread far afield since its rules were first codified in 1875, and it remains one of Canada's most popular winter sports. The original teams of the National Hockey League were all Canadian; the league's champion is awarded the Stanley Cup, which is named for Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, Canada's governor-general from 1888 to 1893.

Other team sports have been more strongly influenced by the United States. The Canadian Football League (CFL) plays a gridiron football game only slightly different from American football in the United States.

Toronto has two teams, the Blue Jays and Raptors that compete, respectively, in major league baseball and the National Basketball Association. Curling, a sport similar to lawn bowls and played on ice, is a popular recreation in Canada, and the national teams are among the most competitive in the world. Other winter sports widely enjoyed by Canadians, as both participants and spectators, include ice skating and downhill and cross-country skiing. Among the many warm-weather recreational activities, fishing, hunting, and canoeing are perhaps most associated with Canada.

Choose the correct answer.**1. Which game is the national Canadian game?**

- a. Lacrosse
- b. Rugby
- c. Tennis

Эльмира М.

2. What game is the Stanley Cup associated with?

- a. With lacrosse
- b. With hockey
- c. With football

Антон Ш.

3. What is the main national sports game of Canada?

- a. Curling
- b. Football
- c. Hockey
- d. Ice skating

Антон П.

4. In which year were the rules of the game of hockey codified?

- a. 1842
- b. 1875
- c. 1954

Андрян Т.

5. What sport is similar to lawn bowls and played on ice?

- a. lacrosse
- b. ice hockey
- c. baseball
- d. curling

Анастасия Т.

6. Which city has these two teams: Blue Jays and Raptors?

- a. Monreal;
- b. Vancouver;
- c. Toronto;
- d. Ottawa.

Виктория Г.

7. Sports are included in the Canadian school system.

- a. true
- b. false

Артеми́й К.

Part 4 **Ottawa**

Ottawa, city, capital of Canada, located in southeastern Ontario. In the eastern extreme of the province, Ottawa is situated on the south bank of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa River (some 790 miles [1,270 km] long), the principal tributary of the St. Lawrence River, was a key factor in the city's settlement and development; its watershed, covering more than 57,000 square miles (148,000 square km), facilitated the transport of resources such as furs, timber, and minerals from the region.

The Contemporary City

Ottawa's metropolitan area spans the Ottawa River, including Ottawa on the Ontario side and Gatineau on the Quebec side of the river. The climate is continental, with warm, humid summers and cold, usually snowy winters. Temperatures average in the mid-teens F (about -10 °C) in January and in the low 70s F (about 21 °C) in July.

Ottawa is well served by transportation systems, including railroads that provide frequent passenger service, a good network of expressways, and major roads in and around the metropolitan area. There are also an international airport and two regional airports.

Ottawa has many public and private universities, colleges, and professional schools. The leading universities are the University of Ottawa (1848), a bilingual institution, and Carleton University (1942), where instruction is conducted entirely in English.

Cultural institutions include the National Gallery of Canada (a multidisciplinary, bilingual arts centre that includes an opera house and two theatres), the Canada Science and Technology Museum, the Canadian War Museum, the Diefenbunker (a Cold War museum), the Canada Aviation and Space Museum, and the Bytown Museum. Other attractions include Library and Archives Canada (the national archives), the Parliament Buildings, and Parliament Hill.

Ottawa has many opportunities for outdoor activities in its large tracts of parkland and green spaces as well as in nearby Gatineau Park, an extensive public park on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River.

Choose the correct answer.**1. Where is Ottawa located?**

- a. In eastern Yukon
- b. In northeastern Ontario
- c. In northern Yukon
- d. In southeastern Ontario

Виталий С.

2. What is the average temperature in January in Ottawa?

- a. About - 10 °C
- b. About 12 °C
- c. About 1 °C

Андрян Т.

3. Which river was a key factor in the city's settlement and development?

- a. the Yukon river
- b. the St. Lawrence river
- c. the Ottawa river
- d. the Slave river

Роман О.

4. How long is the Ottawa River?

- a. 430 mile
- b. 1200 mile
- c. 790 mile

Артемий К.

5. Ottawa exports...

- a. iron ore
- b. coal
- c. timber
- d. gems

Вадим Г.

6. Is there a bilingual University in Canada?

- a. Yes, University of Ottawa
- b. Yes, Carleton University
- c. No

Антон Пр.

7. The museums of Ottawa include...

- a. the Canada Science and Technology Museum
- b. the Canadian War Museum
- c. the Canada Aviation and Space Museum
- d. All of the above

Вадим Г.

