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ENGLISH



FOR TOURISM DEPARTMENT

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Черкаський національний університет
імені Богдана Хмельницького**

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**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
ДЛЯ ТУРИСТІВ**

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УДК
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У навчальному посібнику подано країнознавчий матеріал пізнавально-культурологічного змісту про країни, що є популярними туристичними дестинаціями, їх туристичні ресурси та суспільне життя.

Матеріали посібника рекомендується включати до курсу «Іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням».

**Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Черкаського національного
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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник призначений для студентів спеціальності 6.020107 –Туризм. Він складений у відповідності до навчальної програми спеціальності та має яскраво виражену професійну спрямованість.

У посібнику подається інформація про 12 країн, що користуються популярністю в українських туристів. Кожен з 12 розділів присвячений окремій країні та містить дані про її географію, населення, політичний устрій, туристичну індустрію, основні курорти та визначні місця, включаючи ті, що включені до Списку всесвітньої культурної спадщини ЮНЕСКО.

При укладанні посібника використано автентичні матеріали країнознавчого та пізнавально-культурологічного характеру, необхідні для формування професійної компетенції майбутніх працівників туристичної сфери. Насиченість текстів безеквівалентною лексикою та географічними назвами спонукає студентів до використання довідкових видань, мережі інтернет та словників, зокрема електронних.

Вправи, вміщені в посібнику, спрямовані на закріплення та активізацію професійної лексики.

Тексти для додаткового читання, вміщені в кінці кожного розділу, мають за мету поглибити знання студентів про культурне, суспільне життя країни, етикет, звичаї та традиції, національну кухню. Керуючись змістом та мовними особливостями матеріалів, тексти можуть бути використані для розвитку усного мовлення або ознайомлювального читання та анотування.

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UNIT 1

UKRAINE

1. Train your pronunciation!

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe. It borders on Russia, Byelorussia, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary and Poland on land and Russia, Georgia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey on sea.

The territory of Ukraine is mostly a level, treeless plain, called "steppe". There are the Crimean Mountains in the Crimean peninsula and the Carpathians in the west, but they are not very high. Mixed forests of pine and fir-trees, beeches, limes, oaks and elms cover the mountains, but the thickest woods can still be found in the northern part of the republic, in Volyn. The main Ukrainian river is the Dnieper. It is one of the longest European rivers and one of the republic's main sources of hydroelectric power.

The climate of the country is moderate. Winter is rather mild, with no severe frosts but with regular snowfalls everywhere except the south. The rivers and lakes freeze in winter. The average winter temperature varies -20 Centigrade in the north to -3-5 in the south. Summer is quite hot and dry, with occasional showers and thunderstorms. The fertile black soil is well watered in spring and autumn and gets plenty of sunshine in summer.

Due to favorable climatic conditions, Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural area. It grows wheat, maize, buckwheat and other corn, all kinds of fruit and vegetables, melons and berries. Ukraine is one of the world's main centers of sugar production. It produces sugar both for its own needs and for export.

The country is rich in natural resources, such as iron ore, coal, color metal, oil, gas, mineral salts, clay and potential water power. It has developed a varied industry, concentrated mostly in and around big cities, such as Kiev, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Dnyeprodzerzhinsk, Odessa, Kharkov, Lviv, Nickolayev and other. It produces planes and ships, lorries and buses, motorcars and locomotives, computer and electronic equipment, precision instruments and agricultural machines, TV and radioset, chemicals and textiles and various consumer goods. Odessa, Sevastopol, Nickolayev, Kherson and Kerch are main Ukrainian ports.

Ukraine is a republic under a mixed semi-parliamentary semi-presidential system

with separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The President is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and is the formal head of state. Ukraine's legislative branch includes the 450-seat unicameral parliament, the Verkhovna Rada.

The parliament is primarily responsible for the formation of the executive branch and the Cabinet of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister.

Laws, acts of the parliament and the cabinet, presidential decrees, and acts of the Crimean parliament may be abrogated by the Constitutional Court, should they be found to violate the Constitution of Ukraine.

On August 24, 1991 the Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act of Independence in which the parliament declared Ukraine as an independent democratic state. According to the Constitution, the state language of Ukraine is Ukrainian. The country has its own state emblem (the trident (the Minor State Emblem)), flag (a banner made of two equally dividing horizontal bars of blue and yellow) and anthem (“Ukraine Has Not Died Yet”). Spiritually, independent Ukrainians are turning back to religion in huge numbers. The Ukrainian Orthodox church currently boasts about 10 million members.

3. Translate the following words and expressions find them in the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

Treeless plain, mixed forest, source of hydroelectric power, severe frost, snowfall, freeze, average temperature, shower, thunderstorm, fertile black soil, to get plenty of sunshine, favorable climatic conditions, agricultural area, sugar production, to be rich in smth, iron ore, coal, oil, gas, wheat, maize, buckwheat, corn, melon, berry, pine, fir-tree, beech, lime, oak, elm, lorry, computer and electronic equipment, precision instruments.

4. Translate into English:

1. Україна розташована у центрі Східної Європи. Вона має спільні сухопутні державні кордони з Білоруссю на півночі, з Польщею на заході, зі Словаччиною, Угорщиною, Румунією і Молдовою на південному заході та з Росією на сході. Південь України омивається Чорним та Азовським морями. Також вона має морський кордон з Румунією, Росією, Болгарією, Туреччиною та Грузією. Площа України складає 603 700 км². За цим показником вона посідає друге місце серед країн Європи після Росії.

2. Більшість території країни — рівнина, однак на заході і в Криму є значні гірські

масиви. Найвища точка — гора Говерла (2061 м). Степ розкинувся на північ та північний схід від Чорного моря.

3. Згідно з чинним законодавством, Україна є унітарною парламентсько-президентською республікою. Із проголошенням незалежності України єдиною державною мовою України є українська мова.

5. Render into Ukrainian (in pen):

Ukraine is something of a mystery to most outsiders; an obscure sounding country that only came into existence in 1991 along with a clutch of new and unfamiliar names on the map. However, Ukraine is not to be dismissed as an inconsequential subdivision of the post-Soviet East. It is the second largest country in Europe and has a significant population of around 48 million people. There is a tremendous variety of landscape and culture, from the onion domes and boulevards of the capital, Kiev, to the Carpathian Mountains and ski slopes of the Southwest and the Mediterranean climate of the gorgeous Crimean peninsular and Black Sea Coast. Ukrainian culture is relaxed and hospitable. Much of Ukraine, however, remains rural and traditional. The village unit is still strong and the traditional image of duck ponds and picket fences lives on.

6. Read and translate the text. Fill in the table below:

Popular tourist destinations	
Kiev's attractions	
Lviv's attractions	
Odessa's attractions	
The Crimea's attractions	

Ukraine's Tourist Attractions

Ukraine is a very vivid country, rich in culture and history. There is much to offer tourists, many lovely sights, traditional sounds, decent flavor and unique smells. A wide variety of attractions in Ukraine capture the interest of tourists from the world over. The coastline on the Black Sea is a popular summer destination for vacationers. Ukraine has

vineyards where they produce native wines, ruins of ancient castles, historical parks, Orthodox and Catholic churches as well as a few mosques and synagogues.

Kiev, the country's capital city has many unique structures such as Saint Sophia Cathedral, Golden Gate, Cathedral of St. Vladimir, Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Opera House and the Historical Museum of Ukraine.

Tourists take a walk through time in the historical city of Lviv. In addition to the amazing architecture, visitors can explore great Ukrainian attractions including the National Museum, Antique Armory, Pharmaceutical Museum, Museum of Ethnography and Crafts, Museum of History and the Opera House of Ivan Franko.

The city of Odessa is well-known for the Potemkin Stairway with its 192 steps. Odessa also boasts a beautifully decorated opera house, a statue of the Duke of Richelieu, the Archaeological Museum.

The Crimea, a little "continent" of its own, is a popular vacation destination for tourists for swimming or sunbathing on the Black Sea with its warm climate, rugged mountains, plateaus and ancient ruins. Cities there include: Sevastopol and Yalta - location of the peace conference at the end of World War II. Visitors can also take cruise tours by ship on Dnieper River from Kiev to the Black Sea coastline.

This is just a small sampling of the many fascinating attractions in Ukraine.

7. Find the following words and expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

Vivid country, lovely sight, a wide variety of smth., to capture the interest of smb., coastline, summer destination, ancient castle, historical park, mosque, synagogue, church, to take a walk, amazing architecture, to explore, to be well-known for smth., to boast, to take cruise tour.

8. Prepare a short report "Attractions of My Native Town".

9. Read and translate the text:

Adventure Travel in Ukraine

With a diverse landscape and the outstanding Carpathian Mountains, Ukraine is a country of adventure. There are endless opportunities for adventure travel in Ukraine, for people of all ages and fitness levels. Ukraine's adventure travel companies offer tourists numerous fun-filled activities from hiking to rafting, from skiing to horseback riding. Adventure travel in Ukraine provides you with a unique way of seeing this beautiful

country.

Trekking through the Carpathian Mountains is a wonderful experience. Tour companies offer hikes ranging from one day to many days. Tourists choose from numerous exciting routes of differing difficulty levels. Trekking is ideal for those who like to take time to view their surroundings, taking in the smells and sounds. It is also a test of physical strength and endurance. Hiking can be enjoyed throughout the year in Ukraine and is actually quite popular in the winter months.

Exploring the caves of Crimea is very exciting. As you enter a cave you are transported to an alien world with its own climate, plant and animal life. A variety of sport non-equipped caves can be investigated along with the tour operator's experienced instructors. The amazing underground formations of stalagmites and stalactites will leave you breathless.

Ukraine is well-known for skiing both for beginners and experts. Skiing in Ukraine is relatively inexpensive and there are many runs to choose from. Popular ski resorts in Ukraine include Slavsko, Dragobrat and Bukovel. Other less populated areas are located near quaint villages. Adventure travel companies in Ukraine offer exciting skiing tours and camps. Such tours can last several days and are much like hiking trips, but on skis.

Ukraine's waters open up a whole new world of adventure. Adventure seekers will thoroughly enjoy braving river rapids in inflatable rafts. Tour operators will provide you with the needed equipment as well as an instructor. Sitting along the sides of the raft the entire group is involved in steering the vessel through the rapids.

Those who prefer something a little less rough can enjoy kayaking on the quieter waters of the river. A well-known river for rafting is South Bug River. Renowned for its grand beauty and excellent rapids, this is the experience of a life time.

Other exciting Ukrainian adventure travel options include rock-climbing, survival-school, horseback riding, paragliding, mountain biking, snowboarding as well as outdoor games and contests.

10. Continue the following sentences using information from the text:

1. Ukraine can be called a country of adventure because
2. Ukraine's adventure travel companies offer tourists
3. Trekking through the Carpathian Mountains is ideal for

4. Winter months are the best for
5. Exploring the caves of Crimea tourists have opportunity to
6. For those who prefer skiing Ukraine offers
7. Adventure seekers who like water sports have opportunities to enjoy
8. Other exciting Ukrainian adventure travel options include

1. Match the recreational activities given below with their descriptions:

a) hiking	a challenging recreational activity using an inflatable raft to navigate a river or other bodies of water.
b) rafting	driving horses
c) trekking	having a long walk or walking tour
d) skiing	(backpacking) activity that combines hiking and camping in a single trip
e)horseback riding	using skis as equipment for traveling over snow
f) kayaking	the activity of paddling a canoe for the purpose of recreation (also called a float trip), sport, or transportation. It usually refers exclusively to using a paddle to propel a canoe with only human muscle power.
g) canoeing	the use of a kayak for moving across water
h) swimming	the activity of using one's hands and feet (or indeed any other part of the body) to ascend a steep object. It is done both for recreation (to reach an inaccessible place, or for its own enjoyment) and professionally, as part of activities such as maintenance of a structure, or military operations.
i) snowboarding	a recreational and competitive flying sport.
j) climbing	movement through water, usually without artificial assistance.
k) paragliding	the act of exposing the skin to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, for the purpose of darkening skin color, either during sun bathing or using artificial sources, such as tanning beds.
l) sun tanning	using special boards able to glide on snow at ski hills or resorts for leisure, entertainment and competitive purposes in the activity called snowboarding.

12. Render into English:

Карпати є однією з найбагатших природними і лікувальними ресурсами областей України. Природа Карпат казково різноманітна. Вибравши відпочинок в Карпатах, Ви можете прогулятися уздовж гірської річки з кришталево чистою водою, милуючись навколишніми пейзажами, навідатися в прекрасний карпатський ліс, насолоджуючись тишею і щедрими дарами природи, відправитися в подорож по гірській місцевості на зустріч з сонячними полонинами і зеленими вершинами.

На території Карпат розташовано безліч джерел мінеральних вод. У Карпати приїжджають туристи на відпочинок, лікування і для загального оздоровлення організму. Особливу увагу слід приділити чистоті і цілющому повітрю з легким ароматом хвої, яке містить багато озону.

13. Make the presentation “Ukraine: the Land of Attractions”.

UKRAINIAN RESORTS

14. Match the following terms with their definitions. Find these terms in the text below!

Balneotherapy	naturally occurring springs that produce water containing minerals, or other dissolved substances, that alter its taste or give it a purported therapeutic value. Salts, sulfur compounds, and gases are among the substances that can be dissolved in the spring water during its passage underground.
Mineral spa	a place used for relaxation or recreation, attracting visitors for holidays or vacations. Resorts are places, towns or sometimes commercial establishment operated by a single company. Such a self-contained resort attempts to provide for most of a vacationer's wants while remaining on the premises, such as food, drink, lodging, sports, entertainment, and shopping.
A sanatorium	resorts that have developed around mineral springs, where people go to “take the waters” — meaning that they would drink or bathe in the mineral water.

A resort	a medical facility for long-term illness, typically tuberculosis.
Mineral springs	(from Latin: balneum, "bath")the treatment of disease by bathing. It may involve hot or cold water, massage through moving water, relaxation or stimulation. Many mineral waters at spas are rich in particular minerals which can be absorbed through the skin. Medicinal clays are also widely used, which practice is known as 'fangotherapy'.

Health Spas in Ukraine

A mixture of traditional natural treatments with modern scientific knowledge, the few sanatoriums or health spa resorts available in Ukraine provide great service.

The two most popular Ukraine health spas are Morshyn and Truskavets. They are regional health spas and the focus is warm and friendly personalized attention. Both Ukrainian spas offer mud baths, natural springs, specialized diets, physical exercise, massages, Jacuzzis, etc. The staff numbers are quite large, so you will be able to enjoy great personal attention.

Resort Morshyn is one of the most wonderful corners of Prikarpatya. Its unique sources of mineral waters are effective means for treatment diseases of a bile expelling and gastroenteric path. Morshyn mineral water cleans the organism, normalizes the function of a stomach, and raises the general immune status.

Truskavets, world's famous balneal resort, is located in a picturesque valley of East Carpathians' foothills at a height of 350 m above sea level on distance of 105 km from L'viv. The city of Truskavets is a cosy and ecologically pure zone with a temperate-continental climate, greater variety of natural resources. The resort is one of the most ancient in Europe. "Naftusya", curative water with unique medical properties, has brought popularity to this city. It influences the processes of digestion, treats chronic inflammatory diseases of kidneys, liver and bilious ways, and also a metabolism diseases, including diabetes.

15. Fill in the blanks with proper expressions:

balneotherapeutic resorts, mineral water, an organism, allergies, well-room, digestive apparatus, geographical location, mineral springs, recreational treatment,

urine-expelling, resorts, springs, to consume mineral waters

A person feels the vital necessity of water everywhere, but waters ofdeserve special attention. It is the main curative factor of to which Morshyn also belongs.

Due to ... and laxative actions of ... there is cleaning of ..., removing of radionuclides.

As a result of this the diseases of and urinoextretory ways, metabolism disorders and ... are effectively eliminated.

... of mineral waters located in the central part of resort catches everyone's eye. Here simultaneously 6 thousand people can drink mineral water. Patients can of different mineralization and temperature.

Nowadays according to the quality and effectiveness of medical and Morshyn ranges among such ... as Karlovy Vary, Wisbaden, etc. Due to the unique ... of mineral waters, proper ..., convenient transport connections and unpolluted surroundings a person always feels comfortable and relaxed after holidays spent in Morshyn.

16. Render into English!

Місто-курорт Моршин заснований в 1878 році, висота над рівнем моря 340 метрів.

Сьогодні Моршин – це один з найвідоміших в Україні гастроентерологічних курортів, який упродовж усього року заповнений відпочивальниками.

Одночасно Моршин може розмістити 3000 гостей. Мінеральні джерела в Моршині унікальні. Завдяки жовчогінній, сечогінній, послаблюючій дії мінеральної води відбувається очищення організму, виведення радіонуклідів, нормалізується діяльність шлунка, підвищується імунітет. Найстаріший моршинський санаторій – «Мармуровий палац» - відкрився у містечку ще в 1938 році. Один із наймолодших лікувальних закладів – готельний комплекс «Оберіг». Він знаходиться в центрі курорту, біля бювету мінеральної води. У затишній курортній зоні Моршина знаходиться багато різноманітних кафе, де можна покуштувати смачну каву з тістечками або духмяний карпатський чай з медом. У Моршині активно працюють екскурсійні бюро, які щоденно здійснюють цікаві екскурсійні маршрути.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine

Kyiv is the very heart of the country,



geographically, historically and spiritually. The best time to visit it is spring when the riverbank and the main streets are lined with chestnut trees and the city is in bloom.

Much of central Kiev is green and spacious, with its wide streets, golden domes and parkland that leads down to the banks of the broad Dnipro River. A great deal of old Kiev was destroyed during the bitter fighting of 1941 and therefore much of the city's architecture dates from the post-war period.

The Kiev Pecherskaya Lavra remains one of the great holy centres of the Eastern Orthodox world. The Lavra (or monastery) is a stunning complex of 18th and 19th century religious buildings laid out along the banks of the Dnepr. Many parts still operate as a monastery and draw devotional visitors from across the region. The highlight of the complex is the network of underground passages, caves and dark monastic cells that are visited by candlelight.

St Sophia's Cathedral is the oldest in Ukraine, it is built in 1037 and is of enormous historic significance to Ukraine. With its library, school and meeting halls St Sophia's became the cultural, political and religious hub of the Kievan-Rus period, and is certainly considered one of the great national treasures of Ukraine

Andriyivsky Uzviz (Andrew's Decent or Slope) winds steeply down from the National History Museum and the stunning Andrievsky Sobor (St Andrew's Church). It retains its pre-war feel, with most of the original architecture from the late 19th century remaining. The area is considered to be the 'artists' district' which is roughly translated as the 'souvenir district', and stalls selling gaudy paintings and trinkets line the street.

Mother Ukraine and the War Museum. The gigantic statue of Mother Ukraine that towers over the city is unmistakable. Set amid the serenity of the Memorial Park, the base of this huge titanium monument houses the Museum of the Great Patriotic War.

The Crimea

The Crimean Peninsula is Ukraine's hidden gem. Jutting out into the Black Sea, against a backdrop of mountains and a hot Mediterranean climate the Crimea is an unexpected and fascinating place to visit. The mountains themselves, along the southern coast, offer exceptional hiking and are studded with the evidence of the area's unique history.

Crimean cities can boast a lot of places that are worth seeing.

The Livadia Palace was built in 1910 as a summer retreat for Tsar Nicolas II. The

small building is now more famous as the venue of the Yalta conference in 1945. Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt decided the fate of post-war Europe in the downstairs conference rooms. Upstairs the museum focuses more on the Tsar and his family, with most of the rooms given over to artefacts and photographs.

The Vorontsov Palace at Alupka is country house built between 1828 and 1846 for Count Vorontsov as a Crimean retreat and is an impressive blend of Asian and European architectural styles, in a stunning location at the foot of the mountains.

The Cable Car up Ai Petri Mountain. Ai Petri is Crimea's tallest peak. A cable car runs from just outside of Yalta to the top. At the summit you are not just greeted by some stunning views, but by a rather bizarre Tatar encampment that exists to offer tourists camel rides, mountain treks on horseback and a large selection of homemade Crimean wine. They will hold a tasting session and you can select your favourite.

The Museum of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol is worth visiting if you are into naval history or Soviet artefacts. Another very popular attraction is ***the Panorama Museum*** that dramatically depicts the battle for Sevastopol in 1854.

Odessa

Odessa is a city of sunshine, packed beaches and wide green parks. It is famous for its ready wit and silver-tongued residents.

Like many port towns around the world, Odessa has led a life apart. The port has always been its lifeblood and even today most people have some connection to shipping and the docks.

Odessa's central street, the pedestrianised Deribasovskaya, pulls large evening and weekend crowds with its lines of shops and cafes, the souvenir and art market.

From the top of the famous Potemkin Steps to the small bust of Pushkin, runs the tree-lined Primorsky Boulevard that looks down on the port. Odessans tend to sit on benches along the boulevard to talk and watch the ships on the horizon turn on their anchors.

The one hundred and ninety two Potemkin Steps that lead up from the seaport to the town are perhaps Odessa's most famous landmark.



The Opera House. Odessa is rightly proud of its stunning opera house that dates from 1887, the interior of which is a sumptuous whirl of baroque flourishes and gilt classical motifs. The building takes pride of place in the city centre and has performances most nights (although it is often closed in the summer when the company tours abroad).

The Catacombs. Much of Odessa was built with blocks of sandstone cut directly from the ground beneath the city, this has resulted in a network of passages estimated to be nearly 2000km long under the whole region. Stories of smugglers, hideouts and ghosts abound, however the catacombs are most famous as the underground base of the local partisans during World War Two. Most hotels and travel agents run regular organised tours. It is not recommended that you try and see any part of the catacombs unaccompanied.

Living in a port, trade and the exchange of goods come naturally to Odessans and consequently there are a number of large markets throughout the city. The largest is ***the Privoz***, an enormous and bewildering farmers' market not far from the rail station.

Ukraine: World Heritage Sites

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra. Designed to rival Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, Kiev's Saint-Sophia Cathedral symbolizes the 'new Constantinople', capital of the Christian principality of Kiev, which was created in the 11th century in a region evangelized after the baptism of St Vladimir in 988. The spiritual and intellectual influence of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra contributed to the spread of Orthodox thought and the Orthodox faith in the Russian world from the 17th to the 19th century.



L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre. The city of L'viv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. In its urban fabric and its architecture, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany. The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.

Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians. The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathian are the example of undisturbed, complex temperate forests. They contain an invaluable genetic reservoir of beech and many species associated with, and dependent on, these forest habitats. They are also an outstanding example of the recolonization and development of terrestrial ecosystems and communities after the last Ice Age.



UNIT 2

GREAT BRITAIN

1. Train your pronunciation

Great Britain	the Forth
Northern Ireland	the Tweed
England	the Eden
Scotland	the Mersey
Wales	the Don
the Atlantic Ocean	the Severn
the British Isles	the Thames
the North Sea	London
the English Channel	Glasgow
the Irish Sea	Newcastle
the North Channel	Belfast
the Clyde	Manchester
the Tay	Liverpool

2. Read the text and find there proper information to finish the following sentences:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of
2. It is situated
3. Great Britain is washed by ...
3. The main rivers of the country are
4. The climate of Great Britain is
5. The weather is ...
6. It rains....
7. It is usually foggy. Fog in London is called It is a mixture of ...
8. The UK is rich in and other natural resources.
9. Britain produces
10. The population of the country is
11. The official language of the UK is ..., but people also speak

12. The head of the state is ..., but power in the country belongs to ..., that consists of

13. The capital of the UK is

14. English people are

15. Britain is famous for

Britain known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the unity of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Therefore, its climate is determined by the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain has a mild climate. The outstanding features of the climate of Britain are its humidity, its mildness and variability.

Because of the length of the British Isles temperatures differ from district to district. The coldest districts are the eastern counties.

It rains all the seasons of the year. Most of the rain falls in late autumn and in winter, less in spring. Winters are not very cold in Britain. Heavy snow falls seldom take place.

London is hazy and there's mist more often than in other parts of the country. Frequent fogs occur in the areas around all the estates of the rivers. A real London fog is a mixture of a dense fog and the smoke of the factories and homes. It is called smog.

English weather is never the same two days running. That is why the Englishmen so often talk about the weather and listen to weather reports over the radio. The Englishmen never leave the house without an umbrella. Even on a sunny day they are not sure that it is not going to rain in an hour or two.

Great Britain is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the north-west. It is separated from Europe by the North Sea and the English Channel. On the West Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel. The West coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea; its East coast is washed by the North Sea and the South coast — by the English Channel.

The British Isles are well-provided with rivers. In Scotland the chief rivers are the Clyde, the Tay, the Forth and the Tweed. In England and Wales we must notice the following rivers: the Eden, the Ribbles and the Mersey flowing westward; flowing eastward — the Don, the Tees, the Trent and the Severn. As

for the Thames, it is more than 200 miles long. The lakes of Scotland and Wales are very attractive to tourists on account of the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

Today Britain is densely populated. It has more than 60 million crowded together. Less than one million people work in agriculture, all the others work in industry, transport, education and other professions.

Great Britain is more an industrial than an agricultural country. Britain is rich in coal, iron ore and other metals. As a result of this it has highly developed industries.

The shipbuilding industry is of great importance for Britain. It is centered in London, Glasgow, Newcastle and Belfast. Britain also produces wool, cotton, textile machines.

Great Britain is a federal state. The queen is the head of the state. But according to the constitution power in the country belongs to Parliament. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The flag of the country is known as the Union Flag, but commonly called the Union Jack.

English is the official language of the UK. People also speak Welsh and Scottish form of Gaelic. Christianity (Anglican, Roman Catholic) is spread all over the country. Britain's currency is Pounds Sterling (£).

Way of life. Foreigners say the British are always cold and reserved, they don't talk much to strangers, and don't show much emotion. They are famous for their habit of politeness. It is considered polite to give up one's seat to a woman who is standing and carry things for her; to say "thank you" when giving money to a shop assistant; to queue for everything: buses, trains and theatre tickets. People get annoyed with queue-jumpers – those who don't wait their turn in the queue.

British people keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. They are famous for their sense of humour.

English people are fond of sports. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say "That isn't cricket". Undoubtedly it is the most popular sport in England with many professional teams and well known around the world, including Liverpool, Manchester United, Newcastle, etc.

The British diet is so varied and multi cultural that it is difficult to define a typical meal. Britain is quite famous for its fish and chips, which is cod, fried in batter and served with chips (fries). Food served in pubs, 'pub grub', is also popular because it is cheap and is the most representative of what British people like to eat.

The traditional love of English people for tea is well known. They like to drink tea with milk. They have their five-o'clock tea not only at home or in offices, but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town.

3. a) Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

SPEECH PATTERNS

It is considered polite to queue for everything.

This teacher is considered to have a good sense of humour.

This girl is considered to be very clever.

The weather in Britain is known to be very changeable.

The British are known to drink tea at 5 p.m. every day.

b) Translate into English:

1. Відомо, що Сполучене Королівство Великобританії та Північної Ірландії включає в себе Англію, Шотландію, Уельс та Північну Ірландію.

2. Лондон, столиця Сполученого Королівства, вважається культурним, політичним та фінансовим центром країни.

3. Країна відома частими дощами та туманами.

4. Узбережжя озер і рік у Шотландії та Уельсі вважаються одними з основних принад для туристів.

5. Британці славляться своїм захопленням спортом.

6. Англійська мова вважається офіційною мовою Сполученого королівства.

7. Крикет вважається найпопулярнішим видом спорту в Англії.

8. Людей, які не дотримуються черги, вважають невихованими.

9. Британія відома різноманіттям корисних копалин та розвинутою промисловістю.

10. Королева вважається главою держави, хоча конституційна влада належить парламенту, який складається з Палати Лордів та Палати Громад.

11. Відомо, що Британія добре забезпечена водою за рахунок великої кількості рік, що знаходяться на острові.

12. Міста Лондон, Глазго та Ньюкасл відомі як центри кораблебудівної промисловості.

4. Compare the weather in the UK and in this country. Act out an Englishman and Ukrainian's talk about weather. Use the following expressions:

to be determined by, to be separated from smth, humidity, mist, fog, smog, listen to weather report, an umbrella, snowfall, average temperature.

5. a) Find the following words and expressions in the text:

To be cold and reserved, to show much emotion, politeness, rude, to queue, rush hour, to push forward, to be proud of, sense of humour, cricket, fish and chips, pub.

b) Make up your own sentences with the words given above.

6. Read the text and make a list of main England's attractions. Find the information in the text that proves or disproves the statements given below:

1. England is a young country.
2. In Neolithic times, a rich culture evolved on the territory of the country.
3. The Lake District National Park is known for its scenery.
4. The Queen lives in the Windsor Castle.
5. England is rich in hot springs.
6. The Roman Baths were built 200 years ago.

ATTRACTIONS OF ENGLAND

England shows many different faces: pulsing city life and lonely landscapes, old-fashioned customs and avant-garde culture, lovely beaches and rough mountains.

England has much to offer for its visitors, from classic sporting events for spectators, to opportunities for numerous outdoor pursuits. England's landscapes are so varied that offer a wide range of outdoor activities. There are opportunities for walkers, cyclists and anglers everywhere to the more adrenaline inducing pursuits such as hang gliding, paragliding, rock climbing.

England has hundreds of years of history and great variety of things to offer for everybody too, and that is the reason why England is so unique. Lot of the

historic buildings, cathedrals and landmarks are available to visit. In Neolithic times, a rich and powerful culture evolved here, as shown by monuments such as Stonehenge and Avebury. In the centre of the country, the chief attractions are the old university cities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the town of Shakespeare, Stratford upon Avon, though the often bypassed city of Norwich can be equally rewarding.

England has a lot of popular tourist attractions.

Stonehenge is the most important prehistoric monument in England and dates from the Neolithic period and is located on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire. There are many theories as to the purpose of Stonehenge ranging from a druid temple for sun worship to a burial ground and even an astronomical calendar.



The Roman Baths and the Temple of Sulis Minerva, built in about 75 BC Round the largest of the three hot springs, are extraordinarily impressive and one the most visited places in London, especially on summer months.



The temple and the baths were built in honor of goddess Sulis Minerva about 2000 years ago. The Great Bath features Roman paving and a lead base and is bordered by 19th century arcading. The Pump Room is a fashionable Neo classical meeting place and is the social heart of Bath.

Windsor Castle, the largest inhabited castle in the world, is one of the Queen's official residences. The State Apartments house excellent works of art including masterpieces by Rembrandt, Rubens and Van Dyck as well as magnificent French and English furniture and porcelain.



The Lake District National Park is one of the England's most beautiful regions and the largest National Park of England. Located in the north west of the country in the county of Cumbria it provides an exciting mix of mountains and lake scenery, includes 16 lakes, 53 tarns. The Lake District is a walker's paradise at any time.

7. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Англія приваблює туристів чудовими пейзажами, сонячними пляжами, стародавніми традиціями та своєрідністю архітектури.

2. Прихильники активного відпочинку мають можливість займатися риболовлею, кататися на велосипеді, здійснювати прогулянки пішки, насолоджуючись красою природи.

3. Справжнім раєм для шанувальників захоплюючих пейзажів є Лейк Дістрікт Парк. Високі гори, чисті гірські озерця залишаються в пам'яті назавжди і люди повертаються сюди знову і знову.

4. Англія пропонує можливості для екстремальних занять парашутним спортом, альпінізмом, гірськолижним спортом.

8. Find the following expressions in the text, translate them and use them in a story of your own (7-10 sentences).

Pulsing city life, lonely landscapes, old-fashioned customs, a wide range of outdoor activities, chief attraction, scenery, castle, official residence, royal hunting forest, paradise, prehistoric monument, temple, worship.

9. Train your pronunciation! What notions do these personal nouns determine?

the European Union

Tower Bridge

Heathrow

the Tower of London

the Houses of Parliament

Westminster Abbey

the Imperial War Museum

Buckingham Palace

the British Museum

the London Eye

the National Gallery

St. Paul's Cathedral

Trafalgar Square

LONDON

London is today one of the world's most important business, financial and cultural centres, and its influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the most major global cities in the world.

London has a population of 7.7 million and it is the most populous city in the European Union. Its population is very cosmopolitan, drawing from a wide range of peoples, cultures and religions, speaking over 300 different languages, mixing their culture, traditions, music, festivals and many others. London is an international transport hub, with five international airports and a large port. It serves as the largest aviation hub in the world, and its main airport, the multi terminal Heathrow, carries more international passengers than any other airport in the world.

London is a major tourist destination and one of the world's most remarkable and exciting cities, with iconic landmarks including the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the London Eye amongst its many attractions, along with famous institutions such as the British Museum and the National Gallery. It has something to offer every type of traveller.

Tower of London is a historic monument on the north bank of the River Thames. The Tower has been a palace, prison, treasury, zoo and arsenal. It was the home of every Monarch from William the Conqueror (11th Century) to Henry the VIII (16th Century). Now it is a museum. There is a collection of arms and instruments of torture which were once used in the Tower. It also houses jewels and other treasures.



British Airways London Eye, also known as the Millennium Wheel, is the largest observation wheel in the world and offers stunning views across the capital.

Westminster Abbey is an architectural masterpiece of the 13th to 16th centuries. This church is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English monarchs and famous people.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the British monarch in London, decorated with priceless works of art that form part of the Royal collection. Visitors are allowed access by and organized tour to some areas of the Palace.



The British Museum was established in 1753. It is one of the world's greatest museums of human history and culture. Its collections contain more than 13 million objects from all continents, illustrate and document the story of human culture from its beginning to the present.

Victoria and Albert Museum is a museum specialized in applied and decorative arts, displays extraordinary collections from around the world.

The Imperial War Museum is a museum with vast collection of military vehicles, weapons, war memorabilia, a library, a photographic archive, and an art collection of 20th century and later conflicts.

National Gallery is an art gallery in London that houses Western European paintings from 1250 to 1900 from the national art collection of Great Britain. Its collection contains about 2,300 paintings.

St. Paul's Cathedral is an Anglican cathedral and the seat of the Bishop of London. Rebuilt by Christopher Wren after the great Fire of 1666, is one of London's most visited sites.

Trafalgar Square is a square in London that commemorates the Battle of Trafalgar, a British naval victory of the Napoleonic Wars.

Tower Bridge is a bascule bridge over the Thames close to the Tower of London. It has become an iconic symbol of London and provides sweeping views of the city from a glass-enclosed walkway, with museums in each tower house that chronicle the bridge's dramatic history.



10. Ask a tourist who has just returned from London about his impressions.

Acting out a talk use the following expressions:

Aviation hub, international airport, remarkable and exciting city, palace, prison, treasury, treasure, arsenal, collection of arms, instruments of torture, to house, jewels, observation wheel, to offer stunning views, burial site, to contain, to illustrate, human culture, applied and decorative arts, to display, military vehicles, weapons, photographic archive, to commemorate, to provide a sweeping view of smth, glass-enclosed walkway.

11. Use the information given above for a presentation of a tour around London.

12. Read and translate the text about Scotland. Write down special cultural notions.

ATTRACTIONS OF SCOTLAND

The popular image of Scotland for most travellers centres on the "Highlands and Islands". A wonderfully diverse land, Scotland has much to offer virtually any traveller.

Scotland has rich and strong culture, one of which its people are fiercely proud. Scotland has a great tradition of festivals, art and literature. It has produced some of the greatest literary personalities, actors and writers of the world. Irvine Welsh has made a heavy impact on the international literary scene and the prestigious Edinburgh Festival is a hotspot on international arts calendars. Edinburgh Festival occurs during late July to Mid September. The Festival is an umbrella term for several festivals,

including the International Jazz and Blues Festival, the Fringe Festival, and the Literary Festival.

A famous traditional Scottish instrument is the Great Highland Bagpipe. Bagpipe bands featuring bagpipes and various types of drums have spread throughout the world. Fiddle and accordion are also traditional Scottish instruments, the latter two heavily featured in Scottish country dance bands.



The classic tourist souvenir is a kilt and everything else involving the tartan. A real kilt is made of heavy wool (so it won't reveal what you are wearing underneath even in strong winds), but most souvenir stores only offer unauthentic thin ones. The modern short kilt was introduced during the industrial revolution to give more freedom of movement.

Scotland is famous for hillwalking. You can try to climb all 284 Munros of Scotland (which are mountains higher than 3000 feet / 914.4 m), or you could hike the popular West Highland Way, which stretches for 153km. Scotland's official National Tourist Board publishes a free Scotland Walks guide, available from their Walking site. There is also an independent site giving lots of details on over 420 routes - Walk Highlands of Scotland.

13. Find the following expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

Image of a country, rich and strong culture, to be fiercely proud of, make a heavy impact, bagpipe bands, fiddle and accordion, to be spread throughout the world, classic tourist souvenir, kilt, tartan, souvenir stores, hillwalking, to climb smth, to hike.

14. Explain the cultural notions given below:

Highlands, Edinburgh Festival, bagpipe, kilt, tartan, munro.

15. You have brought some souvenirs from Scotland. Tell your friends about them.

16. What is your image of Wales and Northern Ireland? Read the texts about these

countries.

ATTRACTIONS OF WALES

Many tourists have been drawn to Wales's wild and picturesque landscapes. From the late 19th century onwards, Wales acquired its popular image as the "land of song", attributable in part to the revival of the eisteddfod tradition.

Eisteddfod. It is simply a competition, but the word is translated as a "Chairing," with the winner being awarded a chair upon which he is ceremoniously crowned to great acclaim. Winners of local eisteddfodau (pl) go on to compete on a county or regional level, eventually reaching the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales (Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru) in which they compete with others from all parts of the country. The "National" is the largest folk festival in Europe, it draws vast crowds to enjoy its week-long activities. The chief contest is that of poetry. It is still a marvel that thousands of people gather together to hear the adjudications of the entries in the poetry competition and give their applause and admiration to the winning bard. The Eisteddfod, with its modern competitions expanded to include the arts and crafts, country dancing, folk singing, choral competitions of all kinds and drama and prose contests has, over the years, provided a tremendous impetus to the fostering of Welsh as a living, breathing language. No English is allowed on the stage of the huge pavilion.

The Seven Wonders of Wales is a list in the verse of seven geographic and cultural landmarks in Wales probably composed in the late 18th century under the influence of tourism from England. All the "wonders" are in north Wales: Snowdon (the highest mountain), the Gresford bells (the peal of bells in the medieval church of All Saints at Gresford), the Llangollen bridge (built in 1347 over the River Dee), St. Winefride's Well (a pilgrimage site in Flintshire), the Wrexham steeple (16th century tower of St. Giles Church in Wrexham), the Overton Yew trees (ancient yew trees in the churchyard of St. Mary's at Overton-on-Dee) and Pistyll Rhaeadr (Wales's tallest waterfall (73 m)). The wonders are part of the rhyme:

*Pistyll Rhaeadr and Wrexham steeple,
Snowdon's mountain without its people,*

Overton yew trees, St Winefride's Wells,

Llangollen bridge and Gresford bells.

Some traditional Welsh dishes include *laverbread* (made from seaweed), *bara brith* (fruit bread), *Cawl* (a lamb stew) and *cawl cennin* (leek soup), *Welsh cakes*, and *Welsh lamb*.

ATTRACTIONS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

With its improved international reputation, Northern Ireland has recently witnessed rising numbers of tourists.

This is a land of blue mountains and forest parks, mazy lakes and windswept moors, white Atlantic sands, an inland sea. In fact, it's a country that is just pretending to be small. Dozens of small towns are hidden away down among the green places of the countryside, and fishing villages string out along the shores. The country's turbulent past, which still resonates today, has also helped shape the landscape. Distinctive field patterns, for instance, are especially striking, and so are ruined castles. Built from the 12th century onwards, and once symbols of both oppression and reassurance, they are now among Ulster's finest architectural treasures.

Ulster people are outdoor people. They spend their leisure time pottering around the coast or going on family expeditions to the mountains at weekends. The rivers are full of fish, with friendly hotels and B&Bs along the banks to welcome anglers at the end of the day. For golfers there are the famous fairways of championship courses.

There are 50 miles of cruising waters on Lough Erne, sailing on Lough Neagh - the biggest lake in the British Isles. You can go cycling and pony trekking along the seashore and backpacking in the Mourne. You can also try your hand at painting or birdwatching, or touring the gardens and stately homes of Ulster.

Tourists' attractions include cultural festivals, musical and artistic traditions, countryside and geographical sites of interest, public houses, welcoming hospitality and sports (especially golf and fishing).

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The UK: World Heritage Sites

Maritime Greenwich. The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, an outlying district of London, and the park in which they are set, symbolize English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Queen's House (by Inigo Jones) was the first Palladian building in England, while the complex that was until



recently the Royal Naval College was designed by Christopher Wren. The park, laid out on the basis of an original design by André Le Nôtre, contains the Old Royal Observatory, the work of Wren and the scientist Robert Hooke.

Old and New Towns of Edinburgh. Edinburgh has been the Scottish capital since the 15th century. It has two distinct areas: the Old Town, dominated by a medieval fortress; and the neoclassical New Town, whose development from the 18th century onwards had a far-reaching influence on European urban planning. The



harmonious juxtaposition of these two contrasting historic areas, each with many important buildings, is what gives the city its unique character.

Royal Botanic Gardens. This historic landscape garden features elements that illustrate significant periods of the art of gardens from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The gardens house botanic collections (conserved plants, living plants and documents) that have been considerably enriched through the centuries. Since their creation in 1759, the gardens have made a significant

and uninterrupted contribution to the study of plant diversity and economic botany.

Historic Town of St George and Related Fortification. The Town of St George, founded in 1612, is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World. Its associated fortifications graphically illustrate the development of English military engineering from the 17th to the 20th century, being adapted to take account of the development of artillery over this period.

Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast. The Giant's Causeway lies at the foot of the basalt cliffs along the sea coast on the edge of the Antrim plateau in Northern Ireland. It is made up of some 40,000 massive black basalt columns sticking out of the sea. The dramatic sight has inspired legends of giants striding over the sea to Scotland. Geological studies of these formations over the last 300 years have greatly contributed to the development of the earth sciences, and show that this striking landscape was caused by volcanic activity during the Tertiary, some 50–60 million years ago.



Blaenavon Industrial Landscape. The area around Blaenavon is evidence of the pre-eminence of South Wales as the world's major producer of iron and coal in the 19th century. All the necessary elements can still be seen - coal and ore mines, quarries, a primitive railway system, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.



St Kilda. This volcanic archipelago, with its spectacular landscapes, is situated off the coast of the Hebrides has some of the highest cliffs in Europe, which have large colonies of rare and endangered species of birds.

archipelago, uninhabited since 1930, bears the evidence of more than 2,000 years of human occupation in the extreme conditions prevalent in the Hebrides. Human vestiges include built structures and field systems, and the traditional Highland stone houses.

Dorset and East Devon Coast. The cliff exposures along the Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era, or some 185 million years of the earth's history. The area's important fossil sites and classic coastal geomorphologic features have



contributed to the study of earth sciences for over 300 years.

Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City. Six areas in the historic centre and docklands of the maritime mercantile City of Liverpool bear witness to the development of one of the world's major trading centres in the 18th and 19th centuries. Liverpool played an important role in the growth of the British Empire and became the major port for the mass movement of people, e.g. slaves and emigrants from northern Europe to America. Liverpool was a pioneer in the development of modern dock technology, transport systems and port management. The listed sites feature a great number of significant commercial, civic and public buildings, including St George's Plateau.

Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church, Tower of London, Stonehenge and Avebury, City of Bath etc also belong to UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Stonehenge

The great stone monument of Stonehenge is the best known and most remarkable of prehistoric remains in Britain. It is about 4,000 years old. No written records exist of its origin, and it has always been surrounded by mystery. There have been many different theories, but still nobody knows why it was built. One theory is that it was a place from where stars and planets could be

observed. It was discovered that the position of some stones was related to the movements of the sun and moon, so that the stones could be used as a calendar to predict such things as eclipses. At one time people thought that Stonehenge was *a Druid temple*. *The Druids* were a Celtic religious group before the Norman Conquest. Some people believe that the Druids were a group of priests who practiced human sacrifice and cannibalism. Another theory is that the great stone circle was used to store terrestrial energy which was then generated across the country through the so-called *ley lines*, which are invisible channels for a special kind of power.

Besides the theories of scientists, there are local legends. One of them tells that Stonehenge was built by the devil in a single night. He flew forwards and backwards between Ireland and Salisbury Plain carrying huge stones one by one and setting them in place. As he worked, he laughed to himself: "*That will make people think. They will never know how the stones came here!*". But a friar was hiding in a ditch nearby. The devil saw the friar and threw a stone at him which hit the friar on the heel. The stone which the devil threw is known as the heel stone, and people will show it to you lying by the side of the road.

UNIT 3
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Train your pronunciation!

The United States of America	Florida
Washington, D.C.	the Mississippi River
the Pacific Ocean	the Missouri River
the Atlantic Ocean	the Yukon
Canada	the Rio Grande
Mexico	the Columbia
Alaska	the Colorado
the Bering Strait	the Ohio
Hawaii	the Hudson
the Caribbean	

2. Read the text about the USA and be ready to answer the questions:

1. How many states does the country comprise?
2. What is the capital of the USA?
3. Is the country well-provided with water?
4. The United States is the greatest industrial nation in the world, isn't it?
5. Due to what factors is the USA world leader of agriculture?
6. What languages are spoken by Americans?
7. What is *melting pot*?
8. How is American style reflected in food?

The **United States of America** (the **USA**) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight states and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories, or insular areas, in the Caribbean and Pacific.

The USA is a country of great differences. There are high mountains and flat prairies in it, tropical heat and arctic cold. The United States has a broad range of climates varying from the tropical rain-forest of Hawaii and the tropical savannah of Florida to the subarctic and tundra climates of Alaska. So, almost every kind of climate may be found but the country lies mostly in the temperate zone.

The centre of the country is drained by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their branches. The Mississippi is one of the world's great rivers. Other important rivers are the Yukon, the Rio Grande, the Columbia, the Colorado, the Ohio and the Hudson.

The United States is the greatest industrial nation in the world. Its mineral and agricultural resources are tremendous. The United States is rich in coal, oil, natural gas, metals and minerals. It's the world's largest producer of electrical and nuclear energy.

Nature was generous in giving the United States plenty of fertile soil, along with a climate that is mostly moderate. Forty-seven per cent of the land area of the United States is farmland. Agriculturally, the US is the first in the production of meat, cheese, corn, soybeans and tobacco; second in cattle, hogs, cow's milk, butter, cotton lint, oats and wheat; third in barley; and fourth in sugar.

At 9.83 million km² and with about 306 million people, the United States is the third largest country by land area and by population. The United States is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, it's the result of large-scale immigration from many countries. More than half of the population is urban and the great majority of the inhabitants are of European descent. About 11 per cent of the total population is black; there are smaller groups of Orientals, with Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii and in some of the Eastern cities.

The Congress is the highest legislative body in the country. The President is the head of the state and the Government.

Washington is the capital of the state.

Currency of the USA is the US Dollar.

Languages. English is the de facto national language. Although there is no official language at the federal level, some laws standardize English. About 81% of the population speak only English at home. Spanish is the second most common

language and the most widely taught foreign language. Chinese, French, Vietnamese and German are also spoken in the USA.

Religion. The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the free exercise of religion and forbids the establishment of any religious governance. About 80 % of adults identify themselves as Christian (Protestants and Roman Catholics) and 16% describe themselves as atheist, or simply having no religion.

Culture. The United States is a multicultural nation, home to a wide variety of ethnic groups, traditions, and values. There is no "American" ethnicity; aside from the now small Native American and Native Hawaiian populations, nearly all Americans or their ancestors immigrated within the past five centuries.

The culture held in common by most Americans is a Western culture largely derived from the traditions of European immigrants with influences of traditions brought by slaves from Africa, more recent immigrants from Asia and Latin America. This cultural mix that has been described as a *melting pot* or *salad bowl*.

Food. Slow-cooked pork and beef barbecue, crab cakes, potato chips, and chocolate chip cookies are distinctively American styles. Characteristic dishes such as apple pie, fried chicken, pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs are derived from the recipes of immigrants.

People. Americans are not afraid of new ideas. They built the first skyscrapers and they put the first man on the moon. They like to be modern. They like exciting, modern cities, new houses, and new cars. At the same time, Americans love old things. They like to visit historic houses and museums. They build old pioneer towns and remember the days of the "Wild West." Americans are interested in old traditions, but they are good at making new traditions too. Americans are proud of their great nation. That pride is expressed in solemn pledges, memorable speeches and rousing anthems, all of which celebrate freedom and express love of the country.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

God bless America,

land that I love,

Stand beside her

and guide her through

The night with a light from above;

From the mountains,
to the prairies to the
oceans white with foam,
God bless America,
my home sweet home.

3. Translate the expressions and words from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

To comprise, to possess, insular area, prairie, rain-forest, savannah, a branch of the river, tremendous resources, fertile soil, farmland, multicultural nation, large-scale immigration, inhabitant, the highest legislative body, to forbid smth, to derive from.

4. Match the symbols of American nation with their descriptions:

The Liberty Bell	Mount Rushmore	The Bald Eagle
Statue of Liberty	The Great Seal	

... .. is one of America's most enduring symbols of freedom. It was rung on July 8 in 1776, to celebrate Congress's adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It is inscribed with the words from the Bible, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

... .., first made in England and weighing over 2,000 pounds, was shipped to Pennsylvania in 1752. After 1776 it rang on each anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration until 1835. In that year it received its famous crack while being rung during the funeral of John Marshall, the first Chief Justice of the United States. is now rung only on special occasions. On display in Philadelphia, it attracts thousands of visitors every year.

Throughout history, governments have used official seals to signify that documents are authentic. The United States adopted in 1782. Both sides of it can be found on the back of a one-dollar bill. The face of it shows an

American bald eagle with a shield on its breast. There are thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen original states. The thirteen leaves and olives in one claw and the thirteen arrows in the other symbolize the nation's desire for peace but its ability to wage war.

The Black Hills of South Dakota are home to a spectacular memorial. Carved into a granite cliff are the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, four of America's greatest Presidents. They were chosen to represent the nation's founding, philosophy, expansion, and unity. On a clear day they can be seen from over 60 miles away. Gutzon Borglum designed and supervised construction of memorial, which was completed in 1941. The figures were cut from the stone by using drills and dynamite.

... .. has become a symbol of the United States and a symbol of freedom to people all over the world. It stands on Liberty Island at the entrance of New York Harbour. The statue, one of the largest ever built, shows a proud woman holding a torch in her uplifted right hand. Her left hand holds a tablet with the date of the Declaration of Independence in Roman numerals. At her feet lies the broken chain of tyranny, or unjust rule. On her head rests a crown.

... .. was given to the United States by the people of France in 1884 as a symbol of the friendship between the two nations. The statue, which stands on a large concrete pedestal, rises over 150 feet high and is made of 300 copper sheets fastened together. A spiral staircase brings visitors up from the base of the statue to the crown. Windows in the crown give people an unforgettable view of the harbor.

... .. is one of America's best-known symbols. It became the national bird of the United States in 1782, and appears on the face of the Great Seal. The eagle has been used as a symbol of strength and bravery dating back to Roman

times. is found only in North America. It is not really bald, but has that appearance because white feathers cover its head. are protected by federal law.

5. Complete the following sentences using the information given above:

1. American nation has a lot of symbols, the most known of them are
2. ... and the magnificent ... symbolize freedom of the nation.
3. ... embodies nation's strength and bravery.
4. The bald eagle is on the face of It holds and ... in his claws. That symbolizes
5. Four greatest America's Presidents - ..., ..., ..., ... – are carved ... to represent the nation's

ENTERTAINING IN THE USA

6. Guess whether the following statements about Las Vegas are true or false:

1. The city of Las Vegas is the Entertainment Capital of the World.
2. Las Vegas is situated in California.
3. Las Vegas attracts visitors by its theme parks, museums, places of interest.
4. Tourists make money in Las Vegas working at restaurants and gas stations.
5. Tours from Las Vegas to different sightseeing destinations are available.

7. Read the text and check your answers!

Las Vegas

If you want to get unforgettable vacations in the USA go to Las Vegas. It is an internationally renowned major resort city for gambling, shopping, fine dining, and entertainment. Las Vegas, which bills itself as The Entertainment Capital of the World, is famous for the number of casino resorts and associated entertainment.

Many visitors come to Vegas thinking about casinos and big shows, but there is much more. Attractions in Las Vegas include theme parks, roller coasters, museums, national parks and more.

One of the most frequent destinations for sightseeing in Las Vegas is the Secret Garden and Dolphin Habitat. It is a tropical paradise for wildlife. Many exotic animal breeds are housed here, from elephants, panthers and leopards to rare and enchanting

white tigers. This exhibit is presented in an effort to spotlight the need to protect vanishing breeds. Along with the land-based residents, visitors are invited to visit the intriguing Dolphin Habitat and enjoy watching the antics of these amazing creatures.

You will be further astonished to see the Shark Reef which has elaborate aquarium consisting of sea animals and other amazing creatures. Visitors can see sharks of all kinds, along with sawfish, giant rays, sea turtles, piranha, moon jellies and the rare golden crocodiles. In all, there are over 2,000 animals in 1.6 million gallons of seawater.

For the tourists who want to earn some money Las Vegas offers the best casinos like Aladdin Hotel Casino, Venetian Resort and Casino, Casino at Paris Las Vegas. For people who want to marry or renew their marriage vows Las Vegas is the best place.

Other recreational activities are available not far from the city. Tourists have opportunities for hiking, rock climbing, biking, and scenic drives in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation. The Lake Mead National Recreational Area offers fishing, boating and swimming. The Las Vegas Sportspark offers a fun-filled day for the entire family including sports like softball, indoor soccer, basketball, volleyball etc. Tours from Las Vegas to the Grand Canyon, Valley of Fire, Death Valley, Bryce Canyon, etc are available.

The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided gorge carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona. It is largely contained within the Grand Canyon National Park, one of the first national parks in the United States. Grand Canyon National Park, a World Heritage Site, is the most famous natural attraction in the USA and possibly in the world. Drainage systems have cut deeply through the rock, forming numerous steep-walled canyons. Forests are found at higher elevations while the lower elevations are comprised of a series of desert basins. It is home to numerous rare, endemic (found only at Grand Canyon), and specially protected plant and animal species.



Valley of Fire is Nevada's oldest State Park. The rough floor and jagged walls of the park contain brilliant formations of eroded sandstone and sand dunes more than 150 million years old. These features, which are the centerpiece of the park's attractions, often appear to be on fire when reflecting the sun's rays.

Death Valley is a superlative desert of streaming sand dunes, snow-capped mountains, multicolored rock layers, water-fluted canyons and 3 million acres of wilderness. Home to the Timbisha Shoshone and to plants and animals unique to the harshest desert.



Bryce Canyon is a land that abounds in remarkable formations of rich, red rock. This is an extraordinary sight, a highlight in the traveler's journey. T.C. Bailey once said, "There are deep caverns and rooms resembling ruins of prisons, castles, churches, battlements, spires, and steeples, presenting the wildest and most wonderful scene the eye of man ever beheld."

8. Use the information from the text to complete the following sentences:

1. Las Vegas is called ...because it is an internationally renowned resort city for ..., ..., ..., ..
2. Attractions of Las Vegas are not only casinos and big shows but also ..., ..., ..., ..
3. The most frequent destinations for sightseeing in Las Vegas are ... and
4. The Secret Garden and Dolphin Habitat is ..., which
5. Many tourists visit the Shark Reef to enjoy
6. Other recreational activities include ..., ..., ..., ... in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation.
7. The Lake Mead National Recreational Area offers opportunities for ..., ... and
8. Tours from Las Vegas to ..., ..., ..., ... are available.

9. Translate into English:

1. Лас-Вегас є одним з найбільших світових центрів розваг і ігрового бізнесу. З легалізацією азартних ігор у місті почалась розбудова казино і готелів. Сьогодні численні казино, готелі, щоденні концерти і шоу приваблюють туристів зі всього світу.
2. Лас-Вегас користується особливою увагою як у любителів азартних ігор, так і у кінематографістів. За останній десяток років було знято безліч фільмів, герої яких одружуються у Вегасі, адже там можна взяти шлюб без попереднього оголошення

за 5 хвилин.

3. Окрім казино, концертів та шоу це місто-курорт пропонує безліч розваг, серед яких – відвідування виставок, музеїв, парків, різноманітних атракціонів.

4. З Лас Вегаса організуються тури до визначних місць, що знаходяться неподалік. Тому туристи можуть провести час, насолоджуючись захоплюючими видами Великого Каньйону Колорадо та Брайс-Каньйону. Подорож в Долину Смерті та Долину Вогню буде незабутньою: піщані дюни, зазубрені стіни, скелі дивних форм справляють незабутнє враження на туристів.

10. What are your associations with the name Walt Disney? Read text to get information about him and fill in the table below:

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Hobby	
Business	
Success and achievements	

Walter Elias Disney

The man behind the mouse, the talking duck named Donald and that other goofy looking character (who became known as Goofy) was Walt Disney. He created one of the largest amusement parks in the world and brought many of our favorite fairy tales to life.

Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901 in Chicago, Illinois. He always loved to draw and was selling his artwork by the time he was seven years old. He also took great interest in photography. As a teenager, he



went to high school by day and the Academy of Fine Arts at night. When World War I broke out, Walt Disney tried to join the army but he was too young. So, he lied to the Red Cross about his age and they sent him overseas where he drove an ambulance, which he had covered in cartoon characters.

After the war, Walt Disney headed to Hollywood with his drawing materials and \$40. He opened a business with his brother making animated films and quickly became

recognized in Hollywood. In 1928, Mickey Mouse was created and made an appearance in the world's first cartoon with sound. On December 21, 1937, the first full-length animated musical feature, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, premiered in Los Angeles. It made over one million dollars, which was a lot of money back then. During the next five years, Walt Disney produced a bunch of other full-length, animated classics like *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia* and *Bambi*.

In 1955 Walt launched his theme park "Disneyland" in California. This park was one of the most innovative and original of all parks. It has been visited by people of all ages. In 1971 Disneyworld opened in Florida. Walt Disney had purchased 43 square miles of vacant land to build this New World that would contain prototypes of futuristic inventions and other things of fun and educational value. To this day Disneyworld is continually growing.

Unfortunately Walt never got to see Disneyworld's completion. He passed away on December 15, 1966 five years before the park opened.

11. Retell the text (ex. 10) in 8 sentences/ 5 sentences/ 3 sentences using the table you have filled.

12. Read the text and find sentences to prove the following facts:

1. There are a lot of Disney resorts all over the world.
2. Walt Disney World is a huge resort complex in Florida.
3. It consists of a number of theme parks.
4. A wide range of recreational facilities are available in Walt Disney World.
5. Walt Disney World is very popular with tourists.
6. At Magic Kingdom theme park many of the well known Disney characters are on hand throughout the day signing autographs and posing for family photographs.
7. The Epcot theme park is dedicated to international culture and technological innovation.
8. The Disney-MGM Studios is themed to resemble Hollywood.
9. Animal Kingdom is a kingdom ruled by lions, dinosaurs and dragons; a kingdom of balance, harmony and survival; a kingdom we enter to share in the wonder, gaze at the beauty, thrill at the drama, and learn. (*Michael Eisner, the former chief*

executive officer of The Walt Disney Company).

10. Walt Disney World is the number one vacation destination in the world.

Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida is not just a theme park, but a huge resort complex covering 47 square miles. The resort contains four separate theme parks, three water parks and several golf courses. Miles of outdoor recreation are available including hiking, biking, boating and swimming. It has three separate areas containing



shopping, dining and entertainment facilities as well as a fourth area with nightclubs. A fairly new addition to the resort is the state of the art sports complex where Disney hosts a wide variety of sporting events. Finally, there are about 18 Disney owned and operated hotels and several non-Disney hotels in the resort.

No other Disney resort comes close to the size and diversity of Disney World Florida. Only the resort in Orlando, Florida is referred to as Disney World or Walt Disney World. The other parks are usually called Disneyland (in California, Tokyo, and Paris). The size and diversity of the Disney World resort ensures that it will probably remain the number one vacation destination in the world for years to come.

The main attractions at the resort are divided into four theme-parks.

Magic Kingdom, the first theme park built at the resort, has rides, shows and attractions divided among seven fantasy areas. This is the place to find all your favorite Disney characters and attractions.

Epcot (Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow), the second theme park built at the resort, is divided into two areas: Future World and World Showcase. The attractions in Future World are based on modern and futuristic advances in communication, transportation, energy, agriculture and much more. World Showcase allows you to explore culture, cuisine, shopping and entertainment from many countries including Canada, UK, France, Japan, Morocco, US, Italy, Germany, China, Norway and Mexico.

Disney's Hollywood Studios (The Disney-MGM Studios) offers behind-the-scenes looks at the making of movies and popular TV shows and provides live original

shows. There are also a number of thrilling rides or attractions based on blockbuster movies, which provide exciting stunts and amazing special effects.

Animal Kingdom is the newest and largest theme park to open in the Disney World resort. This 500-acre park is divided into three areas: The Real, The Mythical and The Extinct. The Real area features live animals in exotic landscapes and provides a safari-like experience. In The Mythical area, guests come face-to-face with magical and make believe creatures. In the In the Extinct Area, dinosaurs come to life.

The four theme parks are the heart of Disney World, but there are many other attractions including three full-sized water parks. Spending a day at one of the Disney World water parks can be a pleasant break from the theme parks as well as a great way to cool off from the hot Florida sun.

All this combined with many other attractions in the Orlando and central Florida area can be quite overwhelming.

13. Render into English:

У 1971 році у Флориді, було відкрито Світ Діснея, який став найбільшим у світі парком розваг. Досконале поєднання казкового світу мультфільмів і чудес сучасної техніки вражає. Відвідувача на кожному кроці зустрічають керовані електронікою манекени людей, звірів, казкових чудовиськ, що рухаються; діючі моделі старовинних автомобілів, паротягів, літаків. Переходячи з однієї частини парку в інші, ніби долаєш кордони простору і часу: з "Дикого Заходу", де тебе оточують вігвами, індіанці, ковбої, ти потрапляєш у густі джунглі. А може хтось бажає подратувати нерви зустріччю з драконом у печері чи привидам у старовинному будинку? Ні? Тоді візьміть участь у параді героїв з мультфільмів Уолта Діснея. Вітаючись за руку з самим Міккі Маусом, кожен дорослий стає дитиною.

14. Make a presentation "The USA as a Leader of Entertaining Tourism"

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Luxor Hotel and Casino

One of the most unique experiences in Las Vegas is visiting the Luxor hotel Las Vegas. The building, a 30 story tall pyramid, brings you into an Egyptian paradise with a

mysterious air. Over the course of your stay, you will see awe-inspiring sights that will remain with you after you leave from your vacation. The Luxor Las Vegas is one of the well known hotel and casinos that help give Vegas such a shining reputation. The hotel is named after the city of Luxor (ancient Thebes) in Egypt.



Staying at the Luxor tourists can't but visit the 120,000 square foot casino. This casino keeps with the Egyptian theme, while remaining one of the largest and most elegant casinos in Las Vegas. There are a wide variety of games available for play, which allows everyone to find something of interest to them.

Other attractions are fascinating exhibitions at the Luxor.

Bodies. The exhibition, showcases real full-bodies and organs, provides a detailed, three-dimensional vision of the human form rarely seen outside of an anatomy lab. There are nine rooms dedicated to different parts of the body, including the muscular, nervous, circulatory, respiratory and digestive systems.

Titanic: The Artifact Exhibition. The epic story of the “ship of dreams” is revived through Titanic: The Artifact Exhibition. Viewed by more than 20 million people worldwide, the Exhibition is among the highest attended in history.

The exhibit features 20 never-before-seen artifacts including gaming chips, passenger papers and even decorative sections from Titanic's famous Grand Staircase. One of the most heartfelt elements of the exhibit is the personal stories of the passengers. The most impressive thing is the massive amount of the huge piece of the ship's hull. This piece is currently the largest Titanic artifact ever retrieved. The Big Piece weighs an astounding 15 tons and measures more than 26 feet long.

Death Valley

Named features on maps of Death Valley National Park include the Funeral Mountains, Coffin Peak, Hell's Gate, Starvation Canyon and Dead Man Pass - this is clearly a place with a bad history, reflecting the troubles and misfortunes endured by the pioneers who first traversed, inhabited and mined the region during the end of the 19th century. But despite the foreboding reputation, visitors today will find a place of amazing beauty with

many colorful rocks and canyons, miles of pristine sand dunes, unique evaporative salt features and even a diverse range of wildlife. The park also contains many relics from a hundred and fifty years of history, which give an insight into the harsh life of the early settlers - borax and metal ore mines, ghost towns and other ruins. Petroglyphs and ancient foot-trails provide evidence of the Shoshone Indians who lived here even earlier. The valley is a long, low depression set in largely barren and unpopulated country of desert plains and rocky ridges, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is over 130 miles long, but only around 12 miles wide, running roughly north-south near the border with Nevada.

World Heritage List: Great Sights in the United States

The United Nations has long had a list of amazing places in the world, known as the World Heritage List. The World Heritage List is selected by a committee. Currently there are 851 properties world wide, that the committee deems as having outstanding universal value. Of these 851 properties on the World Heritage List, 20 of them are in the United States of America.

Vacationers looking for spectacular vacation destinations, should consider traveling to some of the great sights of the world right in the United States.

The properties in the United States on the World Heritage List are as follows:

Mesa Verde National Park. Ancestral Pueblo Indian dwellings are situated in a concentrated area. The dwellings were built from the 6th to 12th century. The Mesa Verde plateau is in Southwest Colorado, at an altitude of over 2,600 m. There are about 4,400 sites, including villages built on the Mesa top. There are also cliff dwellings or over 100 rooms and built of stone.



Yellowstone National Park. Vast natural forest which covers nearly 9,000 sq. km. The park is in the northwest corner of Wyoming. Half of all the world's known geothermal features are in Yellowstone. There are more than 10,000 geothermal features. Yellowstone also has the world's largest concentration of geysers. There are over 300 geysers in Yellowstone, which is 2/3 of all geysers on the planet. Visitors to Yellowstone

glory in the beautiful natural surroundings. Yellowstone is also well known for its sightings of wildlife, such as grizzly bears, wolves, bison and wapitis.

Statue of Liberty, New York. Towering sculpture was made in Paris as a monument to liberty. The statue stands at the entrance to New York Harbor, welcoming immigrants to the United States.



Everglades National Park, The Everglades are located in the southern tip of the Florida peninsula, which has been called a "river of grass flowing imperceptibly from the hinterland into the sea". The Everglades are the habitat and sanctuary for a large number of birds, reptiles and threatened species, such as the manatee.

Grand Canyon National Park, Located in Arizona, The Grand Canyon is an immense, spectacular gorge carved out by the Colorado River. The stunning canyon is among the greatest on-going geological wonders on earth.

Independence Hall is where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were signed. The universal principals of freedom and democracy which are set forth in the historic documents are of fundamental importance to American history and have an impact on law around the world.



Redwood National Park. The Redwood National Park is comprised of coastal mountains north of San Francisco. The mighty sequoia redwood forest consists of the tallest, most impressive trees in the world. Marine and wildlife include the bald eagle and the endangered California brown pelican.

Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. Limestone formations make up the world's largest network of natural caves and underground passageways. The park is home to varied flora and fauna, including endangered species.

Olympic National Park. State of Washington. the park is renowned for diverse ecosystems. Glacier-clad peaks are interspersed with beautiful alpine meadows.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee and North Carolina. Exceptionally beautiful park is home to over 3,500 plant species over 130 natural tree species and many endangered animal species.

Yosemite National Park, California is located in the heart of California with beautiful 'hanging' valleys, waterfalls, cirque lakes, polished domes, moraines, flora and fauna.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Two of the most active volcanoes in the world town over the Pacific Ocean. Mauna Loa and Kilauea have volcanic eruptions for an ever changing landscape.

Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was not only the author of the American Declaration of Independence and the third president of the United States, he was a talented architect of neoclassic buildings. Jefferson designed Monticello, his plantation home and his ideal "academical village". This village is in the heart of the University of Virginia.

UNIT 4

CANADA

1. Train your pronunciation:

North America	Calgary
Vancouver	Edmonton
the Pacific Ocean	Halifax
the Arctic Ocean	Montreal
the United States	Toronto
the Atlantic Ocean	Winnipeg
Alaska	Quebec City
Ottawa	

2. Find these geographical notions on the map!

3. Read the text. Agree or disagree with the following statements about

Canada.

- The head of the state is Queen Elizabeth II.
- Canada is a bilingual and multicultural country.
- The territory of Canada is flat.
- The native peoples taught the early settlers to play football.
- Unique Canadian products are chocolate bars and authentic maple syrup.

Canada is a country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada occupies a major northern portion of North America, sharing land borders with the United States to the south and the U.S. state of Alaska to the northwest, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west; to the north lies the Arctic Ocean.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Canada's big cities are Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Quebec City, Vancouver.

It is a federation comprising ten provinces and three territories. Formally considered a constitutional monarchy, Canada is governed by its own House of Commons. While the governor-general is officially the representative of Queen Elizabeth II, in reality the governor-general acts only on the advice of the Canadian prime minister.

It is a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages. Canadian English uses a mixture of British and American spellings, and many British terms not usually understood in the United States (like "bill" instead of "check") are widely used in Canada.

Average winter and summer high temperatures across Canada vary depending on the location. Winters can be harsh in many regions of the country (daily average temperatures are near -15°C but can drop below -40°C with severe wind chills. The average summer high temperature ranges from 25 to 30°C .

Canada is geologically active, having many earthquakes and potentially active volcanoes, notably Mount Meager, Mount Garibaldi, Mount Cayley, and the Mount Edziza volcanic complex.

Canada is the country of lakes. There are more than 3000 lakes. The biggest lakes are Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Ontario, Great Bear Lake.

Canadian symbols are maple leaf, beaver, Canada Goose, the Crown.

Canada's currency is the Canadian dollar (symbol: \$ proper abbreviation is CAD).

Canada's official national sport is hockey. Hockey is a national pastime and the most popular spectator sport in the country. This sport was actually borrowed from the native peoples and the early settlers learned to play it.

Canada is a geographically vast and ethnically diverse country. Canadian culture has also been greatly influenced by immigration from all over the world. Canada is a mosaic of cultures and people. All Canadians are used to living and interacting with people of different ethnic backgrounds on a daily basis and will usually be quite friendly and understanding if approached in public. You will never look out of place or feel like an unusual sight while traveling Canada. Canadians are generally helpful and understanding of cultural differences.

Food. English Canadians may be mystified if you ask where you can get Canadian food. Although you will find some regional specialties e.g maple syrup, nanaimo bars (chocolate-topped no-bake squares with custard or vanilla butter filling and crumb base), buttermilk tarts (tarts made with butter, sugar and eggs), beaver tails (fried dough topped with icing sugar), fiddleheads (curled heads of young

ferns), and a few other examples. Though Canadians may be unaware that they even have national dishes, especially in the more urbanized areas, such as Toronto, and if you ask for a beaver tail or fiddlehead, you may receive nothing but a strange look or a polite giggle.

Unique Canadian products are chocolate bars and authentic maple syrup.

Traditions. The local customs and traditions in Canada were brought to the country by the millions of immigrants and were part of the native culture when these people arrived. One of the traditions that Canada shares with the US is the celebration of *Thanksgiving*. This is a holiday in the country that is held on the first Monday in October. The early settlers were so pleased with their first harvests in the new land that they had a celebration to give thanks. This tradition continues today.

On *Halloween*, children dress up in all kinds of costumes and go from house to house in their neighborhood receiving treats of candy.

During the Christmas season, mummering is a tradition in Newfoundland. Both children and adults dress up in old mismatched clothing and cover their faces. They visit homes and put off a sort of mini-concert by singing and dancing.

Each area of the country and each ethnic group have their own tradition and custom. This makes it very difficult to determine one or several customs that are practiced in the same way all across the country. November, 11(*Remembrance Day*) and July, 1(*Canada Day*) are two days in which the Armed Forces are honored. The first long weekend of the year takes place in May in honor of *Queen Victoria's Birthday*. Bonfire night on November, 5 is still held in some parts of the country to celebrate *Guy Fawkes Night*.

4. Find the expressions in the text; translate them into Ukrainian and use in the sentences of your own:

to extend, to comprise, constitutional monarchy, bilingual and multicultural country, average temperatures, potentially active volcano, earthquake, maple leaf, beaver, currency, a national pastime, to borrow from smb, native peoples, early settlers, ethnically diverse country, to interact with smb, ethnic backgrounds, polite giggle, to be pleased with smth.

5. Read the text and fill in the table below:

Landmark	Short Description
Niagara Falls	
Banff National Park	
The Vancouver Aquarium	
Irving Eco-Centre	
Quill Lakes	
Thompson Zoo	
Barkerville Historic Town	
Broken-Beau Pioneer Village Museum	
Costume Museum of Canada	
West Edmonton Mall	

Places to Visit in Canada

Renowned worldwide for its vast, untouched landscape and its unique culture, Canada is a major tourist destination and one of the world's wealthiest countries. The main places of interests in Canada are:

Niagara Falls actually consists of two sets of falls, separated by the tiny Goat Island. The Canadian falls is named Horseshoe Falls and receives about 90% of the flow of water from the Niagara River. This is the waterfall that is most commonly associated with Niagara Falls.



This waterfall is approximately 800 meters wide and 50 meters high. This is one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world.

There are several ways to experience the falls, from walking along the bank and into the tunnels by the falls, or by taking a boat ride to the foot of the falls. The oldest and best known tourist attraction at Niagara Falls is *the Maid of the Mist* boat cruise that takes you close to the bottom of the falls. The views from the boat are unbelievable – there's something magical about seeing the strong currents coming right down your way and hearing the crushing thunderous roar. There are a lot of restaurants and souvenir shops all around. At night, the Horseshoe Falls are illuminated until around 9:00pm in the evening.

Banff National Park. Established in 1885, Banff National Park is one of Canada's oldest national parks. It is filled with beautiful mountains, glacier covered valleys, forests, meadows, and rivers. It is popular for a number of activities, including hiking, camping, canoeing, and fishing in the summer, cross country skiing and waterfall ice climbing in winter. Numerous wildlife, including the grizzly bear, are also within the park.

The Vancouver Aquarium opened in 1956 and contains 166 displays and over 70,000 animals. These animals range from beluga whales to sea lions, dolphins, and more exotic animals such as caimans and sloths. The Vancouver Aquarium is the largest aquarium in Canada and is run by a non-profit society. The aquarium is divided up into a number of different galleries based on geographical region. As a result there are different climates and animals in the Arctic Region, the Pacific Canada Region, and the Amazon Rainforest (among others).



Irving Eco-Centre. Here you will see one of the few remaining great sand dunes on the eastern coast of Canada. There is a two-mile boardwalk along the beach from which you can see much of the areas marine life and wildlife.

Quill Lakes. This site is popular with birdwatchers. It is located along a bird migration route. You can fish in the lakes and camp in the many parks. There are many small towns and villages offering accommodation and dining.

Barkerville Historic Town in British Columbia. This was the site of a settlement during the Klondike Gold Rush. Today you can see the unique buildings lining the streets that date back to that time and shop unique stores dating back to the Victorian era.



Thompson Zoo. Located in northern Manitoba, this zoo is the only northern rehab center for animals in the North.

Costume Museum of Canada. Located in Winnipeg, this is just one of the attractions in the city. Here you can see many exhibits of fashion through the centuries.

Broken-Beau Pioneer Village Museum. It contains a log house, school, community hall, Canadian Pacific Railway Station, store, blacksmith shop and a Ukrainian Church with a bell tower. Most of the pioneers of this region were of Polish, Ukrainian, or German descent. These pioneers had to face many hardships in carving out the wilderness and learning to adapt to a new country and a new way of life. Many artifacts depicting the lifestyle of the pioneers of the surrounding area who started new lives in the early 1900s are located in these buildings. Learn about the lives of the Ukrainian, Polish and German immigrants.

West Edmonton Mall. This mall is one of the largest in the world with an indoor water park, a hotel, along with thousands of stores and restaurants.



6. Use the information above while preparing a presentation “Places of interest in Canada”

7. Read the text and find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. Canadian resorts attract
2. Travelers have hundreds of options when it comes to a resort vacation in Canada:
3. The best choice for spending time during winter season is
4. Banff Rocky Mountain resort is The resort offers Its main attraction is
5. Newfoundland is It is popular for
6. Canadian resorts include
7. Medical tourism in Canada

Resorts

Canadian resorts experience more pronounced seasonal demand and generally focus on one primary activity. They attract a large percentage of international travellers, particularly from Japan and Europe. Canadian resorts are popular with Americans. Except for sun-and-sand experiences, Canadian resorts can be competitive with other destinations.

From the majestic Canadian Rockies in the west to ultra-cosmopolitan cities in the east, travelers have hundreds of options when it comes to a resort vacation in Canada. Travelers can spend time in a premier ski resort Whistler, relax in the mountain resort of Banff, shop exclusive boutiques in Montreal or get treated to just-caught lobster on Prince Edward Island.

Ski Resort Whistler in British Columbia is the first and the best choice for spending time during winter season. Outdoor facilities such as ice skating, skiing, dog sledding, sleigh riding and snowmobiling certainly make your winter trip an amazing one in your life. Whistler accommodates more than two million people for vacations every year.

Banff Rocky Mountain resort is located in the Canadian Rocky Mountains and offers many winter activities, such as downhill skiing at Sunshine Village, Mount Norquay and Lake Louise, cross country skiing, heli-skiing and sleigh rides. In the summer, enjoy hiking, hot springs, fishing, golfing, horseback riding and rafting. The Sulphur Mountain Gondola Lift is one of the area's many attractions. It provides a scenic ride up to the top of Sulphur Mountain for a breathtaking view of Banff National Park.

Tucked away in the picturesque Conception Bay, *Newfoundland* is a heaven for water and wildlife lovers of all kinds. Only a short stroll and you can be dipping your toes in the water's edge or meandering down the quaint main street. Diving in Newfoundland has a well deserved reputation for the sheer size and scale of what awaits here. The precarious waters that surround Newfoundland have been the cause of many a shipping mishap. Beneath the waves are a wreck diver's delight as ships through the ages have sunk to a watery end. The shells of the whaling boats made this region very famous. The icebergs and wrecks define Newfoundland as the place to head for cold water divers.

Medical tourism firms help visitors to obtain medical care such as cosmetic surgery and joint replacement in major cities including Vancouver and Montreal. After their treatments, patients can enjoy a vacation and relax in a cabin in the Canadian Rockies, explore colourful Montreal, or, other activities.

Canadian resorts include luxurious hotels, oceanfront inns and slope side accommodations. No matter what sort of trip to Canada you're planning, there is a resort that is ideal for you tastes and budget.

8. Find the expressions in the text; translate them into Ukrainian and use in the sentences of your own:

unique culture, sand dunes, marine life, wildlife, to be popular with, birdwatcher, migration route, to camp, to offer accommodation, unspoiled wilderness, to hike, rehab center for animals, dinosaur, fascinating rock formations, to exhibit, to date back, indoor water park, seasonal demand, to be competitive with, to relax, diving, to have a well deserved reputation, luxurious hotels, precarious waters.

9. Act out the situation:

1. You are a travel agent. Persuade a potential customer to have a rest at a Newfoundland resort.

2. You are a very active person and want to be close to nature and at the same time to civilization during the rest. Ask the travel agent about the details of your tour and resorts.

10. Translate into English:

Канада – країна недоторканої природи, мальовничих місць, унікальної культури.

У цій країні знаходиться одне з природних чудес світу – Ніагарський водоспад. На нього дійсно варто подивитися. Це видовище приваблює туристів з усього світу. Незіпсовані людиною пейзажі можна побачити у національному парку Gros Morne. На гірських курортах, що розташовані в Скелястих Горах, туристи насолоджуються природою та цілющим повітрям.

Якщо ви будете в Едмонтоні, обов'язково відвідайте Вест-Едмонтон Мол – найбільший у світі торгово-розважальний центр, унікальне міні-місто під скляним ковпаком. Він включає тематичні парки розваг та штучно створений кліматичний курорт.

Канада – це країна, де гармонійно поєднуються дива цивілізації та незаймана природа.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Canada: World Heritage Sites

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site. This archaeological site at the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula of the island of Newfoundland contains the excavated remains of an 11th century Viking settlement. The site is thus unique evidence of the earliest known European presence on the American continent.

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. In south-west Alberta, the remains of marked trails and an aboriginal camp, and a tumulus where vast quantities of buffalo (American Bison) skeletons can still be found, are evidence of a custom practised by aboriginal peoples of the North American plains for nearly 6,000 years. Using their excellent knowledge of the topography and of buffalo behaviour, they killed their prey by chasing them over a precipice; the carcasses were later carved up in the camp below.

Wood Buffalo National Park. Situated on plains in the north-central region of Canada, the park (which covers 44,807 km²) is home to North America's largest population of wild bison. It is also the natural nesting place of the whooping crane.



the

Dinosaur Provincial Park. Dinosaur Provincial Park contains some of the most important fossil specimens discovered from the "Age of Dinosaurs" period of Earth's history. The property is unmatched in terms of the number and variety of high quality specimens, over 60 of which represent more than 45 genera and 14 families of dinosaurs, which date back 75-77 million years. The park contains

exceptional riparian habitat features as well as "badlands" of outstanding aesthetic value.

Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek. These parks comprise an impressive complex of glaciers and high peaks on both sides of the border between Canada (Yukon Territory and British Columbia) and the United States (Alaska). The spectacular natural landscapes are home to many grizzly bears, caribou and Dall's sheep. The site contains the largest non-polar icefield in the world.

Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks. The seven parks of the Canadian Rockies (Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho, the Mount Robson, Mount Assiniboine and Hamber provincial parks) form a striking mountain landscape. With rugged mountain peaks, icefields and glaciers, alpine meadows, lakes, waterfalls, extensive karst cave systems and deeply incised canyons, the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks possess exceptional natural beauty, attracting millions of visitors annually.

Historic District of Old Québec. A coherent and well preserved urban ensemble, the Historic District of Old Québec is an exceptional example of a fortified colonial town. Québec, the former capital of New France, illustrates one of the major stages in the European settlement of the colonization of the Americas by Europeans.

Gros Morne National Park due to its outstanding wilderness environment of spectacular landlocked, freshwater fjords and glacier-scoured headlands in an ocean setting, is an area of exceptional natural beauty. There are small villages located within the park and one can hike in the mountains to see an inland fjord.

Old Town Lunenburg is the best surviving example of a planned British colonial settlement in North America. Established in 1753, it has retained its original layout and overall appearance, based on a rectangular grid pattern drawn up in the home



country. The inhabitants have managed to safeguard the city's identity throughout the centuries by preserving the wooden architecture of the houses, some of which date from the 18th century.

Waterton Glacier International Peace Park. In 1932 Waterton Lakes National Park (Alberta, Canada) was combined with the Glacier National Park (Montana, United States) to form the world's first International Peace Park. Situated on the border between the two countries and offering outstanding scenery, the park is exceptionally rich in plant and mammal species as well as prairie, forest, and alpine and glacial features.

Miguasha National Park. In its representation of vertebrate life, Miguasha is the most outstanding fossil site in the world for illustrating the Devonian as the “Age of Fishes”. The area is of paramount importance in having the greatest number and best preserved fossil specimens found anywhere in the world of the lobe-finned fishes that gave rise to the first four-legged, air-breathing terrestrial vertebrates - the tetrapodes.

Joggins Fossil Cliffs. The site bears witness to the first reptiles in Earth history, which are the earliest representatives of the amniotes, a group of animals that includes reptiles, dinosaurs, birds, and mammals. Upright fossil trees are preserved at a series of levels in the cliffs together with animal, plant and trace fossils that provide environmental context and enable a complete reconstruction to be made of the extensive fossil forests that dominated land at this time, and are now the source of most of the world’s coal deposits.

UNIT 5

AUSTRALIA

1. Train your pronunciation!

Australia	the Solomon Islands
the Commonwealth	Vanuatu
Canberra	New Caledonia
Tasmania	New Zealand
the Indian Ocean	Sydney
the Pacific Ocean	Melbourne
Indonesia	Brisbane
East Timor	Perth
Papua New Guinea	Adelaide

2. Find these geographical notions on the map!

3. Read the text and find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. The Commonwealth of Australia is situated on
2. The country is washed by
3. Neighbouring countries include
4. Canberra
5. The Australian monetary unit
6. Australian flora and fauna
7. Animal icons of Australia are And tourists can see them
8. The population of the country is multicultural That's why people speak
9. But the English language
10. The population of the countryand it's concentrated
11. Due to favourable climatic conditions the beach
12. Many holidays are spent
13. Because of culture diversity holidays in Australia
14. Australians are very friendly and appreciate
15. They are always glad to guests and treat them to special dishes

The Commonwealth of Australia is a country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland, which is both the world's smallest continent and the world's largest island, the island of Tasmania, and numerous other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the only area of land simultaneously considered a continent, a country and an island. Neighbouring countries include Indonesia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia to the north-east and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia is a prosperous multicultural country and has excellent results in many international comparisons of national performance such as health care, life expectancy, quality-of-life, human development, public education, economic freedom, and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. It is a member of the United Nations Organisation.

The population of the country is just over 21.7 million, with approximately 60% concentrated in and around the mainland state capitals of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, and Adelaide. The nation's capital city is Canberra.

The name of the Australian monetary unit is Australian dollar (1A\$= 100 cents).

Most of the country receives more than 3,000 hours of sunshine a year. In summer (December to March) the average temperature is 84°F (29°C). The hottest region is the northern two-thirds of the continent, which experiences humid and wet conditions in summer. Further south summer is warm with occasional hot spells and mild nights. Winter (June to August) averages 56°F (13°C) for the country as a whole, with warm days and mild nights in the northern areas, becoming cool and showery in the south (although there are still plenty of sunny days).

With more than 80 per cent of Australians living within 50 kilometres of the coast, the beach has become an integral part of their lifestyle. They go to the beach to enjoy the sun and surf or to sail, parasail, fish, snorkel, scuba dive, play beach cricket. It's the place where they socialise and play sport, relax and enjoy romance. It's also the site for celebration.

On New Year's Eve, people dance in the sand and watch fireworks at Manly and Bondi beaches in Sydney and Glenelg in Adelaide. Many beaches host citizenship ceremonies on Australia Day and on Christmas Day up to 40,000 international visitors converge on Bondi Beach wearing Santa hats and swimming costumes. Australia's most famous

beaches - Bondi and Manly in Sydney, St Kilda in Melbourne, Surfers Paradise on the Queensland Gold Coast, Cottesloe in Perth and Glenelg in Adelaide – attract locals as well as international tourists.

Since 1945 more than six million people from across the world have come to Australia to live. Today, more than 20 per cent of Australians are foreign born and more than 40 per cent are of mixed cultural origin. They speak 226 languages - after English, the most popular are Italian, Greek, Cantonese and Arabic. The rich cultural diversity is reflected in food, which embraces most of the world's cuisines. You can also embrace the melting pot of cultures in the many colourful festivals. See samba and capoeira at Bondi's Brazilian South American festival, dance behind the dragon parade during Chinese New Year or stroll through streets transformed into a lively piazza during the annual Italian celebrations. As a nation, they embrace a rainbow of religious belief and you'll find Catholic and Anglican churches, Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist temples, mosques and synagogues lining our streets.

Australians place a high value on relationships. With a relatively small population, it is important to get along with everyone, since you never know when your paths may cross again. This leads to a win-win negotiating style, since having everyone come away with positive feelings helps facilitate future business dealings.

Australian flora and fauna is unique to the island continent, the result of having been isolated from the rest of the world for millions of years. Just some of the animal icons of Australia are the kangaroo (national symbol) and the koala. A visit to Australia would not be complete without taking the chance to see some of these animals in their natural environment. You can see the emus, kangaroos and wallabies in many of Australia's national parks. There are tour companies around Australia that offer tours to see many of these unique creatures in their natural habitat.

Expect everyone in the tourist industries, hotels and retail industries, and almost every other Australian, to speak English. English is by far the dominant language spoken by Australians and British English spellings are used generally. It is the only language used in the school curriculum. Australian slang should not present a problem for tourists except possibly in some isolated outback areas.

In Australian restaurants you can be offered dishes from kangaroo, crocodile or emu meat. Many tours may give you an opportunity to try some berries, nuts, roots, ants,

and grubs from Australia's native bush. Macadamia nuts are the only native plant to Australia that is grown for food commercially.

4. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

Hemisphere, to comprise, mainland, prosperous country, health care, life expectancy, quality-of-life, human development, public education, economic freedom, protection of civil liberties, political rights, to be an integral part of one's lifestyle, to surf, to sail, to parasail, to snorkel, to scuba dive, barbeque, rich cultural diversity, religious belief, flora, fauna, kangaroo, koala, grub.

5. Translate into English:

- Твоя секретарка сказала, що ти їздив до Австралії.
- Справді, я зустрічався там з партнерами та провів ряд переговорів.
- Які враження справила на тебе ця країна?
- По-перше, мені сподобалися люди. Австралійці – дуже приязні, гостинні, з ними легко встановлювати ділові відносини, вони дуже цінують гарні стосунки. Населення країни невелике, тому дуже важливо знайти спільну мову з усіма.
- А чим ви займалися у вільний час?
- Ми займалися дайвінгом, рибалкою, грали в пляжний футбол. Узбережжя океану – частина життя австралійців. А ще у нас був короткий тур Австралією. Ми бачили ему, коал, крокодилів, кенгуру, а також спробували ягоди, горіхи, корінці, личинки та комах, якими харчується корінне населення.
- Який жах!

6. Read and translate the text. Fill in the table below:

Main points	Short description
The image of Australia	
Major tourism sources	
<i>Places of interest:</i>	
The Sydney Opera House	
Kakadu National Park	
The Tasmanian Wilderness	
The Great Barrier Reef	
Shark Bay	

Fossil Mammal Sites	
Royal Exhibition Building	

Tourism in Australia

Australia's international tourism campaigns have largely centred around the image of Australia as a wild, expansive, almost uninhabited continent, with all manner of exotic scenery and wildlife, endless beaches.

Major sources for international tourism to Australia include the United States and Japan. Australian holidays are quite cheap for tourists from these countries. Another major source of tourists to Australia include backpackers, mostly young people from the United States and western Europe (particularly the United Kingdom). Spending more time in Australia, these travellers tend to explore considerably more of the country.

Australians are big domestic travellers as well, with a profusion of seaside resort towns in every state (many located on or near good surfing beaches), fishing locations, wine growing regions, as well as domestic visitation of the major tourist spots.

There are 17 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List . They are the iconic destinations for international tourists.

The Sydney Opera House is one of the most recognizable buildings in the world. In addition to representing Sydney, the opera house has also become a symbol for the country of Australia throughout the world. Resting majestically on Bennelong Point as it reaches into Sydney Harbour, the Sydney Opera House is truly an unforgettable sight. The original plan to build the opera house was put forth in 1950, and designed by John Utzon. Interestingly enough, his vision was more advanced than architectural and engineering abilities of the decade, and it wasn't until 1973 that his ideas were finally put into place.



Kakadu National Park is a major tourist attraction in Australia's north. The name Kakadu comes from the mispronunciation of 'Gagudju' which is the name of an Aboriginal language spoken in the northern part of the Park. Kakadu's dramatic landscape, Aboriginal cultural significance and diverse and abundant wildlife are what visitors are drawn to. There are many beautiful waterfalls



within the Park that are popular with visitors. Kakadu National Park has some of the best examples of Aboriginal rock art in Australia. The Kakadu region is one of the world's best for bird watching as approximately 30 percent of Australia's bird species can be seen here. Large saltwater crocodiles are also commonplace and visitors are likely to see them at Yellow Water and East Alligator River so it was no coincidence that the Crocodile Dundee films were shot here. Visitors are urged to exercise caution around crocodiles as they have been responsible for a number of fatal attacks. Recreational fishing is a popular activity inside Kakadu National Park. Hunting is not allowed in Kakadu National Park.

The Tasmanian Wilderness is one of the three largest temperate wilderness areas remaining in the Southern Hemisphere. The region is home to some of the deepest and longest caves in Australia. It is renowned for its diversity of flora, and some of the longest lived trees and tallest flowering plants in the world grow in the area. The Tasmanian Wilderness is a stronghold for several animals that are either extinct or threatened on mainland Australia.



Australian Fossil Mammal Sites. Riversleigh and the Naracoorte caves are Australia's most renowned fossil sites. They are a superb illustration of the key stages of the isolated evolution of Australia's unique fauna. Fossil remains of ancient mammals, birds and reptiles of



Oligocene and Miocene age were found there.

Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. The Royal Exhibition Building in Carlton Gardens is one of the world's oldest remaining exhibition pavilions. The Royal Exhibition Building and its surrounding Carlton Gardens were designed for the great international exhibitions of 1880 and 1888 in Melbourne. The only surviving 19th-century Great Hall is still used as an exhibition venue.



The Great Barrier Reef is a site of remarkable variety and beauty on the north-east coast of Australia. It is the world's largest World Heritage Area, and is probably the best-known marine protected area in the world. It contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish and 4,000 types of mollusc. It also holds great scientific interest as the habitat of species such as the dugong ('sea cow') and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction.



Due to its vast biodiversity, warm clear waters the reef is a very popular destination for tourists, especially scuba divers. Many cities along the Queensland coast offer daily boat trips to the reef. Several continental and coral cay islands have been turned into resorts. Glass-bottomed boats and underwater observatories are also popular, as are helicopter flights.

All these popular tourist destinations are World Heritage Sites.

7. Find the following expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

To be centred around, exotic scenery, wildlife, backpacker, to explore, domestic traveler, World Heritage List, unforgettable sight, engineering abilities, to represent, major tourist attraction, dramatic landscape, to draw visitors to smth., waterfalls, bird species, saltwater crocodile, fatal attacks, hunting, to be home to, cave, diversity of flora, stronghold for animals, fossil site, fauna, ancient

mammals, exhibition pavilion, to be designed for, exhibition venue, a site of remarkable variety and beauty, marine area, to contain collection, coral reefs, mollusk, turtle, to be threatened with extinction, glass-bottomed boats, helicopter flight, underwater observatories.

**8. Make a presentation 1. “Australia, the Continent of Mysteries”
2. “Exotic Places of Australia”**

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Interesting Facts about Australia

Australia, gradually being discovered by more and more students and tourists, is one of the best destinations in the world, from both study and travel point of view. Counted amongst the largest countries of the world, it is the place known for its long coastline, pristine beaches, ancient castles, Sydney Opera House and The Great Barrier Reef. It stands divided into 6 states, namely New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, and each one of them promises to make your trip exciting as well as memorable. To help you know Australia better, read a number of fun facts about it in the following lines.

- ✓ In 1642, Australia was discovered by the European Dutchman Abel Tasman calling it originally New Holland. Much later, Captain James Cook explored the east coast of Australia in the 1770s by mapping some of the coastline. It wasn't until the 1840s that England began sending people to Australia. Believing that the land was not good for much, they began sending convicts to be incarcerated there making the east coast of the continent a big penal colony. Australians make a lot of fun of their heritage of their ancestors being prisoners. In fact, many of these people only committed petty offences in England and were of very good stock. After the war with the American colonies was lost, this became one way that England tried to get rid of the poorer and less desirable elements of their population.
- ✓ Australia is the largest inhabited island as well as the smallest and the least populated continent of the world.
- ✓ The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is the longest coral reef in the world, measuring over 2,012.5 km.

- ✓ Sydney's Opera House was designed in 1957 by Jorn Utzon, a Danish architect. Its roof weighs more than 161,000 tons.
- ✓ There are more than 150 million sheep in Australia and only around 20 million people.
- ✓ Melbourne has a public holiday for a horse race each year, known as 'The Melbourne Cup'.
- ✓ Australia has the largest cattle station (ranch) in the world, which measures around 30,028 sq km. Its size is almost the same as that of Belgium.
- ✓ Tasmania boasts of having the cleanest air in the world.
- ✓ Australia is the world's largest exporter of coal, wool, alumina, diamonds, sheep, lead, refined zinc ores and mineral sands.
- ✓ Australia has the world's largest population of wild camels with one hump.
- ✓ The Tasmanian Devil does exist, and it has the jaw strength of a crocodile.
- ✓ Sharks are immune to all known diseases.
- ✓ The first official world surfing championships were held in Sydney in 1964.
- ✓ Over 90% of the world's opals are mined in Australia.
- ✓ Tasmania was once part of mainland Australia, before the melting of ice caps 12,000 years ago
- ✓ A resident of Sydney is called Sydneysiders.
- ✓ Eucalyptus was first used as a medicine by Aborigines, to treat coughs, fevers and asthma.
- ✓ Australia is the only continent without an active volcano.
- ✓ Dutch explorers arrived in Australia before James Cook claimed it for England and named it New Holland.
- ✓ The longest fence in the world is located in Australia. It is 5530 km long and was erected to keep dingoes away from sheep.
- ✓ When a specimen of a platypus was first sent to England, the sceptical recipients believed the Australians had played a joke by sticking a duck's bill on a large rat's body.
- ✓ Australia's first TV station was TCN Channel 9 in Sydney.
- ✓ Australia's first police force was created from a group of 12 of their best behaved convicts.

- ✓ Australians called the English pommies from the initials POME on convicts uniforms. These initials stood for Prisoners of Mother England. When the British began to settle Australia in the late 1700s, their main motivation for doing so was to establish a land to send their prisoners to.
- ✓ The name Kylie is derived from the Aborigine for Boomerang.

UNIT 6

ITALY

1. Train your pronunciation:

the Italian Peninsula
the Mediterranean Sea
Sicily
Sardinia
the Tyrrhenian Sea
the Adriatic
France
Switzerland
Austria
Slovenia

San Marino
the Vatican City
The Dolomite mountains
the Alps
The Apennine mountains
The Po Valley
Etna
Vesuvius
Stromboli

2. Read the text. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The Italian Republic is located in central Europe.
2. Sicily and Sardinia are parts of the Italian Republic.
3. Italy shares its boundaries with France, Switzerland, Austria, Montenegro and Slovenia.
4. San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula.
5. The territory of Italy is mountainous.
6. The Dolomite mountains and the Alps extend across Italy.
7. The Po is Italy's principal river.
8. Italy is the country of active volcanoes.
9. 60 million of Italians are Roman Catholics.
10. The head of the state is the President of the Council

Italy (officially the Italian Republic) is a country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italian peninsula is shaped like a boot, surrounded on the west by the Tyrrhenian Sea and on the east by the Adriatic. Italy shares its northern, Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula.

Much of Italy is covered by mountains. The Dolomite mountains which extend across northern Italy are part of the Alps mountain range. The Apennine

mountains cut down the center of Italy, stretching from north to south, dividing the east and west coasts.

The Po Valley, just south of the Dolomite mountains, is the basin of the Po, Italy's principal river. It is fertile farm land.

There are several active volcanoes in Italy: Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius, the only active volcano on the mainland of Europe.

The Republic of Italy is divided into 20 regions and 95 provinces.

The capital of Italy is Rome. The population of Italy is about 60 mln.

90% of Italian population is Roman Catholics.

As the head of state, the President of the Republic represents the unity of the nation and has many of the duties previously given to the king of Italy. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, which is led by the President of the Council ("prime minister"). The Parliament of Italy consists of The Chamber of Deputies and The Senate of the Republic.

3. Read the text and find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. Italy has become a popular tourist destination due to its
2. The country offers a diversity of scenery. Here you can find the Alpine peaks and ..
3. Its rich history is represented by ...
4. A wide range of magnificent museums and galleries display
5. People who want to go close to nature can
6. The volcanoes are
7. Beautiful Italian resorts attract
8. Italy is well-known for its peculiar cuisine. Its culinary delights include ...

Tourism in Italy

Italy has been called the "paradise of travelers", and its endless charms continue to draw tourists from far and wide, as they have down the centuries.

Italy's flourishing tourist trade has been truly rewarded by its panoramic natural resources "the majestic Alps in the north, the soft and green hills of Tuscany & Umbria, the romantically rugged landscape of the Apennines and the Bay of Naples, dominated by Vesuvius.

Few countries offer such a diversity of scenery, from the Alpine peaks with their perpetual covering of snow to the sun-kissed coasts of Sicily; few others possess such a wealth of historical remains, left by a world empire which extended

from Britain to Africa and, in later centuries, by the powerful city states of the Middle Ages; and few have such a range of magnificent museums and galleries displaying archaeological remains, art treasures from all the great periods of history, and painting and sculpture which are of central importance in the history of European art. There are hundreds of the world heritage protected UNESCO assets and locations now open to tourism.

People who want to go close to nature can visit the Alps and the Alpennines. The islands of Capri, Amalfi Coast, Sardinia and Sicily should not be missed.

The tourists should not forget to visit Lombardy which has some beautiful lakes such as the Lago Maggiore and Lake Como. The volcanoes are also a part of the sight seeing in Italy. The Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna volcanoes are famous in Italy. And in addition to all this there are many beautiful resorts which, year after year, attract countless thousands of tourists to Italy's coasts and lakes.

Besides its places of interest Italy attracts tourists with its peculiar cuisine. Italy is well known for its wines, risotto (rice dishes), cured ham, pasta, cheeses, bread, and numerous other culinary delights. The first pizzeria that served pizzas we know it today originated in Naples, Italy.

There are many things about Italy that make it a marvellous place to visit and with lots of tourist information available you can be assured of an interesting, unique and memorable stay.

Welcome to Italy, the place of olive oil, pasta, wine, mafia and sunshine, roman ruins and renaissance palaces!

4. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

to draw tourists, offer a diversity of scenery, perpetual covering of snow, sun-kissed coasts, to possess a wealth of smth., historical remains, a range of magnificent museums, to display archaeological remains, art treasure, to go close to nature, to attract tourists with smth., peculiar cuisine, culinary delights.

5. Read the text and fill in the table below:

Tourist Attractions	Short Description
Roman Coliseum	
The Pantheon	
the Statue of David	
The Leaning Tower in Pisa	
Venice	
Vatican City	

Tourist Attractions in Italy

The most popular travel destination of Europe, Italy is packed with so many attractions that tourists can absolutely lose their heads, choosing what to see in a limited time.

Italy offers tourists its world known historical attractions, including gorgeous cathedrals and churches with spectacular frescoes, sculptures and Renaissance paintings, and beautiful fountains.

Travel in Italy is never complete without heading to Rome, where famous artists Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Caravaggio and Botticelli lived and created their immortal art-works; where ancient Coliseum and Pantheon connect the present to the epoch of the prosperity and decadence of the ancient Rome.

Roman Coliseum (Colosseum), originally the Flavian Amphitheatre, is an elliptical amphitheatre in the center of the city of Rome, the largest ever built in the Roman Empire. It is one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering. The Coliseum was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles. As well



as the gladiatorial games, other public spectacles were held there, such as animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. It was later reused for such purposes as housing, workshops, quarters for a religious order, a fortress, a quarry, and a Christian shrine. It has been estimated that about 500,000 people and over a million wild animals died in the Colosseum games.

Although in the 21st century it stays partially ruined due to damage caused by devastating earthquakes and stone-robbers, the Colosseum is an iconic symbol of Imperial Rome and its breakthrough achievements in earthquake engineering.

The Pantheon (meaning "every god" in Greek) is a building in Rome, originally built by Marcus Agrippa as a temple to all the gods of Ancient Rome, and rebuilt in the early 2nd century AD. Almost two thousand years after it was built, the Pantheon's dome is still the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome. It is one of the best preserved of all Roman buildings. It has been in continuous use throughout its history, and since the 7th century, the Pantheon has been used as a Roman Catholic church dedicated to "St. Mary and the Martyrs" but informally known as "Santa Maria Rotonda".



The independent *Vatican City*, the world center of Catholicism, attracts thousands of visitors from around the world. Located inside Rome, at approximately 44 hectares and with a population of just over 800, Vatican City is the smallest country in the world by both population and area. It is known as the seat of the Pope.



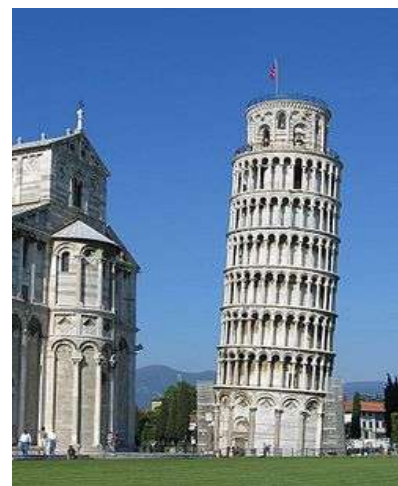
Vatican City contains a number of items of historic interest. Buildings such as St. Peter's Basilica and the Sistine Chapel are home to some of the most famous art in the world, which includes works by artists such as Botticelli, Bernini, Raphael and Michelangelo. The Vatican Library and the collections of the Vatican Museums are of the highest historical, scientific and cultural importance. In 1984, the Vatican was added by UNESCO to the List of World Heritage Sites. It is one of the most visited places and famous tourist attractions in Italy.



Italy offers a variety of world-class tourist attractions in all major cities. It's good idea to travel to ***Florence*** and find its magnificent bridges, the curved arches of the Ponte Vecchio ("Old Bridge"), the Medieval bridge noted for still having shops built along it, as was once common.

While in Florence don't miss the opportunity to see ***the Statue of David***, the masterpiece sculpted by Michelangelo from 1501 to 1504. The 5.17 meter marble statue portrays the Biblical King David in the nude.

There are famous curiosities in Italy that attract tourists and ***the Leaning Tower in Pisa*** is one of them. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the freestanding bell tower of the Pisa cathedral. It is situated behind the Cathedral Piazza del Duomo. Although intended to stand vertically, the tower began leaning to the southeast due to a poorly laid foundation and loose substrate that has allowed the foundation to shift direction. The tower presently leans to the southwest.



When in Italy, travelers shouldn't miss the opportunity to visit ***Venice*** and enjoy the beauty of its countless canals and architectures by floating in a gondola. Gondolas are one of Venice's most famous symbols worldwide. This typical Venetian boat is extremely ancient and is the result of a series of extremely complex craft



techniques. Venice is Europe's largest urban car-free zone and is the only functioning major city in Europe to operate without cars or trucks. The city stretches across 118 small islands along the Adriatic Sea connected with more than 400 bridges. In the 1980s the Carnival of Venice was revived and the city has become a major centre of international conferences and festivals.

Apart from these major attractions in the magnificent cities of Italy, tourists also travel to its countryside for the majestic landscapes of regions like Tuscany, the Italian Lakes and Umbria.

6. Translate into English:

Венеція – найзнаменитіше місто східної частини Півночі Італії. Його по праву можна назвати містом туристів. Тісно забудований розкішними старовинними будівлями історичний центр розташований на 118 низьких піщаних островах, сполучених 400 мостами і містками. Палаци XV-XVII ст. збудовані в своєрідному венеціанському стилі, в якому відчувається вплив сходу. Завдяки неповторній красі пам'ятників міста екскурсія Венецією буде незабутньою. Венеційські церкви є скарбницею шедеврів мистецтва: там знаходяться картини, фрески, скульптури Тиціана, Веронезе, Тинторетто. Венеція відома своїм Карнавалом, на який з'їзджаються туристи зі свого світу.

Основний транспорт у Венеції – річковий трамвай, є і річкове таксі. Традиційний вид транспорту, популярний серед туристів 11-метрова гондола. Це унікальне місто без автомобілів є одним з найпривабливіших для туристів.

7. Read the text about Italian resorts. Be ready to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of resorts does Italy offer?
2. Where are Italian ski-resorts located?
3. What scenery is provided by ski-resorts?
4. What are the most renowned ski resorts in Italy?
5. What is the specific feature of Italian spa-resorts?
6. What services are offered by Italian spa resorts?
7. What are the ways of upgrading of historic spa facilities? \
8. Enumerate the most popular Italian spa-resorts.
9. What activities for tourists are provided at beach resorts.
10. Enumerate the most popular Italian beach resorts.

Italian Resorts

Resorts in Italy are full of the joy of life that characterizes the Italian mindset.

The ski resorts in Italy are located to the north and the west of the country, in the great Alps and the imposing Dolomites in the east. The huge snow capped

mountains, the impressive sheer drop glaciers and the challenging ski routes all offer a thrill unparalleled to both the newbie as well as the expert skier. *Sestriere* and *Ponte di Legno* are two of the most renowned ski resorts in Italy.

Spa Resorts. Throughout the world the Spa resorts in Italy spell the most exquisite luxury as well as rejuvenation. The spa resorts in Italy stay open from April to November, and their wholesome spring waters are composed of sulfurous and/or sodiobromidiodic waters. The spa resorts in Italy offer a host of services like baths with hydro massage, ozone, micro-bubbles, mud baths, inhalations, massotherapy, shiatsu treatment, aesthetic cures, and prevention of cardio-vascular disease with personalized programs.

Visiting spas and hot springs is a popular leisure pastime in Italy, and it is the way that many people choose to spend a relaxing weekend break. As benessere - wellbeing - becomes big business in Italy, historic spas are upgrading their facilities, and luxury hotels compete to offer a spectrum of therapeutic treatments. From clay holes in the middle of fields, fed by natural hot springs, to luxury spa hotels offering every kind of beauty treatment, Italy offers a full range of spa experiences.

The Terme dei Papi, at Viterbo, were known and used by the Etruscans and then the Romans, who built baths here. The name means 'thermal springs of the popes', since by Medieval times it was they who came to 'take the cure'. Also around Viterbo are several open-air pools in the countryside, where locals drive at night to relax in the hot waters.

Abano Terme, is one of Italy's leading spa resorts. The hot springs in this small town were recommended by the ancient Romans and these days a large number of hotels offer health and beauty treatments and their own thermal swimming pools.

German tourists, in particular, flock to the thermal springs of *Ischia*, an attractive island in the Campania region close to Naples. If you're looking to combine an enjoyable sightseeing holiday with spa relaxation, Ischia is one of the best places to choose. Green and hilly Ischia has fine beaches as well as hot mineral springs. Some of the volcanic springs are radioactive; they're supposed to cure all sorts of ills.

Beach Resorts. The huge Italian coastline offers a splendid array of Italy beach Resorts from the small and neat **Portofino** to the magnificent **Genoa** or **Lido**. These beach resorts in Italy offer an immense possibility in terms of activity or leisure. Travelers to these havens can expect to lose themselves in bustling crowd or tranquil loneliness, do scuba or deep sea diving, engage in hiking and water sporting action or completely give themselves up to a hedonistic experience of the Mediterranean cuisine and the Riviera sun on pristine beaches.

8. Render into English:

Гірський відпочинок по-італійськи, це, як правило, поїздка на один із найвідоміших курортів Італії – в Доломітові Альпи. Це найпрестижніший курорт. Курорт ідеально підійде для лижників-початківців. На курорті близько 70 готелів – від простеньких до розкішних.

Апеніни стають все більш популярними серед гірськолижників. Вони ввібрали в себе цілющу силу гірського повітря та мінеральних джерел, чудові пейзажі та світське життя, що вирує.

Влітку гості Італії мають змогу насолодитися теплом і сонцем, а взимку – снігами та дивною краси гірськими схилами.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Italian Society & Culture

Italian Family Values. The family is the centre of the social structure and provides a stabilizing influence for its members. The family provides both emotional and financial support to its members.

Italian Style. Appearances matter in Italy. The way you dress can indicate your social status, your family's background, and your education level. Clothes are important to Italians. They are extremely fashion conscious and judge people on their appearance. You will be judged on your clothes, shoes, accessories and the way you carry yourself. The concept of 'bella figura' or good image is important to Italians. Bella figura is more than dressing well. It extends to the aura you project too - i.e. confidence, style, demeanour, etc. They unconsciously assess another person's age and social standing in the first few seconds of meeting them, often before any words are exchanged.

Etiquette & Customs in Italy. The usual handshake with direct eye contact and a smile suffices between strangers is a formal way of greeting. Once a relationship develops, air-kissing on both cheeks, starting with the left is often added as well as a pat on the back between men. Many Italians use calling cards in social situations. These are slightly larger than traditional business cards and include the person's name, address, title or academic honours, and their telephone number.

Gift Giving Etiquette

- ✓ Do not give chrysanthemums as they are used at funerals.
- ✓ Do not give red flowers as they indicate secrecy.
- ✓ Do not give yellow flowers as they indicate jealousy
- ✓ If you bring wine, make sure it is a good vintage. Quality, rather than quantity, is important.
- ✓ Do not wrap gifts in purple, as it is a symbol of bad luck.
- ✓ Gifts are usually opened when received.

Rome Places of Interest

Rome is probably the richest city in the world in terms of architecture, historical heritage and monuments. The Coliseum is one of seats that was famously used for gladiator battles between men and beasts as a form of entertainment for the aristocracy and the emperor. Rome is famous for its beautiful fountains, the most famous of all is certainly the Trevi Fountain, which is highly symbolic and is appreciated not only for the never stopping water flow and the Baroque architecture, but also for the legend according to which anybody who throws a coin into the fountain will return to Rome.

Saint Peter Basilica in the Vatican, delimited by 284 columns set in 4 rows and a central aisle of 218 metres is truly impressive. Its dome, designed by Michelangelo, is the largest in the world.

The Sistine Chapel with Michelangelo's masterpiece ceiling must not be missed. The Pantheon is the best preserved Roman ancient building that was initially built like a Roman Temple and then consecrated as a Catholic Church at

later date. It has a hemispheric dome with the opening at the top being the only source of light.

Rome has some of the most beautiful squares in the world, Piazza Navona, Piazza del Popolo and Piazza del Campidoglio, which, designed by Michelangelo, was once a sacred place while today is the see of the Town Hall. Piazza di Spagna (The Spanish Steps) is one of the most enchanting examples of Baroque architecture. The steps built in the 18th century by Francesco de Sanctis consist of twelve flights of different width leading up to the church of Trinita' dei Monti dating back to 1503.

Other interesting places are the Caracalla Baths, some of the better preserved ancient thermal baths, and Castel Sant'Angelo that was originally built by the emperor Adriano and is particularly famous for the long tunnel that links it with the Vatican. The tunnel was built in 1277 as an escape route for the Pope in case of danger. The dungeons, which are still open to visitors, were terrible for their size and accessibility.

Milan

Milan attracts tourists with its modern-fashion boutiques. Milan is renowned as one of the world capitals of design and fashion. Some of the finest Italian fashion houses, such as Gucci, Prada, Versace, Dolce & Gabbana, Armani, Valentino, Trussardi, and Moschino, to name a few, are headquartered in the city. The city also contains boutiques and important offices of other major labels, such as Max Mara, Louis Vuitton, Chanel, Dior etc. Milan also contains the world's first seven-star hotel, the ultra-luxurious Town House Galleria.

Milan hosts numerous important works of art, such as Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*, found in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. The Brera Academy, founded by Empress Maria Theresa of Austria is a very important European art gallery. Also, the Milan Cathedral took five centuries to complete, is the fourth largest cathedral in the world and is regarded as a masterpiece of Gothic architecture.

Teatro alla Scala is one of the world's most famous opera houses. The annexed Scala Museum contains a collection of paintings, drafts, statues, costumes,

and other documents regarding opera and La Scala's history. La Scala also hosts the Ballet School of the Teatro alla Scala.

Naples

Naples, situated on the northern part of the Gulf of Naples, stretches over 10 km at amphitheatre between Vesuvius and the Phlegraean Fields extending to the surrounding hills connected to the lower parts of the city by cable cars. The capital city of the Campania region, Naples is the biggest Italian port and a beautiful place to visit not only for the beauty of the surroundings, but also for the historical ruins, the people's jovial and friendly approach and the cultural and artistic heritage. Its illustrious past is evident in the monuments, the churches and the fine architecture of the buildings. Naples is a city characterised by contrasts, next to the elegant and stylish buildings are narrow and dark streets with overpopulated old blocks, artistically the mixture of cultures that have marked the millenary history is evident from just walking around where Greek walls, castles, Romanesque churches and Gothic ones happily coexist contributing to Naples charm. The waterfront is picturesque with the luxury hotels and the stylish buildings gradually rising to Posillipo Hill. The view over the coast is spectacular with the charming harbour of Santa Lucia crammed with fishing boats.

The birthplace of pizza, Naples is famous the world over for the good food and the Mediterranean way of life, its arts and craft and a colourful nightlife that, like in all Mediterranean cities, evolves on the streets.

UNESCO World Heritage Sights in Italy

Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata.

When Vesuvius erupted on 24 August AD 79, it engulfed the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompei and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-18th century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompei contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum.

Archaeological Area of Agrigento. Founded as a Greek colony in the 6th century B.C., Agrigento became one of the leading cities in the Mediterranean world. Its supremacy and pride are demonstrated by the remains of the magnificent Doric temples that dominate the ancient town, much of which still lies intact under today's fields and orchards. Selected excavated areas throw light on the later Hellenistic and Roman town and the burial practices of its early Christian inhabitants.

Venice and its Lagoon. Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others.

From monuments museums to wonderful churches sightseeing in Venice is a real joy. The Venice's Ghetto, the oldest ghetto in Europe consists of five synagogues, a Jewish museum and a kosher restaurant. According to Napoleon the finest drawing room in Europe- the Piazza San Marco is a must for the tourist in Venice. Murano, the glass island is another such important spot. If you want to enjoy some colorful sights of gondolas and vaporetti then go and visit the Grand Canal which is lined by Renaissance buildings.

Rock Drawings in Valcamonica

Valcamonica has one of the world's greatest collections of prehistoric petroglyphs – more than 140,000 symbols and figures carved in the rock over a period of 8,000 years and depicting themes connected with agriculture, navigation, war and magic.

UNIT 7

SPAIN

1. Train your pronunciation!

the Iberian Peninsula	Melilla
the Mediterranean Sea	Morocco
Gibraltar	the Sierra Nevada
Andorra	Tagus
the Bay of Biscay	the Ebro
the Atlantic Ocean	the Duero
Portugal	the Guadiana
the Balearic Islands	the Guadalquivir
the Canary Islands	Andalusia
Ceuta	Madrid

2. Read and translate the text and fill in the table below:

Location	
Neighbouring countries	
Capital	
Population	
Rivers	
Mountains	
Political system	

Spain (officially the Kingdom of Spain) is a member state of the European Union located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula. Its mainland is bordered to the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar; to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the northwest and west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal. Spanish territory also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and two autonomous cities in North Africa, Ceuta and Melilla, that border Morocco.

Mainland Spain is dominated by high plateaus and mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Nevada. Running from these heights are several major rivers such as the

Tagus, the Ebro, the Duero, the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir. Alluvial plains are found along the coast, the largest of which is that of the Guadalquivir in Andalusia.

With an area of 504,030 km², Spain is the second largest country in Western Europe and the European Union after France.

Because of its location, the territory of Spain was subject to many external influences since prehistoric times and through the dawn of Spain as a country. Conversely, the country itself has been an important source of influence to other regions, chiefly during the Modern Era, when it became a global empire that has left a legacy of over 400 million Spanish speakers today—making it the world's second most spoken language by native speakers.

Spanish is spoken all over the country and it is the only language with official status nationwide. But a number of regional languages (Basque, Catalan, and Galician) have been declared co-official, along with Spanish, in the constituent communities where they are spoken.

Roman Catholicism has long been the main religion of Spain, though it no longer has official status. About 76% of Spaniards self-identify as Catholics, 2% other faith, and about 20% identify with no religion.

The population of the country is about 40 million people.

The capital of Spain is Madrid.

Spain is a democracy organised in the form of a parliamentary government under a constitutional monarchy. It is a developed country with the ninth or tenth largest economy in the world by nominal GDP, and very high living standards.

3. Render into Ukrainian:

Stretching sun-drenched and untamed to the south of the wild and majestic Pyrenees, this passionate nation works a mysterious magic. Spain is littered with hundreds of glittering beaches; flamenco bailaors (dancers) swirl in flounces of colour; and toreros (bullfighters) strut their stuff in the bullrings. Summer holidaymakers gather around great pans of steaming paella (at its tasty best in Valencia) and pitchers of sangria...

Emerald green mountains seem to slide into the wild blue Atlantic in the north. Proud, solitary castles and medieval towns are strewn across the interior.

White villages glitter in inland Andalucía. Rugged mountain ranges such as the Sierra Nevada (Europe's most southerly ski resort) are draped across the country. The Celtic music of Cantabria, Asturias & Galicia reminds one of the misty lands of Scotland and Ireland.

4. Read the text "Tourism in Spain". Are the following statements true or false? Use information from the text to prove your point of view:

1. Spain is the most visited country in the world.
2. Seaside resorts are dominating in Spain's tourist industry.
3. The Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands attract domestic tourists.
4. The government stimulates tourists' interest in visiting historical and cultural sites.
5. Spain has 42 World Heritage sites designated by UNESCO.
6. Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Granada, Córdoba and Toledo are main centres of beach tourism.
7. The beaches of North Spain are better than the Mediterranean's.
8. North Spain attracts tourists by its lush green landscape, folklore and cuisine.
9. Spain is the country of the plains.
10. Sierra Nevada is the only ski slope in Spain.
11. Majorca, the largest of the Canary Islands, is practically synonymous with sun, sea, sand and summer holidays.
12. Visiting Majorca in winter is not a good idea.
13. Ibiza is the best resort for young people.
14. The Costa del Sol is a good ski resorts.
15. Besides its captivating scenery Costa Brava offers the best of modern amenities and nightlife.

Tourism in Spain

Spain is the second most visited country of the world after France. Tourism generates the most income for the Spanish economy nowadays.

Spain is the country with most World Heritage sites designated by UNESCO along with Italy, each with 42 sites. Cultural tourism contemplates to the two big metropolis of Spain: Madrid and Barcelona, both with great historical importance.

North Spain is usually called "Green Spain" due to its lush green landscape, similar to the United Kingdom and Ireland. It is important in terms of folklore, nature, cuisine and even summer holidays, although beaches of the North are notably colder than the Mediterranean's.

Spain, as the second most mountainous country of Europe, is full of high mountains and good ski resorts, with famous ski slopes all over Spain, including the Pyrenees, the Sistema Central, the Sistema Ibérico and Sierra Nevada.

The mild climate during the whole year and the extensive sandy beaches by the Mediterranean and two archipelagoes (the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands respectively) have been attracting tourists from the cold territories of North Europe for decades. Summer resorts are popular with Spaniards too.

The beach tourism also has been involved in the development of nightlife, present in all the coastal or island cities, as well as the excellent gastronomy. The seaside resorts continue to dominate the tourist industry, despite a considerable effort from the government to stimulate interest in visiting historical and cultural sites.

Spain is a popular destination of cultural tourism due to its historical importance, especially cities like Seville, Granada, Córdoba and Toledo.

Many coastal or island places have great ecological and natural importance. Theme Parks like Port Aventura, Terra Mitica or diverse Water-fun parks are also popular.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, is so well-known as to be practically synonymous with sun, sea, sand and summer holidays. Tourists from all over Europe flock to the Mediterranean, and about ten million each year follow the lead of the Spanish Royal Family and spend their holidays in Majorca.

Visiting Majorca in winter, on the other hand, can provide a good way to avoid the crowds and excellent chances to explore more of this beautiful island, particularly for travellers who are looking for sporting activities and adventures. The mild climate lends itself to year-round outdoor activity, so the popular pastimes of hiking, cycling, horse riding, sailing, diving and watersports – jet skiing is much loved – are still available in the winter months and generally more comfortable to take part in when the weather is a little cooler. Away from the

beaches, the island boasts some stunning mountain scenery, pine forests and caves to explore.

The small Island of **Ibiza**, part of the Balearic Islands off the east coast of Spain, is home to some 84,000 people yet attracts more than 10 times that number of holiday makers annually. Ibiza is most famous for its nightlife and thousands of partygoers are drawn to the island every year by top name DJs playing at some of the worlds biggest and best clubs. However Ibiza offers more to see and do besides drinking and dancing and is perfect for family holidays...

With temperatures rising above 30°C in summer and even water temperatures reaching 25-27 °C, the beach is the ideal place to be. The waters of Ibiza are amongst the cleanest in the Mediterranean with many of the beaches repeatedly awarded the blue flag by the FEEE (Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe) denoting cleanliness and safety. The beaches at Cala Tarida near San Antonio Bay and Cala Portinatx both possess this coveted award and are very popular with families, while the very shallow water and lifeguards at Sa Caleta make it ideal for young children, although it can get busy at weekends.

The Costa del Sol (Sunny Coast) is one of Spain's most popular tourist destinations. The area's mild climate is the root attraction that makes it possible to enjoy the beaches and a wide variety of outdoor activities year round.

Often translated as "wild coast," *Costa Brava* is paradise not only for the wild-spirited and wild at heart, but also for those who are simply looking for something a little out of the ordinary. It has something to suit everyone: fun parties, exciting water adventures, along with peaceful villages and a quiet time sunbathing - all to satisfy the needs of couples, singles and families, of all ages. On top of such captivating scenery, Costa Brava holidays offer the best of modern amenities and nightlife. There's football, squash and tennis for the conservative, with parasailing, diving and surfing for those in search of action and adventure.

5. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

to generate income, extensive sandy beach, archipelago, excellent gastronomy, to stimulate smth, to contemplate, in terms of, ski slope, to avoid the crowds, hiking, cycling, horse riding, sailing, diving, jet skiing, parasailing,

stunning scenery, to explore, top name DJ, the blue flag, Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe, to denote cleanliness and safety, coveted award, shallow water, lifeguard, a wide variety of outdoor activities, to suit, to satisfy one's needs.

6. Read the text "Attractions of Spain". Continue the following sentences using the information from the text:

1. The Prado Museum is one of the world's great museums. It exhibits
2. Sagrada Família in Barcelona is the monumental church dedicated to The architect Gaudi began A precise date of time necessary to build the remaining ten domes
3. The city of Toledo is one of the World Heritage Sites. Its famous for It attracts tourists by
4. Alhambra is the architectural complex in It's one of the greatest samples of It includes a palace, a fortress and
5. The Guggenheim Museum is is one of the most important centres of It is one of the most significant constructions of the 20th century due to
6. Peaks of Europe is a unique mountain They are the largest single mass of It's a paradise for Peaks of Europe is home to
7. Spain is known for its festivals. Tomato Festival is April fair is a festival with

ATTRactions OF SPAIN

The Prado Museum is regarded as one of the world's great museums. The multinational exhibits include works by Spanish artists such as El Greco and Velázquez, Italian painters such as Fra Angelico and Raphael and Flemish artists as Bosch, Rubens and Van Dyck.



The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família is the monumental church dedicated to the Holy Family, the worldwide symbol of Barcelona and the

Cathedral of the third Millennium. The architect Gaudi undertook the task in 1883. He dedicated his life to carrying out this ambitious project which he left unfinished in 1926 when he died. The work was interrupted in 1936 when the crypt and Gaudi's studio were burnt. The project was resumed in 1952 using existing drawings and models. The whole of the building is an allegory of the Christian religion. The 170 height meters arrow will incarnate Christ. There would be extraordinary façades representing the birth, death and resurrection of Christ with eighteen towers symbolizing the twelve Apostles, the four Evangelists, the Virgin Mary and the Christ. The uniqueness and complexity of the project make practically impossible to give a precise date of time necessary to build the remaining ten domes. A portion of the building's interior is scheduled to open for public worship and tours by September 2010.



The city of Toledo was officially granted World Heritage Site status by UNESCO in 1987. It is built on a rugged cliff and surrounded on three sides by the Tagus River. It has a lengthy and colourful history. Toledo is dominated by the large 16th century *Alcázar fortress* which now houses the Army Museum. The 13th century Gothic cathedral contains many works of art including a series of paintings by artists such as El Greco, Goya and Van Dyck. The city is dotted with ancient mosques, synagogues, and churches. Make sure to visit the 16th-century Hospital de Santa Cruz which is now the Provincial Museum of Archaeology and Fine Arts.



The Alhambra, Granada. The city of Granada is most famous for being the ancient Moorish capital of Spain and home to La Alhambra, one of the greatest samples of Islamic art and architecture. Tourists can wander around the magnificent palace, patios and gardens. The Alcazaba is the Alhambra's Muslim fortress dating from the 11th century and offers great views of the city from the tops of its towers. The Casa Real is the showpiece of the Alhambra, and is

renowned for the intricacy of its stonework. Finally, there is the Generalife, the summer palace of the sultans, set in the peaceful Alhambra gardens.



There is plenty to see and do in Granada. Wander the narrow streets and see the Albaicín, the city's old Muslim quarter. Visit *the Casa del Castril (Archaeological Museum)* and *the Baños Árabes (Arab Baths)*. The graves of Fernando III and Isabel, the Christian conquerors of Granada, in the Capilla Real are worth a look as are *the Gypsy caves of Sacromonte*, burrowed into a hillside in the north of the city.

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao opened its doors to the public in October 1997. It is one of the most important centres of modern and contemporary art in the world. The outstanding design of the building makes the Guggenheim in Bilbao one of the most significant constructions of the 20th century. It is a huge futuristic structure and a 10-foot dog made from flowering plants by the American artist Jeff Koons guards the entrance.



The Picos de Europa ("Peaks of Europe") is a magnificent mountain range situated in northwestern Spain forming part of the Cantabrian Mountains. The most widely-accepted origin for the name is that they were the first sight of Europe for the ships arriving from America. The Picos are unique among Europe's mountains for a number of reasons. Geologically, they are the largest single mass of mountain limestone in the continent and the only true maritime range Europe possesses. The Picos are a haven for walkers, hikers and climbers. The rugged limestone peaks are home to a significant number of the world's deep caves and attract potholers from all over the world. The area is rich in both plant and animal life. Red squirrels, wild cats, wild boar, short-toed eagles and buzzards can be seen on occasion and, if you are very lucky, you may see some wolves or bears.

La Tomatina Festival (Tomato Festival), Valencia. Fancy a visit to the world's largest food fight? Then the 'La Tomatina' festival in Buñol is the place for you. Over 240,000 pounds of tomatoes are hurled by townspeople at each other from 11 am to 1pm on the last Wednesday of August each year. Once the bottle rocket goes off they all have to get together to clean up the mess. The streets are literally flooded with tomato juice, pulp, seeds, and skins. If you get there the night before the fight enjoy the paella night when gigantic pans simmer over wood fires.

The Feria de Abri in Seville (April Fair) is a gigantic festival with flamenco dancing and lots of partying. It was originally a cattle market and evolved into a popular festival held annually two weeks after Semana Santa (Easter Week). The festival commences each year with the official lighting of the lanterns when half a million little lights are turned on at once. See the natural beauty of the Sevillian ladies, enhanced by the typical flamenco dresses. The Ferra de Abril is the ideal place to see the real Spain. Enjoy glasses of manzanilla wine (sherry) and sample some delicious tapas -small Andalusian snacks.

7. Render into Ukrainian:

Іспанія – перлина піренейського півострова. Ця країна приваблює мільйони людей з різних куточків нашої планети своєю багатогранністю та гостинністю. Хочете позасмагати на пляжах Середземного моря чи Атлантичного океану? Надаєте перевагу поїздки в гори? А може хочете танцювати всю ніч на Ібіці? Іспанія задовольнить будь-які ваші бажання.

Відпочинок в Іспанії буде комфортним в будь-яку пору року завдяки приємному клімату. Якщо любите кататися на лижах – відомі гірськолижні курорти запропонують вам безліч варіантів відпочинку.

Відпочинок в Іспанії підходить і для поціновувачів світової історії та культури. Тут ви знайдете унікальні творіння Гауді (наприклад Собор Святого Сімейства, що став візитною карткою Барселони), відому картинну галерею Ель Прадо, музей Сальвадора Далі, палаци та середньовічні замки.

А ще Іспанія – батьківщина кориди. Обов'язково вівідайте це видовище, щоб відпочинок в Іспанії був повним.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Flamenco

Flamenco is a style of music which is considered part of the culture of Spain, but is actually native to only one region: Andalusia. It is believed to have grown out of the fusion of Arabic, Andalusian and Gypsy cultures prior to and after the Reconquest. It is also applied to the dance style performed to flamenco music. The origins of the term are unclear - the word Flamenco is not recorded until the 19th century.

Spanish Way of Life

Familiarity is a hallmark of Spanish life. Handshaking and kissing on the cheek is the usual form of greeting. Old-fashioned courtliness and formal manners are, however, still a custom in rural areas. Great store is set by personal loyalty and friendship, but it is also very important to take account of a Spaniard's personal sense of honour and pride, which is easily offended. Initially an advertising logo and how a national sense of pride, is symbolised by the black bull. It can be seen everywhere, as a gigantic shape next to a road or as a car sticker.

Spaniards are always ready to communicate. A good deal of social life is maintained in the street or any public place. Bars are particularly important. Spaniards generally enjoy conversation, invariably loud, where everyone seems to talk at once.

A foreigner, away from the areas of mass tourism, may be stared at as an object of curiosity, but it is easy to turn this round by attempting to overcome the language barrier by starting a simple conversation with odd phrases and expressive gestures. Spaniards are generally pleased when a foreigner makes an effort to speak their language. They are remarkably patient with someone who is trying to communicate and they listen carefully in an attempt to make sense of the mangled grammar and odd vocabulary.

Catholicism is still an influence over Spanish society. Although church attendance is falling, on a Sunday, around midday, families can be seen dressed in their best attire strolling home from their place of worship. The images of saints watch over shops, bars and drivers' cabs. Traditional fiestas mark church feasts.

Anyone who has spent a short time in Spain will know that its people are

friendly. If you are polite, smile, and offer locals a greeting in their own language it will go a long way to establishing and maintaining relationships.

The family group is strong with sometimes two or three generations living within one house. The Spanish love of children is well known.

Outside the restaurant, in the main square or along the promenade the evening paseo will commence with young girls and boys, parents and grandparents strolling in a leisurely manner. For some it is gentle exercise in the cool of the evening, for others a prelude to a good night out; for the spectators, it is an entertainment.

In villages chairs are placed in the narrow streets, oblivious to passing traffic, as occupants emerge from their houses, to talk and gossip about the day's events.

Big cities mean that people cannot get from work to home and back again in the lunch break, and a change in working hours similar to northern Europe is reducing the importance of the siesta. In some parts of Spain it is still a common practice and it is best to expect very little activity between 1.30 pm and about 4.30 pm, when offices, public buildings and shops tend to be closed. The siesta is, however, particularly significant during the summer when many parts of Spain are blisteringly hot and the only sensible thing to do is to rest behind closed shutters. A siesta also allows the body to deal with late Spanish nightlife.

Food is more than a form of sustenance in Spain, it is literally a way of life. Friendships are formed, families unite, and the working week can be set around every day's very important meals. The country's distinctive cuisine brings together unique regional dishes, special ingredients and long standing influences from Moorish and Arab settlers.

Tapas are probably the concept of Spanish cuisine most admired and imitated around the world, inspiring thousands of bars and restaurants. Tapas can constitute something as simple as a piece of toasted bread, rubbed with garlic and dipped in olive oil, or a dish of olives. Slices of ham or salami, cheese, pieces of Spanish *tortilla* (omelette with potatoes) and marinated anchovies are popular. So is *chorizo* (spicy sausage) and *paella*, the saffron infused rice dish with meat, seafood and vegetables which is a Spanish institution.

Gazpacho is famous Spanish soup, made with tomato, olive oil, garlic, cucumbers and croutons, served chilled.

Madrid

The capital of Spain, located in the heart of the peninsula has a population of over three million. A cosmopolitan city, a business center, headquarters for the Public Administration, Government, Spanish Parliament and the home of the Spanish Royal Family, Madrid also plays a major role in both the banking and industrial sectors. Most of its industry is located in the Southern fringe of the city, where important textile, food and metal working factories are clustered. Madrid is characterized by intense cultural and artistic activity and a very lively nightlife.

Madrid is considered one of the top European destinations concerning art museums. Best known is the Golden Triangle of Art, located along the Paseo del Prado and comprising three museums. The most famous one is the Prado Museum, the most popular Golden Triangle of Art member. The other two museums are the *Thyssen Bornemisza Museum*, established from a mixed private collection, and the Reina Sofia Museum. This is where Pablo Picasso's *Guernica* hangs, returning to Spain from New York after more than two decades.

Madrid hosts the largest Plaza de Toros (bullring) in Spain, Las Ventas, established in 1929. Las Ventas is considered by many to be the world center of bullfighting and has a seating capacity of almost 25,000. Madrid's bullfighting season begins in March and ends in October. Bullfights are held every day during the festivities of San Isidro (Madrid's patron saint) from the middle of March to the middle of June, and every Sunday, and public holiday, the rest of the season. Las Ventas also hosts music concerts and other events outside of the bullfighting season.

UNIT 8

FRANCE

1. Train your pronunciation!

France	the Loire
Belgium	the Garonne
Luxembourg	the Seine
Germany	the Rhône
Switzerland	Marseille
Italy	Lyon
Monaco	Lille
Andorra	Toulouse
Spain	Nice
the Alps	Nantes
the Pyrenees	

2. Read the text and fill in the table below:

Location	
Neighbouring countries	
Capital	
Big cities	
Population	
Rivers	
Mountains	
Political system	

France (officially the French Republic), is a country located in Western Europe, with several overseas islands and territories located on other continents. France's total land area, with its overseas departments and territories is 674,843 km².

Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. France is linked to the United Kingdom by the Channel Tunnel, which passes underneath the English Channel.

France possesses a wide variety of landscapes, from coastal plains in the north and west to mountain ranges of the Alps in the south-east, the Massif Central in the south-central and Pyrenees in the south-west. At 4,807 metres above sea-level, the highest point in Western Europe, Mont Blanc, is situated in the Alps on the border between France and Italy. Metropolitan France also has extensive river systems such as the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine and the Rhône.

France's largest cities are Paris (the capital city), Marseille, Lyon, Lille, Toulouse, Nice, and Nantes.

France is a unitary semi-presidential republic. The President of the Republic is the head of state and is elected for a 5-year term. The Government is led by the president-appointed Prime Minister. The French parliament is a bicameral legislature comprising a National Assembly and a Senate.

The population of France is 65.1 million people, 51% of them are identified as being Catholics and 31% are atheists.

3. Read the text and prove or disprove the following statements:

1. Tourism is a well-developed industry in France.
2. France gets substantial income from tourism.
3. Nowadays France's principal attractions for tourists are Paris and the Riviera.
4. France boasts of its historical monuments.
5. Paris is the city of high cultural interest.
6. France offers different kinds of pastime for any tourist

Tourism in France

France is the most visited country in the world, receiving 82 million foreign tourists annually. Tourism is accountable for 6% of the country's income.

Not so long ago France's principal attractions for tourists were Paris and the Riviera, and relatively few holidaymakers explored the rest of the country. Nowadays things are very different. The Mediterranean resorts still attract their devotees, but tourists now also realize how much the rest of France has to offer. Its historical monuments range from prehistoric cave paintings and drawings, Greek and Roman settlements on the Mediterranean coast, the Romanesque and Gothic

churches of the medieval period and the palaces of the absolute monarchy to the buildings of the present day.

France features cities of high cultural interest (Paris being the foremost), beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, and rural regions that many enjoy for their beauty and tranquillity (green tourism). Aside from casual tourism France attracts a lot of religious pilgrims to Lourdes that hosts a few million tourists a year. Popular tourist sites include: Eiffel Tower, Louvre Museum, Palace of Versailles, Musée d'Orsay, Arc de Triomphe, Centre Pompidou, Château de Chambord etc.

The Alps are great for skiing in winter and hiking in summer. The Alps also have nice towns to visit, such as Chambéry, Annecy or Grenoble .

France is known for its fine food. French cooking is thought to be the best in the world. Chefs prepare dishes such as quiche, soufflés, mousse, pâté, croissants, crêpes, and French bread. Many people in France like to drink their hot chocolate from bowls and dip their bread into it.

This is the fabled land of good food and wine, of royal chateaux and perfectly restored farmhouses, of landmarks known the world over and hidden landscapes few really know.

4. Read the text and find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. Paris is one of the most visited and hot tourist destinations in the world. It has

2. The most recognizable monument of France is of course It was built It became the symbol of France.

3. The Louvre Museum is It was the palace of the kings of France and now it is a museum of Its rich collection includes

4. Another interesting place for art admirers in Paris is ... that houses collection of works by this great artist.

5. The largest museum for modern art in Europe is situated in The Pompidou Centre, the complex designed in the style of high-tech architecture in Paris. The Pompidou Centre also houses

6. One of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture, the famous Notre Dame Cathedral It is still used as

7. The top observation deck of Arc de Triomphe provides a great view of
The triumphal arch honors

8. The magnificent Palace of Versailles attracts tourists by its historic past and ... Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with The palace was

9. A small town in France place of Christian pilgrimage and of alleged miraculous healings is a place of Christian pilgrimage and of alleged miraculous healings. Lourdes is famous for

10. The mystique Catacombs impresses visitors greatly. The Catacombs of Paris is

Places of Interest in France

Paris is one of the most visited and hot tourist destinations in the world. The “City of Lights” has a lot to offer to its visitors. Paris has abundance of sights and attractions. Tourists can visit Paris historical landmarks and buildings, ancient churches and temples, beautiful lakes, rivers and beaches, botanical gardens and parks, panorama, amazing zoos, farms and aquaria, world famous galleries and museums, and tourist information centers.

The Eiffel Tower, built in 1889 beside Paris' Seine River, is one of the world's most recognizable and most visited monuments. The tower was built by engineer Gustave Eiffel as the entrance arch for the 1889 World's Fair. Eiffel Tower tours are a great way to enjoy the view.



Musee du Louvre. The Louvre Museum is the most visited and one of the oldest, largest and most famous art galleries and museums in the world. The former palace of the kings of France is dedicated to art of the Ancient world, of Western world and of Islam, until the mid-19th century. In addition to these collections, a section is devoted to Arts of Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Americas. Several temporary



exhibition areas and a section dedicated to the history of the Louvre complete the permanent display. The museum houses famous works of art of the world. The work of art includes the Mona Lisa, the ancient Winged Victory, the statue of Venus de Milo, and thousands of other priceless works donated to the museum many of which were originally collected privately by French Royalty throughout history.

Cathedrale de Notre-dame (Cathedral of our Lady). Paris was built around the famous Notre Dame Cathedral. It is situated at the center of the Parisian arrondissement and has played an integral role in the history of Paris since the 1100s. It is worth visiting as it is one of the oldest remaining structures in the city. It is still used as a Roman Catholic cathedral and is the seat of the Archbishop of Paris. Notre Dame de Paris is widely considered one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture.



Arc de Triomphe. One can get a great view of most of the famous museums and landmarks of central Paris, as well as the city's main boulevard from the top observation deck of Arc de Triomphe. Recognized as French national pride throughout the world, the triumphal arch honors those who fought for France, particularly during the Napoleonic Wars. On the inside and the top of the arc there are all of the names of generals and wars fought. Underneath is the tomb of the unknown soldier from World War I.



The Palace of Versailles was the principal residence of the French kings from the time of Louis XIV to Louis XVI. Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with a model of the ideal royal residence for over a century. The palace began as a 'modest' hunting lodge, built by Louis XIII in 1623, and then it was transformed into a grand palace



complex surrounded by lavish gardens. Louis XIV was so taken with the palace that by 1682 it had become the official residence of the court of France and a lavish statement of monarchical power. Today, visitors are still able to view much of the palace, including the renowned Hall of Mirrors (Galerie des Glaces), where the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919, signifying the end of World War I.

Disneyland Paris. One-fifth the size of Paris itself, this 5,000 acre resort is located just 20 miles to the east from downtown Paris. Disneyland Paris is the paradigm of European amusement parks, despite its American roots.

Picasso Museum. Picasso himself donated works to the museum, most notably his paintings "The Goat" and "La Joie de Vivre". Today the collection totals 245 works by Picasso.

Les Catacombs. Les Catacombs is among one of the world's wonders even though it is an attraction with limited charm. Transposed for public health reasons from over-filled 18th century cemeteries is the Catacombs of Paris which consist of a mile of illuminated dirt tunnels filled with human bones and skulls. The Catacombs have developed a mystique of their own and have been used by the French Resistance in the forties.

Lourdes is a small town lying in the foothills of the Pyrenees, famous for the Marian apparitions of Our Lady of Lourdes that are reported to have occurred in 1858 to Bernadette Soubirous. Since that time Lourdes has developed into a major place of Christian pilgrimage and of alleged miraculous healings.

The Pompidou Centre is a complex in Paris. It was designed in the style of high-tech architecture. It houses the Bibliothèque publique d'information, a vast public library, the Musée National d'Art Moderne which is the largest museum for modern art in Europe, and a centre for music and acoustic research. It is named after Georges Pompidou, the President of France from 1969 to 1974 who decided its creation.



5. Find the following words and expressions in the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

Abundance of sights, entrance arch, to be dedicated to smth/smb, temporary exhibition area, to donate to, Gothic architecture, top observation deck, to honor smb, principal residence, the ideal royal residence, hunting lodge, lavish garden, cemetery, tunnel, to lye in the foothills of, apparition, place of Christian pilgrimage, miraculous healing, music and acoustic research.

6. Read and translate the text:

French Resorts

The Côte d'Azur, often known in English as the French Riviera, is the Mediterranean coastline of the south eastern corner of France. This coastline was one of the first modern resort areas. It began as a winter health resort for the British upper class at the end of the 18th century. After World War II it became a



popular tourist destination and convention site. The French Riviera also contains the seaside resorts of Cannes, Antibes, Saint-Tropez etc. The French Riviera is a major yachting centre, with marinas along its coast.

The Côte d'Azur benefits from a Mediterranean-type climate, characterised by exceptional sunshine almost 300 days a year and mild temperatures for most of the year.

Cannes. Today it is hard to imagine that the glamorous French Riviera resort of Cannes was for centuries a simple, sleepy fishing village whose only visitors were monks and wealthy pilgrims who came to visit the monastery on the nearby Island of St Honorat. In 1834 it became a popular up-market holiday resort for the British upper classes.

Each May the world's press flocks to Cannes for its annual Film Festival, which draws the world's celebrities and super-stars along with the paparazzi and fans hoping to glimpse the rich and famous at the Palais des Festivals. Cannes may be synonymous with the annual Film Festival, however hundreds of less exceptional international conferences take place here each year, making rooms hard to find and restaurants hard to book for much of the year. Cannes is busy all

year round, frequented by hosts of business travelers off-season and besieged by tourists in the summer, when the long sandy beaches, glitzy nightclubs, chic shops and the famous promenade are abuzz with beautiful people flaunting the latest designer wear. Despite the city's pretensions and massive over-development, Cannes is still an international city of charm and good cheer.

Saint-Tropez is known today for its famous and wealthy guests, its history with the iconic Brigitte Bardot. Its beaches are around thirty metres wide with their own private or public tanning area.

Many of the beaches offer windsurfing, sailing and canoeing equipment for rent, while others offer motorized water sports, such as power boats, jet bikes and water skiing.

Courchevel is the name of a ski area located in the French Alps, it is the largest linked ski area in the world. Courchevel is made up of five separate resorts, all within the Trois Vallées ski area. The main resorts are named after their heights - Courchevel 1850, 1650, 1550 and Le Praz 1300. Courchevel 1850 is the smartest and most expensive of the resorts; it has the best restaurants, nightlife and access to the slopes. Courchevel 1650 and 1550 are quieter, more suited to families, and Le Praz is a pretty village with narrow streets, but due to its altitude has less reliable snow.

Evian-les-Bains. Elegantly perched on the border between France and Switzerland, Evian's internationally renowned healing waters lure health-conscious visitors from around the world. It is France's most celebrated spa resort, famed for its hydrotherapy treatments that benefit digestive and metabolic conditions.

7. Find the following words and expressions in the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

The Mediterranean coastline, resort area, convention site, marina, to benefit from, glamorous resort, sleepy fishing village, monk, pilgrim, to flock, to draw the world's celebrities, international conference, to be besieged by tourists, chic shop, glitzy nightclub, tanning area, windsurfing, sailing, canoeing, water skiing, to be internationally renowned, healing waters, to lure, hydrotherapy treatment, to benefit digestive and metabolic conditions.

8. Render into Ukrainian:

With the Alps playing bodyguard against inland winds and the sultry Mediterranean warming the breezes, the Côte d'Azur, or French Riviera, is pampered by a nearly tropical climate. This is where the dreamland of azure waters and indigo sky begins, where balustraded white villas edge the blue horizon, evening air is perfumed with jasmine and mimosa, and parasol pines silhouette against sunsets of ripe apricot and gold. As emblematic as the sheet-music cover for a Jazz Age tune, the Côte d'Azur seems to epitomize happiness, a state of being the world pursues with a vengeance.

9. Render into English:

Франція - це справжній заповідник пам'ятників історії і культури різних епох і цивілізацій. Окрім незліченних пам'ятників культури і стародавніх цивілізацій, країна володіє прекрасними природними умовами - білосніжними схилами альпійських гір, прекрасними пляжами атлантичного і середземноморського побережжя, середньовічними замками, а також безліччю місць, пов'язаних з життям і діяльністю різних історичних діячів.

Культурним центром країни є галасливий і хаотичний Париж - столиця Франції, наповнений мільйонами туристів зі всього світу. Визначні пам'ятки в Парижі зустрічаються буквально на кожному кроці.

Основна туристична частина міста знаходиться на правому березі Сени. Тут розташована колишня королівська резиденція, а нині один з найбільших музеїв світу - Лувр. Зараз тут зібрано близько 300 тис. робіт всіх стилів і епох світового мистецтва.

Ейфелева вежа – велична споруда, вершина і торжество технічної думки XIX сторіччя. Ось вже більше сотні років Ейфелева башта залишається емблемою Парижа.

Версаль - найвідоміший зразок палацово-паркового мистецтва Європи. Це величезна резиденція французьких королів.

Але найбільшу кількість відвідувачів привертає Євродіснейленд - найбільший в Європі парк розваг.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Country of Fashion

Today Paris is synonymous with fashion and is often referred to as the mecca of the fashion world. It is home to some of the world's best designers and fashion houses and ever aspiring model and fashion designer wishes to walk and showcase their designs here. It is the birthplace of brand like Chanel, Yves Saint Laurent and Dior. Paris also has its most prominent fashion destination; 'the golden triangle' which is formed between the Avenue Marceau, the Champs-Élysées, and the Avenue Montaigne. It also has specific roads such as the Rue du Faubourg- St-Honoré that are dedicated exclusively to fashion. Whether it's the French movies or the opera, fashion has always been a part of the French culture and continues to manifest itself through every walking person you see on the Parisian streets. Paris also holds two of the world's most prominent fashion shows and as far as clothes are concerned, there's always something for everyone.



Chanel, Christian Dior, Jean-Paul Gaultier, Louis Vuitton, Yves Saint Laurent fashion brands have stores in Paris. They are worth visiting just to breathe in the elegance or to get an idea of the latest styles.

La Vallée Village is a unique open-air village in France where each house is a store and each façade is a window display. Open all year around, seven days a week, it gathers over 75 leading fashion and homeware brands offering their previous season's collections at reduced prices. Shoppers get anywhere from 33% to 60% off retail prices from French and international brands like Armani, Burberry, Celine, Christian Lacroix, Diesel, Dunhill, Kenzo, Lancel, Longchamp, Max Mara, Polo Ralph Lauren, Salvatore Ferragamo and more.



Interesting Fun Facts about France

- ✓ France is home to 29 UNESCO World Heritage Sites like the Mont St. Michel Abbey, Versailles Palace, and the Chartres Cathedral.
- ✓ It has nearly 3000 miles of seashore, with three major water bodies: the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and the English Channel.

- ✓ French people love cheese. Though traditionally there are around 350 to 400 varieties of French cheese, there are in fact over 1000 different types available in the French market.
- ✓ French wine is immensely popular all over the world. The country is one of the largest wine producing nations in the world. There are 17 distinct wine producing regions like Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, Loire and Provence that continue with the tradition of wine making in France.
- ✓ An amusing fact about France is that while beer is considered a luxury drink saved for special occasions, wine is free with most meals.
- ✓ France is also home to the only Disneyland in Europe, located near Paris.
- ✓ An underground rail tunnel, known as the Chanel Tunnel, joins England and France. It runs beneath the English Channel.
- ✓ The Tour de France, the most famous bicycle race in the world is an annual bicycle race of France, in which cyclists cover over 2100 miles in 23 days.
- ✓ The first flight of the Concorde took place in 1969, from the French city of Toulouse, one of the centers of the aerospace industry in Europe.
- ✓ The concept of jean clothing was born in France, from where it was imported by Levi Strauss to California to make tough clothes for gold diggers.
- ✓ The Statue of Liberty, one of the most widely recognized structures of US, was made in France. It was then gifted to the US in 1886 to celebrate its centennial. In fact, the face of the Statue is believed to have been modeled on Eugene Boyer, the wife of Isaac Singer, the famous sewing machine manufacturer.
- ✓ France is also home to the Louvre, one of the largest art museums in the world.

- ✓ France is where the Gothic Art and the Baroque style of architecture were born. This is the reason why there are numerous cathedrals and buildings that are fine examples of Gothic Art.
- ✓ From the French Alps to the marvelous beaches lining the azure waters in the French Riviera, France is one of the most visited countries in the world. The number of the tourists attracted to France annually is greater than its population!

UNIT 9

GERMANY

1. Pronounce the words correctly:

Germany	Austria
Baltic Sea	Belgium
the North Sea	Czech Republic
the Netherlands	France
Poland	Luxembourg
Denmark	Switzerland

2. Find these geographical notions on the map!

3. Read the text and fill in the gaps in the following sentences:

- a) ... mountains are situated in Germany.
- b) ... is Germans' favourite sport.
- c) ... is the best souvenir from Germany.
- d) ... is usually on the menu of every restaurant.
- e) National alcoholic drink is
- f) Active rest in Germany includes

Federal Republic of Germany is located in Central Europe, borders the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark. It has boundaries with Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, and Switzerland.

The territory of Germany covers 357,021 square kilometers and is influenced by a temperate seasonal climate. With 82 million inhabitants, it accounts for the largest population among the member states of the European Union and is home to the third-largest number of international migrants worldwide.

Germany is a federal parliamentary republic of sixteen states (Länder). The capital and largest city is Berlin. Germany is a member of the United Nations, NATO. As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation, Germany

is a key member of the continent's economic, political, and defense organizations. In 1949, after World War II, Germany was divided into two separate states—East Germany and West Germany—along the lines of Allied occupation. The two states were unified in 1990. It is part of the Schengen zone and adopted the European currency, the euro, in 1999. Main cities of the country are Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich.

Due to its size and location in central Europe, Germany boasts a large variety of different landscapes, offering many activities related to nature, from hiking in the forests to exploring the picturesque islands off the northern coasts!

Hilly rural areas (so-called "Mittelgebirge") where fields and forests intermix with larger cities are tourist destinations. The most notable are the Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest), the Black Forest, the Harz, the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge) and Elbsandstone Mountains. In the extreme south, Germany contains a small portion of the Alps, they are famous for their beauty and the unique Bavarian culture. A lot of people go there for skiing in the winter and hiking and climbing in the summer.

The North Sea islands just off the coast are very picturesque, although mostly visited by the Germans themselves. Most of the North Sea islands are free of car traffic and guarantee a silent holiday.

Winters in Germany are mild and summers tend to be cool, though temperatures can exceed 30°C for prolonged periods. In the east, the climate is more continental; winters can be very cold, summers can be very warm, and long dry periods are often recorded.

Germany is crazy about football and the German Football Association DFB is the biggest FA association in the world with 6.35 million members (8% of the German population) in more than 25,000 clubs. Every village has a club and the games are the main social event on weekends.

German cuisine varies from region to region. Pork, beef, and poultry are the main varieties of meat consumed in Germany, with pork being the most popular. Throughout all regions, meat is often eaten in sausage form. More than 1500 different types of sausage are produced in Germany. If you spot a sausage on a menu this is often a good (and sometimes the only) choice. It is often served with

mashed potato, fries or potato salad. The most popular vegetables are potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, spinach, and beans. More than 300 types of bread are sold in bakery shops across the country. Although wine is becoming more popular in many parts of Germany, the national alcoholic drink is beer.

If you want to present your friends with a souvenir from Germany remember: German honey is a good souvenir, but only "Echter Deutscher Honig" is a guarantee for reasonable quality. Along the German coasts, smoked eel is quite a common delicacy and a typical souvenir.

German people celebrate Easter (*Ostern*), Christmas (*Weihnachten*), St. Nikolaus Day (*Nikolaustag*) and *Oktoberfest*, a festival that is celebrated in Bavaria.

4. Find the following expressions in the text, translate and use them in the sentences of your own:

temperate climate, boundaries, inhabitant, a large variety of, landscape, hiking, to explore something, picturesque islands, tourist destination, to be famous for, to be free of car traffic, hiking, climbing, skiing, to exceed, to be crazy about, to consume, a souvenir, a guarantee for reasonable quality, smoked eel, delicacy.

5. Read the text. Give the English equivalents to the following expressions:

Різноманітність, варто відвідати, дослідити, всесвітньо відомий, казковий замок, бути схожим, лицар часів середньовіччя, затока, причал, прогулянка, рибний ринок, унікальна археологічна колекція, музейний комплекс, виставка, погруддя.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The list of places of interest in Germany is long, the variety is huge. In every federal state, in every region and in every city of Germany there are many places which are worth to visit and to explore.

In Berlin it is the so-called Brandenburger Tor (Brandenburg Gate), the Reichstag (Parliament) and the Gedächtniskirche (Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church), in Cologne the Kölner Dom (Cologne Cathedral), in Hamburg the Michel (church of St. Michaelis) and in Dresden it is the Semper Opera House.

Cologne Cathedral. The cathedral is renowned as a monument of Christianity, of German Catholicism in particular, of Gothic architecture and of the continuing faith and perseverance of the people of the city in which it stands. It is dedicated to Saint Peter and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The cathedral is a World Heritage Site, one of the best-known architectural monuments in Germany, and Cologne's most famous landmark, described by UNESCO as an "exceptional work of human creative genius".



Neuschwanstein Castle and Hohenschwangau Castle. King Ludwig II's world-famous castles stand proudly against the spectacular backdrop of the Alps. Neuschwanstein, his fairytale castle, is the most-visited building in Germany, and was designed to resemble a medieval German knight's castle.

Brandenburg Gate. No other landmark better symbolises German history than Berlin's signature attraction. The Brandenburg Gate has a magical appeal for all visitors to Berlin, from heads of state to tourists. Brandenburg Gate is a former city gate and one of the main symbols of Berlin and Germany. It is the only remaining gate of a series through which one formerly entered Berlin. One block to the north stands the Reichstag.



The Reichstag, the seat of the German Parliament, is one of Berlin's most historical landmarks and, with its new dome, one of the Berlin's biggest crowd-draws. It is close to the Brandenburger Tor and before the unification, it was right next to the wall.



Hamburg's port. An impressive labyrinth of canals, basins, quays and bridges, Hamburg's port is one of the foremost sea freight centres in the world, and

– with its harbour tours, promenade and fish market – it is also the city's number one attraction.

Berlin Museum Island. Home to no less than five major exhibition buildings, Berlin Museum Island is one of the most important museum complexes in the world, combining unique archaeological collections and 19th century art. Collections that were split up during the Cold War period are now reunited on Berlin Museum Island.

Berlin's Museum Island is situated right in the heart of the city. Listed as a World Cultural Heritage site by UNESCO, the impressive complex grew over a period of one hundred years and consists of five important museums. Remarkable archaeological collections and 19th century art can be found in the Old Museum, New Museum, the Old National Gallery, Bode Museum and Pergamon Museum. Unmissable exhibits include the Pergamon Altar of Zeus and the bust of the Egyptian queen Nefertiti.

6. Make the presentation “Places of Interest in Germany”. Use the expressions from exercise 5.

7. Read the text and find answers to the following questions:

1. What types of resorts does Germany boast?
2. What German resort is appreciated from Roman times?
3. Where are the best spas in Germany located?
4. What makes Baden-Wuerttemberg a leading destination for spa holidays?
5. Why are public bathes popular?
6. Where was the first "orthopaedic healing institute" opened in Germany?
7. What diseases can be treated in Wiesbaden?
8. What medical institutions provide such treatment?

Resorts in Germany

Germany has a long history of spas and wellness. Romans appreciated the hot mineral springs at Baden-Baden and in the 18th and 19th centuries, Europe's royalty and other aristocrats met at the great German spa resort towns. Baden-Baden sits at the foot of the Black Forest, where you'll find more great resort spas like Hotel Bareis and Traube-Tonbach. Finally, there's a wealth of baths in cities

like Stuttgart (which also boasts the Mercedes-Benz museum) and the amazing Bad Duerheim, known for its salt water and a fantasyland “sauna world”.

Germany has nearly 900 spa resorts, including mineral and mud spas, climatic health resorts (known for fresh air), sea-side resorts, and Kniepp hydrotherapy spa resorts.

Some of the best spas in Germany are located in Baden-Wuerttemberg. This southwestern state has a wealth of hot mineral springs, making it Germany’s leading destination for spa holidays.

The public baths are a great bargain. For anywhere from five to 30 euros you can while away the day moving from pool to pool, some large as a swimming pool, others more for lounging. It’s a delightful way for lovers and old folks to spend the afternoon.

Wiesbaden is a mineral spa located in an area with a mild, moderate climate. The first "orthopaedic healing institute" was opened here in 1836. Thermal saline spring water, which is used to treat a range of complaints, is the main claim to fame of this charming historical spa city. It is primarily used to alleviate rheumatic diseases and congestion of the respiratory organs. Treatment is offered for musculo-skeletal illnesses, rheumatic diseases, disorders of the nervous system. Numerous clinics of various types are located here and their reputations have spread far and wide. Under the auspices of the local health authorities a number of self-help groups have created a network of information and advisory services, which is unique in Germany.

8. Find the expressions in the text, translate and learn them by heart.

To appreciate, hot mineral spring, spa resort town, mineral and mud spa, climatic health resort, leading destination for spa holidays, swimming pool, sea-side resorts, hydrotherapy spa resort, thermal saline spring water, orthopaedic healing institute, to treat, to alleviate rheumatic diseases, congestion of the respiratory organs, musculo-skeletal illnesses, rheumatic diseases, disorders of the nervous system, local health authorities, advisory services.

9. Translate into English. Use the expressions from the texts above:

- Мені б хотілося покращити своє здоров'я на одному з курортів Європи. У мене проблеми з опорно-руховим апаратом та органами дихання. Я чув, що багато знаменитостей з усього світу їздили лікуватися до Німеччини. – Звичайно, і їздять дотепер, адже ця країна багата спа курортами. Їх там близько 900: грязьові, кліматичні, морські, гідротерапевтичні. – Ці курорти розташовані по всій країні? – Найкращі спа курорти знаходяться у землі Баден-Вюртемберг. Там багато гарячих мінеральних джерел, відпочивальники можуть насолоджуватися термальними купальнями. Ви зможете скористатися послугами лікарів відомих клінік, які там знаходяться.

10. Make a presentation of a German resort.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING
Tourism in Germany

Germany is ranked as one of the most visited travel destination worldwide. The Federal Republic of Germany has a prospering tourism industry. Tourism in Germany has expanded since the end of World War II, and many tourists visit Germany to experience a sense of European history. The countryside exhibits a pastoral aura, while its cities exhibit both a modern and classical feel.

More than 30% of Germans spend their holiday in their own country which shows that Germans love to travel within their own country.

Popular perceptions and reasons for holidaying in Germany are: culture, countryside, cities, cleanliness, security, modernity, good hotels, good cuisine, hospitality, good shopping opportunities, exciting nightlife and good price.

All Germans learn English at school, so you should be able to get by with English in most places. Many people – especially in the tourism industry and higher educated persons – also speak French, Russian or Spanish, but if you can't speak German, English remains your best bet..

Most international hotel chains have franchises in the major German cities, and a large variety of local hotels exist. All hotels in Germany are ranked by stars (1 to 5 stars). Prices vary significantly by city (Munich and Frankfurt are most

expensive). A cheap and convenient way to stay are Ibis Hotels, usually located near major railway stations.

B&Bs ("Pensionen" or "Fremdenzimmer") provide less comfort than hotels for cheaper prices. The advantage is that you are likely to meet Germans and get a touch of the German way of living.

Hostels provide simple, budget accommodation primarily in shared rooms. They are good places to get to know other travellers.

Germany is a traveler's paradise today. The prices may be higher than elsewhere, but the quality of service you get for the money almost makes the expense worthwhile.

Germany: World Heritage Sites

Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square. This magnificent Baroque palace – one of the largest and most beautiful in Germany and surrounded by wonderful gardens – was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It was built and decorated in the 18th century by an international team of architects, painters (including Tiepolo), sculptors and stucco-workers, led by Balthasar Neumann.

Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier. Trier, which stands on the Moselle River, was a Roman colony from the 1st century AD and then a great trading centre beginning in the next century. It became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century, when it was known as the 'second Rome'. The number and quality of the surviving monuments are an outstanding testimony to Roman civilization.



Town of Bamberg. From the 10th century onwards, this town became an important link with the Slav peoples, especially those of Poland and Pomerania. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of Bamberg strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century it was the centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, with eminent philosophers and writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann living there.

Messel Pit Fossil Site. Messel Pit is the richest site in the world for understanding the living environment between 57 million and 36 million years ago. In particular, it provides unique information about the early stages of the evolution of mammals and includes exceptionally well-preserved mammal fossils, ranging from fully articulated skeletons to the contents of stomachs of animals of this period.



Classical Weimar. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the small Thuringian town of Weimar witnessed a remarkable cultural flowering, attracting many writers and scholars, notably Goethe and Schiller. This development is reflected in the high quality of many of the buildings and of the parks in the surrounding area.



The Berlin Museumsinsel is a unique ensemble of museum buildings which illustrates the evolution of modern museum design over more than a century. The art museum is a social phenomenon that owes its origins to the Age of Enlightenment and its extension to all people to the French Revolution. The Museumsinsel is the most outstanding example of this concept given material form and a symbolic central urban setting.

The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz is an exceptional example of landscape design and planning of the Age of the Enlightenment, the 18th century. Its diverse components - outstanding buildings, landscaped parks and gardens in the English style, and subtly modified expanses of agricultural land – serve aesthetic, educational, and economic purposes in an exemplary manner.



The Middle Rhine Valley. The 65km-stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long

history of human involvement with a dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

Cologne Cathedral. Begun in 1248, the construction of this Gothic masterpiece took place in several stages and was not completed until 1880. Over seven centuries, successive builders were inspired by the same faith and a spirit of absolute fidelity to the original plans. Apart from its exceptional intrinsic value and the artistic masterpieces it contains, Cologne Cathedral testifies to the enduring strength of European Christianity.

The Wadden Sea comprises the Dutch Wadden Sea Conservation Area and the German Wadden Sea National Parks of Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The inscribed site represents over 66% of the whole Wadden Sea and is home to numerous plant and animal species, including marine mammals such as the harbour seal and grey seal. It is also a breeding and wintering area for up to 12 millions birds per annum and it supports more than 10 percent of 29 species. The site is one of the last remaining natural, large-scale, intertidal ecosystems where natural processes continue to function largely undisturbed.

UNIT 10
THE CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Train your pronunciation!

Poland
Germany
Austria
Slovakia
Prague
Bohemia
Moravia
Silesia
Vltava
Elbe
Morava
Oder
Pole
Gypsy
Hungarian

2. Read and translate the text and fill in the table below:

Location	
Neighbouring countries	
Capital	
Big cities	
Population	
Rivers	
Mountains	
Political system	

The Czech Republic is a landlocked country in Central Europe. The country borders Poland to the northeast, Germany to the west and northwest, Austria to the south and Slovakia to the east. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia.

Czech Republic stretches along a total area of 79,000 square kilometers. The Geography of Czech Republic is marked by a terrain which is very diverse and includes plateau, highlands as well as lowlands. Krkonose meaning Giant Mountains is the highest mountain in the Czech Republic and the other important mountain ranges are Hruby Jesenik which means Ash Mountains, the Beskydy Mountains and the Sumava mountain range. Rivers are an integral part of the Geography of Czech Republic and voluminous rivers like Vltava, Elbe, Morava, and Oder flow through the country.

The Czech Republic has a temperate continental climate, with relatively hot summers and cold, cloudy and snowy winters. Most rain falls during the summer. Spring is characterized by high water levels in the rivers, due to melting snow with occasional flooding.

The capital city of Czech Republic is Prague or Praha. Big cities of the country (Brno, Ostrava, Plzen, Karlovy Vary, etc) offer a wealth of festivals, concerts, exhibitions and other performances in their numerous theaters, cinemas, museums, and clubs. They are hubs of culture and politics and play host to a number of sporting events owing to its varied terrains.

The population of the Czech Republic is about 10 mln people. 95 per cent of them are of Czech nationality, others are Poles, Gypsies, Hungarians, Slovaks and Germans. In regards to religion, 40 per cent of the people of Czech Republic are followers of Roman Catholicism but a large portion of the population are not inclined towards any kind of religion.

The Czech Republic was the western part of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Formed into a common state after World War I (October 28, 1918), the Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks remained united for almost 75 years. On January 1, 1993, the two republics split to form two separate states. Now the Czech Republic is a democratic country in which Parliament holds the central role in the political system. The president of the Czech Republic has limited powers but he is the official head of state.

The Czech Republic has its own unique money, and that is the official Czech Republic currency known as the Czech crown, or koruna.

3. Read and translate the text. Find proper information to prove or deny the following statements:

1. Tourism is a well-developed industry in the Czech Republic.
2. The capital of the Czech Republic is a popular tourist destination.
3. Old Czech cities attract tourists by active nightlife.
4. Kutná Hora and Český Krumlov are popular spa towns.
5. Krkonoše mountains offer resorts for skiing and hiking.
6. Protected landscape areas are extensively used for tourism and recreation.
7. The Czech Republic is famous for glass.
8. Czech traditional cuisine includes only sweet dishes.
9. Czech spirits are known all over the world.

Tourism in the Czech Republic

Spanning over a total area of 79, 000 sq km, Czech Republic boasts of a wide spectrum of tourist spots. Blessed with a suitable climatic condition the country of Czech Republic is visited by large number of tourists coming from various parts of the world. The Czech economy gets a substantial income from tourism. The industry employs more than 110,000 people - over 1% of the population.

The most popular city in the Czech Republic is the capital city of Prague with its castle, its old town and its waterfront along the Vltava river. Other famous old cities are Brno, Plzeň, Karlovy Vary and the cities of České Budějovice and Český Krumlov located in Southern Bohemia with their romantic medieval city centres. Other attractions include the magnificent gothic cathedral at Kutná Hora, the Karlstejn Castle located just outside Prague, the catacombs at Klatovy, Sedlec ossuary.

Most cities in the country attract significant numbers of tourists, but the spa towns, such as Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně and Františkovy Lázně, are particularly popular holiday destinations.

The Czech countryside has much to offer, including the beautiful Czech Paradise Nature Reserve (Český ráj), Czech Karst (Český kras) and Šumava

regions. These are protected landscape areas known by their rich flora, fauna and miraculous views. They attract visitors seeking outdoor pursuits.

In Northern Czech Republic there are resorts for skiing and hiking in Krkonoše mountains, which is part of the Sudeten mountain range.

The Czech Republic is famous for a glass and sightseeing excursion to the Bohemian Glass Factory provides a fascinating insight to the glass maker.

Travel to the Czech Republic enables one to see its rich history and varied culture. People travel to the Czech Republic to experience the castles, churches, monasteries and architectural design. Besides, people travel to the Czech Republic to be a part of the large number of festivals, which are organized through out the year in different parts of the Czech Republic.

If in the Czech Republic don't miss the opportunity to try traditional Czech dishes - "knedlíky" (dumplings made from wheat or potato flour, boiled in water as a roll and then sliced and served hot) and "polévka" (soup), "vepřo-knedlo-zelo" (roast pork with dumplings and cabbage). The Czech traditional Christmas delicacy is the fish soup (Rybí polévka) made of Carp. Try also the traditional Fruit dumplings (Ovocné Knedlíky) and the various forms of tasteful Czech cakes (Kolač) filled with different fruits, jams or curds.

Traditional Czech beverages are beer, Becherovka (herbal liquor made out of several secret plants), Fernet (herbal beverage), and Slivovice (alcoholic beverage made from plums).

4. Read the text about places of interest in Prague. Find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. Prague, the capital of the country, is
2. Tourists enjoy walking across the Charles Bridge which is
3. Prague Castle, built in the 9th century is
4. Today, the castle complex encompasses
5. Magnificent Old Royal Palace at the castle
6. St. Vitus Cathedral, consecrated to patron saints of Czech lands, is
7. The cathedral houses
8. A part of castle's defences, the Powder Tower, was And now it is

9. Architectonic treasure of Prague Castle – St. George Basilica, houses an extensive exhibition of the National Gallery that involves a collection of Czech art. Besides it serves as ...
10. In the arches of the castle walls there are It is Golden Lane, named after
11. The best place for a stroll in Prague is , adjoining
12. There you can admire beautiful statues and
13. The centre of the Royal Garden is the famous
14. Instead of sounds of falling water

Prague, the capital of the country, is one of the most visited cities in Europe. The historic city of Prague is the primary tourist attraction, as the city is also the most common point of entry for tourists visiting other parts of the country. The whole of the historical city center is declared as a World Heritage Site.

The Charles Bridge. One of the most popular places for travelers in the Czech Republic is the Charles Bridge in Prague, which is not only one of the most important bridges but also the oldest bridge of Prague. Foundation stone of Charles Bridge was laid in 1357. There are two towers at the both ends of the bridge, the Old Town bridge tower and the Small Quarter bridge tower. While walking across the Charles Bridge, one comes along 30 baroque statues, sculptors of saints and historical figures of 18th century, which are depicted on the bridge. A lot of street performances and dances are held here and attract visitors to travel this place.



Prague Castle (Pražský hrad). Prague Castle is the most popular sight visited in Prague. It is the largest ancient castle in the world. Today, the castle complex encompasses numerous Prague attractions: St. Vitus Cathedral, the Royal Palace, St. George's Basilica, the



Powder Tower, and other monuments, courtyards, and historic buildings. Prague Castle was founded in the 9th century. It was often rebuilt in the following centuries. In 1918 Prague Castle became a residing place of Czechoslovak president. Guards at the Castle gates change every hour from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m., with fanfares and banners exchange at noon.



Old Royal Palace (Starý Královský Palác).

Dating from 1135 it is one of the oldest parts of the castle. It was a residence of Czech kings from the end of the 9th century. Vladislav Hall



(Vladislavský sál), in the centre of the palace, was used for banquets, councils, coronations and in bad weather, jousting. The other parts are the Rider's staircase (Jezdecké schody), a place where all the Czech presidents have been sworn, New Land Rolls Room, the old map repository for land titles and All Saints' Chapel.

St. Vitus cathedral (Katedrál svateho Vita). St. Vitus Cathedral is the most important and the largest church in Prague. Emperor Charles IV founded the cathedral in 1344. The cathedral was consecrated to patron saints of Czech lands: St. Vitus, St. Wenceslas and St. Vojtech. The tombs of Czech sovereigns are in the underground of the cathedral. Inside a richly decorated St. Wenceslas Chapel the Bohemian crown jewels are deposited in a coronation chamber.

Mihulka Powder Tower (Prašná věž). This tower was built at the end of the 15th century originally as a part of the castle's defences, later it was a workshop of a cannon and bell-maker. During Rudolf II's reign (1576 – 1612) the tower became a laboratory for alchemists and then it was used as a gunpowder store until 1754. Today it is a museum of alchemy, bell- and cannon-forging and Renaissance life in



Prague Castle.

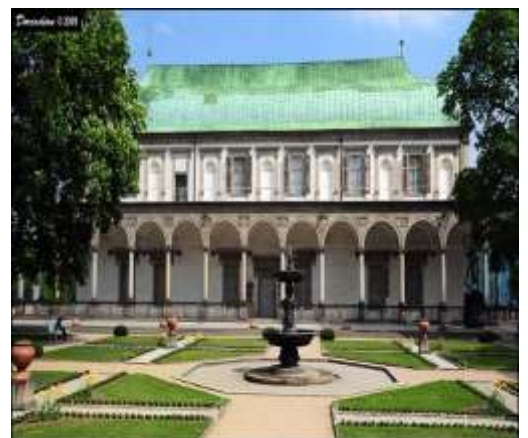
Golden Lane (Zlatá ulička)

Named after the goldsmiths who lived here in the 17th century, Golden Lane is popular with its tiny colourful houses built right into the arches of the Castle walls. Even Franz Kafka lived there in the house No. 22. Most of them are souvenir shops today.

St. George's Basilica (Klaster svateho Jiri). St. George Basilica, built in the 10th century, belongs to architectonic treasures of Prague Castle. At present you will find there an extensive exhibition of the National Gallery that involves a collection of Czech art from Gothic to Baroque styles. George's Basilica now serves as a concert hall, a delightful and popular setting for evening classical concerts.



Queen Anna's Royal Summer Palace (Letohradek kralovny Anny). This glorious building came into being thanks to emperor Ferdinand in the 16th century. Built on a platform, the summer palace offers a nice view of Prague. The summerhouse had to serve for pleasure of the royal court. Ferdinand built it for his wife Anna. The Renaissance-style ***Royal Garden (Královská zahrada)*** adjoining the summer palace centers on another masterwork – Singing Fountain. The famous Singing Fountain, created by T. Jaros in the 16th century, is in front of the house. If you bend under the fountain, you will hear bells instead of sounds of falling water. The Royal Summer Palace now serves mainly for exhibitions of creative art and artistic crafts. Royal Garden is a highly recommended place for a stroll especially in spring. There you can admire beautiful statues and the azalea and tulip garden where tulips were first acclimatised to Europe before being taken to Holland.



5. Find the following words and expressions in the text; use them in the sentences of your own:

To encompass, a residing place, banquet, council, coronation, jousting, map repository, to be consecrated to smb., patron saint, sovereign, crown jewels, workshop, cannon, alchemist, gunpowder store.

Spa Resorts

Karlovy Vary is the largest and best known spa city in the Czech Republic. It is historically famous for its hot springs (13 main springs, about 300 smaller springs, and the warm-water Teplá River). The city was founded in the 14th century by Charles IV. According to a legend, the Emperor had the city built soon after the accidental discovery of thermal springs by his hunting entourage.

In the 19th century, it became a popular tourist destination, especially for international celebrities visiting for spa treatment. It mainly promotes the recuperation of patients suffering from digestive tract disorders, metabolic disorders, diabetes, diseases of the liver, pancreas, gall bladder, neurological diseases.

The balneotherapy provided in Karlovy Vary comprises a number of curative procedures. Treatment exploits centuries-proven thermal baths and drinking cure as well as modern methods cryotherapy, floating, laser therapy, etc. Both traditional spa treatment and wellness takes place in sanatoriums and hotels. The city is also known for the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival and the popular Czech liqueur Karlovarská Becherovka.

Marianske Lazne is a spa resort in Western Bohemia, located in lush rolling hills and artfully designed around the 40 springs, which are the basis of the spa. Developed in the early part of the 19th Century Marianske Lazne is a relatively new spa compared to some of the others in the Czech Republic. Over the years the spa has attracted some famous visitors including the writers Goethe and Nikolai Gogol, as well as composers Wagner and Chopin. Each year during the third week of August the town hosts a Chopin Festival as a tribute to the composer.

The springs contain different properties and doctors recommend treatments based on particular ailments. Some of the diseases treated at the spa include kidney and liver diseases, respiratory and skin problems, nerve disorders, metabolic

problems and more. The range of treatments includes thermal baths, mud baths, gas baths, gas injections, and drinks.

6. Render into English:

Перші лікувальні центри в Чехії з'явилися ще в 15 столітті. Імператор Карл IV заснував місто там, де під час полювання випадково знайшли гаряче джерело. Сьогодні Карлові



Вари – найбільший спа-курорт Чехії. Ще в ті часи багаті міщани використовували цілющу воду з лікувальною метою. Сьогодні мінеральні води та грязі використовуються при лікуванні захворювань шлунково-кишкового тракту, печінки, підшлункової залози та жовчного міхура.

Традиційне лікування в Маріанських Лазнях включає використання мінеральних джерел, грязі та вуглекислого газу (carbonic acid gas). У санаторіях Маріанських Лазень лікують хвороби печінки та нирок, дихальних шляхів та шкіри, а також розлади обміну речовин.

7. Prepare a presentation “Attractions of the Czech Republic”

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Sedlec Ossuary

The Sedlec Ossuary also known as the Church of Bones is one of the most unusual chapels you will ever see. If you think that you saw everything in your life, think again!

The Sedlec Ossuary is nothing spectacular in the outside. It is a small chapel located in Sedlec, in the suburbs of Kutna Hora.

As you enter the Sedlec Ossuary though, you will soon realize why it is one of the most amazing and unique churches in the world. The Sedlec Ossuary is artistically decorated by more than 40.000 human skeletons. Thus it is also known as the Church of Bones or as the Bone Church.

One of the most fascinating artistic works inside the Sedlec Ossuary is the big chandelier of bones that lies in the center of the Church of Bones. The immense

chandelier contains at least one of every human bone. Another impressive artwork is the coat of arms of the Schwarzenberg family that is also made of human bones.

You may wonder how all these bones ended up being craved in a small chapel located in the Czech Republic. It all goes back to 1278 when the King of Bohemia sent the abbot of the Sedlec Cistercian Monastery to Jerusalem.

When the abbot came back he brought with himself a jar of soil from the Golgotha, that was known as the “Holy Soil”. Soon people from all over the places desired to be buried in Sedlec, thus the cemetery there had to be expanded.

In the 15th century a Gothic church was built near the cemetery and its basement was used as an ossuary. The bones stayed there for centuries till 1870 when a woodcarver named Frantisek Rint was appointed to place the bones in order. The result was impressively shocking.

Finally, the Sedlec Ossuary may seem a macabre place, but while visiting it, you will most likely not find it to be scary, but peaceful. Those 40.000 dead people wished to be buried in a holy place, that is why they went to Sedlec in the first place, and now their bones are right in the middle of the chapel.

Interesting & Fun Facts about Czech Republic

- ✓ The capital of Czech Republic is Prague, which is a major tourist destination.
- ✓ The currency of Czech Republic is Czech koruna.
- ✓ The official language of Czech Republic is Czech.
- ✓ In 1993, the country of Czechoslovakia split into Czech Republic and Slovakia.
- ✓ Czech Republic follows a system of Parliamentary Democracy.
- ✓ The Czech Republic became a part of NATO in 1999 and European Union in 2004.
- ✓ More than 50 percent of the population in Czech Republic is atheist.
- ✓ Sigmund Freud, the famous psychologist and psychoanalysis was a Czech. He was born in Freiberg, Moravia, in 1856.
- ✓ Mount Snezka (1602 m) is the highest point in the Czech Republic.
- ✓ The Vltava is the longest river in the Czech Republic.
- ✓ The two popular sports of Czech Republic are football and ice hockey.

UNIT 11

BULGARIA

1. Train your pronunciation!

Bulgaria	the Republic of Macedonia
Rila	Greece
Pirin	Turkey
the Balkans	the Black Sea
Romania	the Alpine Mountains
Serbia	the Balkan Mountains

2. Read the text. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a) Bulgaria is situated in Western Europe.
- b) There are no mountains in Bulgaria.
- c) Rakia is a national Bulgarian dish.
- d) Bulgarian beer is widely exported around the world.
- e) Bulgarians are very emotional people.
- f) Sunny beaches attract tourists all year round.

The Republic of Bulgaria is a country in the Balkans in south-eastern Europe. It borders five other countries: Romania to the north, Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east.

Geographically and in terms of climate, Bulgaria features notable diversity with the landscape ranging from the Alpine snow-capped peaks (Rila, Pirin) and the Balkan Mountains to the mild and sunny Black Sea coast.

Bulgaria has a temperate climate, with cold winters (with considerable snowfall) and hot summers (rainy at first and dry during the second half). The Black Sea coast has a milder climate than rest of the country, but strong winds and violent local storms occur frequently during the winter.

The capital and the largest city of the country is Sofia. The people of Bulgaria primarily belong to the Bulgarian ethnic group. There is a significant Turkish minority in Bulgaria.

The majority of Bulgarians are Bulgarian Orthodox, with a significant minority of Muslims. The language of Bulgaria is Bulgarian.

People in Bulgaria are extremely calm and peaceful and very charismatic. You can rarely hear the raised voice of a Bulgarian. Bulgarians tend to be very proud of their traditions, culture and heritage. Men and women live very healthy lives.

Owing to the relatively warm climate and diverse geography affording excellent growth conditions for a variety of vegetables, herbs and fruits, Bulgarian cuisine offers great diversity.

Famous for its rich salads required at every meal, Bulgarian cuisine also features diverse quality dairy products (yogurt, ayran) and a variety of wines and local alcoholic drinks such as *rakia* (alcoholic drink made from grape, plum or apricot), *mastika* and *menta*. Many different Bulgarian pastries exist as well, such as *banitsa*, a traditional pastry with whisked eggs and pieces of Feta cheese.

Bulgarians eat banitsa — hot or cold — for breakfast with plain yogurt or ayran. Some varieties include banitsa with spinach or the sweet version, banitsa with milk or pumpkin.

The Bulgarian *lyutenitsa* is a spicy mixture of mashed and cooked tomatoes, aubergines, garlic, hot peppers and vegetable oil, seasoned with salt, pepper and parsley.

Bulgarian wine is widely exported around the world.

3. Read the text and fill in the table below:

Place of interest	Short description
The Boyana church	
The Srebarna Nature Reserve	
Rila Monastery	
The Aladzha rock monastery	
The Pirin National Park	
The Madara Rider	
Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	

PLACES OF INTEREST IN BULGARIA

The Boyana church is one of the few examples of medieval art in Bulgaria that have survived to date. Located on the outskirts of Sofia, Boyana Church consists of three buildings. The eastern church was built in the 10th century, then enlarged at the beginning of the 13th century. The frescoes in this second church, painted in 1259, make

it one of the most important collections of medieval paintings. The ensemble is completed by a third church, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This site is one of the most complete and perfectly preserved monuments of east European medieval art.



The Srebarna Nature Reserve is a freshwater lake adjacent to the Danube and extending over 600 ha. It is the breeding ground of almost 100 species of birds, many of which are rare or endangered. Some 80 other bird species migrate and seek refuge there every winter.

Rila Monastery was founded in the 10th century by St John of Rila, a hermit canonized by the Orthodox Church. His ascetic dwelling and tomb became a holy site and were transformed into a monastic complex which played an important role in the spiritual and social life of medieval Bulgaria. It is no doubt the most popular tourist site among all monasteries in Bulgaria equally for its size, natural surroundings, architecture, wall paintings and ancient history. The monastery also houses a rich museum collection of valuable old manuscripts and documents, charters and icons, an ethnographic exhibition of fabrics, jewelry, carpets and a library containing more than 16,000 books. The monastery offers a great view to the surrounding peaks of the mountain and represents a developed tourist sight with all the accompanying facilities such as souvenir shops, restaurants and inns.



The Aladzha rock monastery is situated only a few kilometers south of the Riviera Holiday Club and Golden Sands sea resorts and is also a part of the Zlatni Pyasatsi natural park. The name of Aladzha monastery comes from the Turkish word for colourful ("aladzha") due most probably to the bright colours of its wall paintings, dating back to the early Middle Ages. The monk's cells, common rooms and sanctuaries, dug directly into the limestone



rock and situated on two levels high above the ground, were connected via an external staircase. The lower floor hosted the monks' private cells, common rooms (i.e. kitchen, dining room) and a small church, while the upper level was dedicated entirely to a chapel. According to some historians, primitive monks' cells were built and inhabited already in the 4th century AC. The entire monastery is considered to date back to the 12th century AC.

The Pirin National Park is the most beautiful, glorious and most visited part of the mountain. Century-old woods, giant peaks, emerald lakes, fragrant edelweiss fields, and clear rivers represent the natural habitat of wild goats, deer, bears, wild cats, wolves, and more. Mountain trekking is the most widely practiced way of tourism in the park.



The Madara Rider, representing the figure of a knight triumphing over a lion, is carved into a 100-m-high cliff near the village of Madara in north-east Bulgaria. Madara was the principal sacred place of the First Bulgarian Empire before Bulgaria's conversion to Christianity in the 9th century. The inscriptions beside the sculpture tell of events that occurred between AD 705 and 801.



Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo. In the valley of the Roussenski Lom River, in north east Bulgaria, a complex of rock-hewn churches, chapels, monasteries and cells developed in the vicinity of the village of Ivanovo. This is where the first hermits had dug out their cells and churches during the 12th century.

4. Render into English:

Архітектурні пам'ятки приваблюють до Болгарії сотні тисяч туристів. За кількістю пам'яток, що знаходяться під егідою ЮНЕСКО Болгарія займає 3 місце в світі після Греції та Італії.

У список культурних пам'ятників світового значення ЮНЕСКО включений містичний рельєф, відомий як «Мадарський вершник». Рельєф вирізаний на скелі висотою близько 100 метрів. Навколо образу вершника знаходяться написи старогрецькою мовою про болгарських правителів. Навіть нині рельєф є унікальним –

нічого подібного ніколи зроблено не було.

Найвеличнішою святинєю болгарського народу є Рильський монастир, заснований у десятому столітті. Головна монастирська церква прикрашена всередині чудовими фресками. В монастирі зберігається колекція золотих та срібних виробів, старовинних монет, прикрас, зброї, дорогоцінних тканин.

Унікальною є бібліотека монастиря: в ній зберігається 16 тисяч томів книг та рукописи XV–XIX століть.

Особливої уваги варті скельні монастирі Аладжа та Івановський, що слугували обителлю для монахів. Вони жили у келіях, висічених у вапняку.

Зараз монастирі приваблюють тисячі туристів своєю таємничістю та багатовіковою історією.

5. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions:

1. Why is Bulgaria a desired tourist destination?
2. What types of tourism are available in Bulgaria?
3. What active recreation is provided in Bulgaria?
4. What are the drawbacks of Bulgarian tourism industry?

Tourism in Bulgaria

As a country with a historical and cultural heritage, and attractive natural landscapes, Bulgaria has become a desired tourist destination. Tourism, as an industry, has proved an important source of economic growth.

The country has historical cities and towns, summer beaches, and mountain ski resorts.

Although Bulgaria has many historical artifacts, many of the museums and monasteries still lack proper advertising and maintenance, and tourists may find some of the most interesting heritage sites somewhat inaccessible, due to poor infrastructure. Yet some visitors regard such "underdevelopment" as desirable - those who prefer to experience history first-hand rather than look at artifacts behind glass.

The popularity of the Bulgarian coast and sea resorts has seen a robust growth in recent years, following the fall of communism and the opening of borders to foreign tourists. The tourism industry has grown into one of the main drivers of the national economy with double-digit growth rates of the number of tourists each and every year.

White and tender sands and warm waters from June to September go together with a marvelous nature and hundreds of places of interest along the coast, ranging from old pagan sanctuaries to remains of ancient Roman and Greek civilizations, and authentic cultural and historical monuments of the Bulgarian state.

New types of tourism, including cultural, architectural and historic tours, eco-tourism, and adventure tours, expand the range of services available to visitors. Winter tourist centres, such as *Borovetz*, *Bansko*, *Pamporovo* and *Vitosha* provide picturesque and popular ski resorts. The Bulgarian summer resorts along the Black Sea coast include destinations such as the summer resorts: *Sozopol*, *Golden Sands*, *Sunny Beach*, *Sveti Vlas*, *Albena*. Emerging types of tourist activities, such as "ethno-tourism" and "architectural-cultural" tourism, increasingly gain ground. These new types of tours involve interaction with and living amongst the local people in small mountain villages. For the more adventurous, active recreation, involving mountain hiking and bike tourism, provides a close connection with nature. Climbers scale the granite mountains of Rila, Pirin and the Balkan. Mountain biking and bicycle racing are also popular.

6. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

historical and cultural heritage, attractive natural landscape, to be an important source of, to lack advertising, maintenance, marvelous nature, pagan sanctuaries, medieval art, to date back to, century-old wood, giant peak, emerald lake, to gain ground, freshwater lake, endangered species of birds, to involve, interaction with smb, mountain hiking, bike tourism, bicycle racing, to be carved into smth, sacred place.

7. Translate into English:

Республіка Болгарія стала популярним місцем відпочинку. Вона приваблює туристів сприятливим кліматом, чудовою природою, а також історичними пам'ятками. Німці, росіяни, британці надають перевагу болгарським курортам, адже вони – чудова альтернатива дорогим європейським. Пляжі всіх курортів вважаються в Європі еталоном чистоти і безпеки. Вода, повітря та пісок на пляжах – екологічно чисті та безпечні для здоров'я. Якщо ваша ціль – спокійний відпочинок на березі моря, виберіть будь-який літній курорт: Албена, Золоті Піски, Сонячний Берег.

Багато туристів цікавляться культурою країни, її традиціями та звичаями. У зв'язку з цим у Болгарії стрімко розвиваються нові типи туризму – екотуризм, етнотуризм, архітектурно-культурний туризм.

Любителям природи та активного відпочинку будуть до снаги тури зі сходження на гірські вершини чи подорож велосипедом в гори. А взимку цікавий відпочинок забезпечать гірськолижні курорти Боровец, Банско, Пампорово.

8. Read the text about Bulgarian resorts. Find the following expressions in the text:

To take revenge on smb, to be covered with crystal clear sand, magnificent resort, clear blue sea, sun-worshipper, sightseer, wonderful conditions for recreation, curative properties, treatment and recuperation programs, a mountain chalet, to relieve suffering, to be sick with smth., modern ski centre, ski run.

Resorts

The resort of *Zlatni Pyasatsi (Golden Sands)* is the largest one on the northern Black Sea coast as it is built on more than 1,800 hectares of land. Almost the entire coast along the resort falls within the boundaries of the Zlatni Pyasatsi natural park.

The name Golden sands comes from an old legend: Pirates digged in huge golden treasure in the seaside north from Varna. The land took revenge on the bandits and transformed the gold into wonderful sand.

Golden sands is famous with its nice golden sand and long beaches. The Black Sea beaches are covered with crystal clear sands. Because of its natural beauty, Bulgarian Black Sea coast has become famous international resort area.

It is a magnificent resort, the largest one on the Northern Black Sea coast, with richly wooded hills, white golden beach and clear blue sea. The average air temperature in Summer is 27-30 degrees and the water temperature is 25-28 degrees. Golden sands suits both sun-worshippers and sightseers being near by Varna - the third largest town in Bulgaria, the pearl of the Bulgarian Black Sea coast with a great number of places of interest. The resort has wonderful conditions for recreation, entertainment, sport and spa treatment. It is a paradise for children and restful holiday for parents. There are lots of famous and ancient mineral water springs. They give tourists health and beauty all year round. Several balneotherapy and fitness centers have been established on the basis of

their curative properties which offer over 100 different kinds of medical services, combined with various treatment and recuperation programs. The resort's natural factors are utilized here all year round - specific climate, clean air, sea water, abounding in salts and microelements, curative mud and different kinds of herbs. Arthritis, arthroses, stress, neuroses, chronic pharyngitis, bronchitis, asthma, etc. are successfully treated at the balneotherapy centers.

The Golden Sands Resort offers about 100 hotels and 10 luxury villas.

Borovets is the oldest winter resort in Bulgaria. Its establishment is told to originate back in 1896 when the then-mayor of the nearby town of Samokov (12km) built a mountain chalet here in hope of relieving the suffering of his wife sick with tuberculosis. Gradually, the resort has developed into a modern ski centre and a favourite place of middle and high-class tourists ever since the early part of last century. Apart from the Vitosha Mountain's ski tracks, Borovets is the only ski resort situated at such a close distance to the capital city of Sofia - just 72km, which makes it an easy weekend ride for Sofia dwellers and guests. The resort avails of more than 45km of ski runs, varying in difficulty. When the winter is mild or during the warmer season, many tourists enjoy undertaking hikes in the beautiful region.

9. Make a presentation "Bulgarian Resorts".

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Bulgarian Culture

Beauty is part of the Bulgarian heart and soul, and the Bulgarian people have a tradition of working to create beauty. Architecture, house interior and tools, dances, and crafts - all of these harmoniously combine colours and sounds, warmth and comfort. Every culture that has inhabited Bulgarian lands has left its cultural heritage to the subsequent generations. Bulgaria's stunning variety of folklore and lifestyles is a blending of Thracian, Slav, and Proto-Bulgarian traditions. Customs, rites, national costumes, and songs are specific to each region, but are united by the 13-century history and have helped the preservation of the Bulgarian national spirit throughout the centuries.

Some pagan holidays were transformed into Christian ones, so that both a pagan and Christian element have persisted through the centuries. Most of the calendar and work holidays are of pagan origin. The custom of making *martenitzi* out of white and red threads for good health is unique. Martenitzi are red and white yarn decorations worn by Bulgarians until they see the first sign of spring, such as a stork or blossoms on a tree; after seeing a sign of spring martenitzi are tied to a tree.

Bulgarian spirit and character are rooted in the Bulgarian village - a sort of cultural and ethnographic reserve in our modern world of the new millennium. Traditional villages provide the unique opportunity to feel and experience a lifestyle that goes back to epochs and cultures of which the modern European has only fleeting memories. The rural areas of Bulgaria have a rare combination of a preserved natural environment and lifestyle that has remained unchanged for centuries and modern day business, cuisine, entertainment and conveniences.

Bulgarians have borrowed cultural elements from the numerous Balkan invaders and conquerors. They have thus enriched their traditions in costume, lifestyle and rites, even during the long years of Turkish rule.

Bulgarians are skillfull with textile, clay, wood, stone, and metal. Nature is present in the bright colors of hand-made fabrics and vessels. The interiors of houses are decorated according to the owners' personal taste; they are arranged in a comfortable, quiet, and cozy way. Carved, wooden walls, ceilings, doors, and closets preserve the calm and the silence of bygone days. Decorated pottery and fleecy rugs covering the floors and plank-beds delight the eye. Unique Bulgarian pottery is produced in Troyan, Busintzi, Bansko, Razlog, and Gabrovo. The national costumes are distinctly Bulgarian, yet particular to each region. Women invent the varied patterns in clothes and rugs, create models, add elements and colors, and create beauty.

Interesting Facts about Bulgaria

- ✓ The official name of Bulgaria is the 'Republic of Bulgaria'.
- ✓ The official language of Bulgaria is Bulgarian. Turkish and Roma are also spoken there.

- ✓ The currency of Bulgaria is Lev.
- ✓ The capital of Bulgaria is Sofia, which is also its largest city.
- ✓ Bulgaria follows the system of Parliamentary Democracy, under a Unitary Constitutional Republic.
- ✓ Bulgaria is the oldest nation-state in Europe.
- ✓ Bulgaria became a member of European Union in January 2007 and has been a part of NATO since 2004.
- ✓ In the mid fourteenth century, Bulgaria came under Ottoman rule, which lasted till the Russo-Turkish War. In 1878, Bulgaria was re-established as a constitutional monarchy.
- ✓ After World War II, Bulgaria became a communist state and part of the Eastern Bloc.
- ✓ In 1990, the Communist party of Bulgaria gave up its monopoly on power, making way for democracy and free-market capitalism.
- ✓ Bulgaria forms a part of the Balkan Peninsula, an area in South East Europe.
- ✓ Mount Musala (2,925 m), a part of Rila Mountains, is the highest peak in Bulgaria.
- ✓ Iskar is the longest river in Bulgaria, while Varna Lake is the largest coastal lake.
- ✓ Raiskoto Praskalo Waterfall, known as the Heaven Spray, is the highest waterfall in Bulgaria.
- ✓ The hottest mineral water spring in Bulgaria is in the town of Sapareva Banya.
- ✓ There are around four thousand mapped caves in Bulgaria.
- ✓ Varna, on the Black Sea, used to serve as a trading centre in ancient times.
- ✓ The patron saint of Bulgaria is John of Rila, who remained dedicated towards meditation throughout his life.
- ✓ John Vincent Atanassoff, the inventor of the first electronic computer, belongs to Bulgaria.
- ✓ Peter Petroff, a Bulgarian, developed the first digital wristwatch of the world.
- ✓ On 1st March, every year, Bulgarians give each other 'martenitsas' - small figures made of white and red threads. These figures are believed to be a symbol of the awakening - of spring, health and happiness.
- ✓ Soccer is the most popular sport in Bulgaria.
- ✓ When Bulgarians waggle their heads Indian-style, it means yes and when they nod,

it means no.

- ✓ Lactobacillus Bulgaricus is a bacterium that can be found only in Bulgarian air.
- ✓ There is only one volcano in Bulgaria - Kozhukh, which has been extinct since long.

UNIT 12

CROATIA

1. Train your pronunciation!

the Republic of Croatia	Italy
Southeastern Europe	the Adriatic Sea
Slovenia	the Danube
Renaissance	Dinaric Alps
Serbia	Mediterranean
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary
Montenegro	

2. Find these geographical notions on the map!

3. Read and translate the text and fill in the table below:

Location	
Neighbouring countries	
Capital	
Population	
Rivers	
Mountains	
Political system	

The Republic of Croatia is a country in Southeastern Europe. Its capital and largest city is Zagreb. Croatia borders Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the southeast and has a sea border with Italy to the southwest. Insular Croatia consists of over one thousand islands varying in size. The largest islands in Croatia are Cres and Krk which are located in the Adriatic Sea. The Danube, Europe's second longest river, runs through the city of Vukovar. Dinara, the eponym of the Dinaric Alps, is the highest peak of Croatia at 1,831 metres above sea level.

Northern Croatia has a temperate continental climate whereas central, semi-mountainous and mountainous regions have a mountainous climate. The entire Adriatic coast has a pleasant Mediterranean climate. Spring and autumn are mild along the coast, while winter is cold and snowy in central and northern regions.

The average inland temperature in January ranges from 0 to 2°C, and in August from 19 to 23°C. The average temperature at the seaside is higher: January 6 to 11°C, August 21 to 27°C.

The population of the country is 4.5 mln people.

The name of the Croatian monetary unit is kuna (KN), which has 100 lipas.

The official flower of the Republic of Croatia is iris.

The Republic of Croatia is a parliamentary democracy. The President of the Republic is the Head of State, directly elected for a term of five years. The Government, headed by the Prime Minister, is politically responsible only to the Croatian Parliament (Sabor), which is comprised of two chambers: the House of Representatives (Zastupnicki dom) and the House of Counties (Zupanijski dom). Members of both chambers serve four-year terms. The Government implements laws and other regulations, passes decrees in compliance with the Constitution and the law.

4. Read the text and find proper information to continue the following sentences:

1. Croatia attracts tourists by
2. Most tourists visit this country to ...
3. One of the most popular cities in Croatia is
4. Dubrovnik is an ancient city surrounded by
5. Main attractions of this city are
6. The Big Fountain of Ononfrio
7. Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Treasury
8. Dominican Monastery
9. Fort of St. John
10. "If you want to see heaven on earth
11. Adriatic coast attracts tourists not only by the vast array of sites but also
12. Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, is also worth visiting. Tourists can find there
13. Croatia boasts a wide range of parks. Krka National Park
14. Visiting Croatia try Croatian national dishes and drinks

Attractions of Croatia

Tourism in Croatia is a well-developed industry. Many tourists visit to experience the country's extensive coastline and well-preserved coastal Renaissance towns. The country is currently being advertised under the motto *The Mediterranean As It Once*

Was.

Croatia's must-see places do not end on beaches and landscapes alone. Croatia has an impressive history, a fact that is best explained through the vast array of sites worth visiting. Most towns have an historical center with its typical architecture.

Zagreb (Zagreba), the capital of Croatia, is not generally regarded as a tourist destination. Most people planning a trip to Croatia head directly for the coast, unfortunately, leaving little time if any to see Zagreb. With ¼ of the country's population, Zagreb is a thriving energetic, inland city that warrants at least a brief visit. Zagreb is also the political and cultural center of Croatia. This is where you will find the best museums, restaurants, and shopping that Croatia has to offer.

Most of the cities major attractions are in the city center, which consists of two main sections, Gornji Grad (Upper Town) and Donji Grad (Lower Town). Gornji Grad is on a high plateau above Donji Grad and home to Zagreb's Cathedral and parliament building. Donji Grad is a more modern area known for museums and the Croatian National Theatre.

Dubrovnik is one of the most popular cities in Croatia. The ancient city itself is an attraction for most tourists. There, you will find the hottest spots for your camera.

The Big Fountain of Onofrio is the most well-known monument in the city of Dubrovnik. It was named after Onofrio de la Cava, the architect who built this monument in 1438-1444. Now a tourist attraction, this two-story masterpiece used to be a part of Dubrovnik's water supply system to help move the water from the river of Dubrovacka. It was not until the earthquake of 1667 heavily damaged most of Dubrovnik, that the Big Fountain of Onofrio lost the second-story.



The City Walls are one of the most famous and recognizable features of Old Town Dubrovnik. The old city was surrounded by a wall, for defensive purpose. It is an ideal place to take an evening stroll while enjoying the breathtaking view of the Adriatic.



The wall has two towers, which are Minceta Tower and Bokar Tower. Two forts are also associated with the city wall.

The main gate of the old town is known as ***Pile Gate***. The drawbridge in front of the gate used to be lifted up after the end of the day to prohibit the entry of any unwanted person.

Fort of St. John is another historical building of the old town to visit. The upper part of the fort has been converted to Maritime Museum, which has numerous exhibits on boats and marine articles. The Aquarium of Dubrovnik is also located in the lower part of the fort, where you can get to see exciting collections of fish, sea horse etc.



Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Treasury is the cathedral from 12th century. The interior of the cathedral are intricately decorated with paintings of renowned artists from 16th to 17th century. The Treasury of the cathedral owns some of the most ancient articles related to Christian religion. One of them is a small part of the holy cross, on which Lord Jesus was crucified.

Dominican Monastery is one of the architectural highlight of the old town, which was constructed in 14th century. The exterior and interior of this monastery boasts exotic designs created by local artists.



Dubrovnik is situated in the most beautiful part of the Adriatic coast. Rich vegetation, beautiful lakes, rare islands, white pebble beaches and the crystal clean sea, all make this region to an unforgettable experience for every visitor. While staying in Dubrovnik in 1929, George Bernard Shaw said: "If you want to see heaven on earth, come to Dubrovnik".

The country is also rich in national parks. Among them is the ***Krka National Park*** (Nacionalni Park Krka) located in Sibenik, Dalmatia. Tourists will be filled with awe as they capture moments with 200 species of different kinds of birds which includes



egrets and herons.

There are 49 caves deeper than 250 m in Croatia, 14 of them are deeper than 500 m and three deeper than 1000 m (the Lukina jama-Trojama, Slovacka jama and Velebita cave systems).

Croatian cuisine is quite diverse so it is hard to say what meal is most typically Croatian. In the eastern continental regions (Slavonija and Baranja) spicy sausage such as *kulen* or *kulenova seka* is a must-try. *Čobanac* ("shepherd's stew") is a mixture of several different kinds of meat with a lot of red spicy paprika. *Sir i vrhnje* (sour cream with cottage cheese) can be bought fresh on the Zagreb main market Dolac. *Paprenjaci* (pepper cookies) are said to reflect the Croatian tumultuous history because they combine the harshness of the war periods (pepper) with the natural beauties (honey). Chocolate candy "*Bajadera*" is available throughout shops in the country and is one of the most famous products of the Croatian chocolate industry. Croatian olives and their olive oil are the best in the world, which is not even well known in Croatia and less worldwide. Many brands exist and some of them have several world awards. Also worth trying is *rakija*, a type of brandy which can be made of plum (*šljivovica*), grapes (*loza*), figs (*smokovača*) and many other types of fruit and aromatic herbs. Pelinkovac is a bitter herbal liquor popular in Central Croatia, but is said to resemble cough-medicine in flavor.

5. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

mountainous region, well-developed industry, extensive coastline, vast array of sites, earthquake, to damage, white pebble beaches, crystal clean sea, to be filled with awe, to capture a moment, egret, heron, cave, shepherd's stew, to reflect tumultuous history, to combine, herbal liquor, world awards.

6. Read the text about Croatian resorts. Fill in the table below:

Resort	Short Description
Peljesac	
Bol	
Biograd-na-Moru	
Veli Losinj	
Mali Losinj	

Resorts

Peljesac is the second biggest peninsula in Croatia, area of long sunny days and possibly the best red wine in the world. Peljesac is beautiful resort, still not changed by commercial tourism industry. It is excellent family holiday destination, the place where the nature - is still the nature.



Bol on island Brac, with its famous "Golden cape" beach – certainly one of the most beautiful in Europe is famous Croatian windsurfing destination. Beside crystal sea and beautiful beaches, Bol offers its visitors extensive tourism offer – special sports – tennis, windsurfing, diving. Those things make Bol what it is – one of the best known Croatian brand name travel destination – perfect place for active holidays in Croatia.

A resort called is abundant in natural beauty that is why most yatchers go here. It is positioned near the Croatia's largest lake, the Vransko Jerezo, which is famous for bird sight-seeing.

Health Resorts. Croatia is becoming a popular place for health tourism. Health tourism makes use of natural medicinal resources because of their favorable influence on health and improvement of quality of living, as well as on prevention and treatment of and recovery from various diseases. They are divided into 3 groups: climatic (climatic elements, factors and procedures, change of climate, clearness of air, sunlight/solar radiation, sea factors), maritime (climate, clearness of air, sunlight, sea water, algae, vegetation, sand, salt and sea pelloid, walking paths) and spa (termomineral waters, pelloids, medicinal black oil ("naftalan"), vegetation, clearness of air, climate, sunlight, walking paths).



Veli and Mali Losinj were awarded the status of health resorts in 1892, due to the efforts of balneologist Dr. Conrad Clark (1844-1904) who, upon arrival to Losinj in 1885, discovered the value of Losinj as a health resort. He came to Losinj with his son, who was suffering from serious throat problems, and whose condition improved after three weeks.

In *Veli Losinj*, there is a health resort with a long tradition and results in treatment of skin and respiratory diseases. Its numerous programs are especially suitable for people living in polluted and noisy cities, for those burdened with daily stress, for people who do not engage in enough physical activity and whose nutrition is poor and inadequate.

With a wide range of modern private hospitals and clinics to choose from, staffed by extremely well-qualified doctors, there is no wonder that the Health and Medical Tourism sector in Croatia is growing quickly and gaining increased international recognition.

The clear, blue sea and pine-scented air create an aura of healthy living which is what put *Mali Losinj* on the tourist map along with its sister town, Veli Losinj. The pine forest on Cikat peninsula is a cool and attractive place to cycle, stroll or jog. plus there are plenty of places to windsurf, stroll along the seaside promenade and sunbathe on the sandy beach of Cikat bay. Scuba diving is also good in the offshore waters.

7. Find the expressions in the text, translate them and use in the sentences of your own:

Deserted coastline, to cut oneself off from smth, to relax, commercial tourism industry, windsurfing destination, yachter, bird sight-seeing, natural medicinal resources, favorable influence on health, improvement of quality of living, termomineral waters

to suffer from throat problems, treatment of skin and respiratory diseases, polluted and noisy cities, to be burdened with daily stress, to gain international recognition.

8. Render into Ukrainian (in pen).

Despite the hype, Croatia's pleasures are more timeless than trendy. Along its 1778km coastline, a glistening sea winds around rocky coves, lapping at pine-fringed beaches. Istrian ports bustle with fishermen while children dive into the sparkling water. In Dalmatia, cities throb with nightlife amid ancient Roman ruins.

Yachts glide up the coast, movie stars discreetly arrange to buy one of Croatia's 1185 islands and no Mediterranean cruise is complete without a stop in Dubrovnik. The interior landscape is as beguiling, even though less visited. Soak in a thermal spa at Istarske Toplice in Istria. Hike through pristine forests watered by

mountain streams in the west. Let the waterfalls of Plitvice moisten your face. And then there's the culture. The country that endured Roman, Venetian, Italian and Austro-Hungarian rule has a unique and slightly schizoid identity. You'll find a strong central European flavour in the baroque architecture of Zagreb, and Italian devotion to the good life percolates up from the coast, permeating Croatian food and style. During holidays and festivals the country's Slavic soul emerges, as colourfully costumed dancers whirl about to traditional folk melodies.

9. Translate into English:

Туризм у Хорватії – добре розвинутий бізнес. Туристів приваблюють не лише кришталеве море, галькові пляжі та краса пейзажів. Хорватія – це країна з багатою подіями історією. Це відображають історичні пам'ятки, якими пишаються більшість хорватських міст. Обов'язково відвідайте місто Дубровник, яке вражає багатством архітектурних пам'яток та визначних місць.

Любителям активного відпочинку до вподоби будуть загадкові печери, заняття дайвінгом, віндсерфінгом.

Якщо вам дошкуляють хвороби шкіри чи часті респіраторні захворювання, клімат цієї країни, термальні води покращать стан вашого здоров'я. Сучасні клініки, де працюють висококваліфіковані лікарі, запропонують вам спеціальні оздоровчі програми.

10. Get ready with a presentation 1. "Croatia's Attractions"

2. "Croatia's Resorts"

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Croatia: World Heritage Sites

Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian. Diocletian, the Roman Emperor, decided to spend his old age in the palace whose construction began in 295 below Mount Marjan. The palace, characterized by Roman-clear and functional ground-plan, was, over the centuries, turned into a regular Middle Ages maze, whereas Diocletian's mausoleum was turned into a Christian cathedral, representing a unique blend of the new, medieval and Christian (Croatian) culture

rising on the foundations of its antique predecessor. This phenomenon of different styles and periods intertwining, the turns of which are reflected in each palace's stone, is the main reason why Diocletian's Palace and Split's medieval core came to feature on the World Heritage List in 1979. The ruins of Diocletian's Palace can be found throughout the city. Twelfth- and 13th-century Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, 15th-century Gothic palaces and other palaces in Renaissance and Baroque style make up the rest of the protected area.



Old City of Dubrovnik. Being a cultural centre, as well as the cradle of Croatian sciences and arts, Dubrovnik represents a unique example of well preserved urban complex, with a regular distribution of streets and squares dating back to the periods of Renaissance and Baroque. A feature of Dubrovnik is its walls that run 2 km around the city. The walls run from four to six metres thick on the landward side but are much thinner on the seaward side. The system of turrets and towers were intended to protect the vulnerable city. The city boasts of many old buildings, such as the Arboretum Trsteno, the oldest arboretum in the world, dating back to before 1492. Also, the third oldest European pharmacy is located in the city, which dates back to 1317 (and is the only one still in operation today). It is located at Little Brothers church in Dubrovnik.



Plitvice Lakes National Park is also known as the land of the falling lakes. You can find this National Park in Croatia near the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The lakes are situated between the Mountains of Licka Plješevica, Mala Kapela and Medvedak, in total you can find 16 lakes between the mountains.



This unique park is renowned for its beautiful nature and landscape. This heavenly

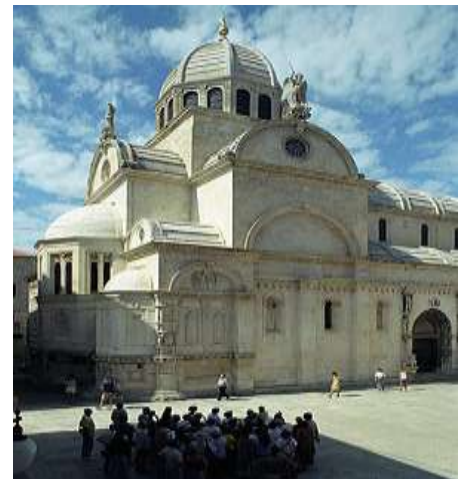
forested area has got some unique flora. Here you can find fir trees and beech growing against the steep rock mountains. This in combination with the blue waters gives an amazing contrast in the beautiful scenery of the Plitvice lakes.

Historic City of Trogir. Trogir has a fascinating 2300 years of continuous urban tradition. Its rich culture was created under the influence of old Greeks, Romans, and Venetians. Trogir has a high concentration of palaces, churches, and towers, as well as a fortress on a small island, and in 1997 was inscribed in the



UNESCO World Heritage List. Trogir is the best-preserved Romanesque-Gothic complex not only in the Adriatic, but in all of Central Europe. Trogir's medieval core, surrounded by walls, comprises a preserved castle and tower and a series of dwellings and palaces from the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods. Trogir's grandest building is the church of St. Lawrence, whose main west portal is a masterpiece by Radovan, and the most significant work of the Romanesque-Gothic style in Croatia.

The Cathedral of Saint James in Sibenik is a Gothic-Renaissance construction built entirely from stone. It was built in three phases, by three architects, between 1431 and 1535. The form and the decorative elements of the Cathedral, such as a remarkable frieze decorated with 71 sculptured faces of men, women, and children, also illustrate the successful fusion of Gothic and Renaissance art.



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