8. Choose the correct statement.

- a. There are no airports in Ottawa.
- b. Ottawa has three regional airports.
- c. There is one international airport and two regional airports.

Антон Б.

Part 5

Tourist Attractions

In Western Canada, the Rocky Mountains and cities of Vancouver, Victoria, and Calgary dominate most itineraries. In Central Canada, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec City, are some of the most popular destinations. For those who venture out to Canada's Maritime Provinces in the east, the beauty of Gros Morne National Park, along with the cities of Halifax and St. John's, provide their own unique character.

Off the beaten path, but equally impressive, is Canada's North, where great rivers flow out to the Arctic Ocean, and where polar bears can be seen in the wild. Travelers can explore the remote beauty of places like Nahanni National Park and the towns and cities of Churchill, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife.

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is Canada's most famous natural attraction, bringing in millions of visitors each year. Located just over an hour's drive from Toronto, along the American border, these massive falls drop approximately 57 meters. You can see the falls at an astoundingly close distance from several key points.

Whistler

Just a two-hour drive from Vancouver is the famous ski resort and village of Whistler. While Whistler has always been an important winter sports area, it has also developed into a popular summer destination, with golf, mountain biking, and a lively town atmosphere throughout the year.

Old Montreal

Old Montreal is lined with lovely historic buildings. While Montreal itself is a vibrant modern city, Old Montreal, down by the waterfront, is where most tourists come to soak up the atmosphere.

Bay of Fundy

The Bay of Fundy, located in Eastern Canada in between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is known for its amazing tides. The variation between high and low is the largest in the world, measuring up to a maximum of 19 meters (10 fathoms).

Gros Morne National Park

Newfoundland's Gros Morne National Park is more remote than many of Canada's most popular national parks, but worth the effort to discover this beautiful landscape of mountains and fjords. The park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site featuring steep cliff walls, waterfalls, and interesting rock formations carved by the glacier-fed waters.

Part 5.	TEST
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Match the places with their location.

A. Western Canada	1. Montreal
	2. Rocky Mountains
	3. Niagara Falls
	4. Vancouver
B. Central Canada	5. Toronto

Вадим Г.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Are there polar bears in Canada?

- a. Yes, there are.
- b. No, there aren't.

Антон Ш.

2. Which Canadian park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- a. Gross Mourn National Park
- b. There is no national park in Canada.

Антон Пр.

3. Which place is famous for historic buildings?

- a. Toronto
- b. Old Montreal
- c. Whistler

Антон Б.

4. What is the famous ski resort in Canada?

- a. Niagara Falls
- b. Whistler
- c. Old Montreal
- d. The Bay of Fundy

Денис Ан.

5. What is the height of Niagara Falls?

- a. 57 m
- b. 60 m
- c. 157 m

Антон Ш.

6. Where can you see the beautiful landscape of mountains and fjords?

- a. The Bay of Fundy
- b. Gros Morne National Park
- c. Old Montreal
- d. Whistler

Эльмира М.

7. Which part of Canada is the Bay of Fundy situated in?

- a. Western
- b. Eastern
- c. Central
- d. North

Артемий К.

Practice saying these geographical names.

Canada /'kænədə/

Ottawa /'ɒtəwə/

Ontario /ɒn'teəriəʊ/

Vancouver /væn'ku:və/

Montreal /,mɒntri'ɔ:l/

Quebec /kwɪ'bek/

Whistler /'wɪslə/

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

СПИСОК ИСТОЧНИКОВ

The United Kingdom

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Содержание

Введение.....	4
Unit I. The United Kingdom.....	5
Part 1. The UK: General Information.....	5
Part 2. Cities in the UK.....	12
Part 3. Free Time Activities in the UK.....	20
Part 4. Britain's Social Customs.....	27
Unit II. The United States of America.....	33
Part 1. The USA: General Information.....	33
Part 2. American Culture: Traditions and Customs of the United States.....	37
Part 3. Famous Universities and Colleges in the USA.....	41
Part 4. Tourist Attractions in the USA.....	45
Part 5. Cities in the USA.....	48
Unit III. Canada.....	55
Part 1. Canada: General Information.....	55
Part 2. Daily life and social customs.....	58
Part 3. Sports and recreation.....	60
Part 4. Ottawa.....	62
Part 5. Tourist Attractions.....	64
Список источников.....	68

С.А. Косарева

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ

ООО «Издательский Центр «Наука»
410600, Саратовская обл., Саратов г., Пугачевская ул., д. 117, кв.50

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО