

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ГЛАЗОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
имени В. Г. Короленко»

М. Н. Смирнова, Н. В. Возмищева

**КАНАДА:
ИСТОРИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ**

Учебное пособие

Учебное электронное издание
на компакт-диске

Глазов
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Рецензент: *Г. Е. Поторочина*, доцент, канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков и удмуртской филологии ФГБОУ ВО «Глазовский государственный педагогический институт имени В. Г. Короленко», г. Глазов, Удмуртская Республика.

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов языковых и неязыковых факультетов с дополнительной специальностью «Иностранный язык» для проведения курса по выбору «История и культура Канады», для преподавателей вузов, слушателей курсов повышения квалификации, а также для всех, кто желает пополнить свои знания об истории, традициях, обычаях и культуре Канады.

Системные требования: процессор с тактовой частотой 1,3 ГГц и выше; 256 Мб RAM; свободное место на HDD 6 Мб; Windows 2000/XP/7/8/10; Adobe Acrobat Reader; дисковод CD-ROM 2-скоростной и выше; мышь.

УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

**Марина Николаевна Смирнова,
Наталья Валерьевна Возмищева**

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ФГБОУ ВО «Глазовский государственный педагогический институт
имени В. Г. Короленко»

427621, Россия, Удмуртская Республика, г. Глазов, ул. Первомайская, д. 25
Тел./факс: 8 (34141) 5-60-09, e-mail: izdat@mail.ru

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В учебное пособие «Канада: история и современность» включены наиболее актуальные материалы об истории, культуре и национальных особенностях страны.

Учебное пособие состоит из шести разделов. В первом разделе представлена общая информация о стране, помогающая получить представление о Канаде в целом.

Во втором разделе мы знакомимся с географическим положением и климатическими особенностями страны, с животным и растительным миром Канады, с социальным и экономическим состоянием основных городов и ее столицей – Оттавой.

Третий раздел пособия посвящен культуре и образованию Канады. Сюда включены материалы о системе образования Канады, особенностях английского и французского языков Канады, школах живописи, литературе, спорте, выдающихся людях страны, национальных традициях и образе жизни современных канадцев.

Четвертый раздел охватывает большой фактический материал об административном делении страны: о ее десяти провинциях и трех федеральных территориях, которые имеют свой хозяйственный и политический облик, собственное законодательство, свою систему местных политических партий.

В пятом разделе представлен материал для дополнительной работы студентов: тексты для перевода с русского языка на английский. Тематика текстов охватывает основные моменты из истории Канады: открытие, исследование и освоение страны, соперничество между англичанами и французами за обладание новой территорией.

В последний, шестой раздел включены тексты для индивидуальной работы студентов. В данном разделе представлен материал об образе жизни современных канадцев: о семейных и национальных праздниках, уровне жизни населения, системе социального обеспечения и здравоохранения, ведущих отраслях промышленности страны и особенностях системы образования в Канаде. Часть материала дается на русском языке, поэтому студент может использовать эту информацию для выступления на студенческой научной конференции в вузе. После текстов даются комментарии и тренировочные упражнения. В конце раз-

дела – задания для повторения и закрепления изученного материала. Познавательный характер текстов, подробные комментарии, разнообразные упражнения и другие занимательные задания позволяют сделать процесс изучения истории и культуры Канады не только увлекательным, но и познавательным.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебное пособие представляет собой базовый информативный материал о Канаде, дополняющий курс по выбору «Страноведение». Также учебное пособие может использоваться на занятиях по практике устной и письменной речи иностранного языка, на занятиях по контролю самостоятельной работы для студентов как языковых, так и неязыковых профилей.

Страноведение – востребованная, актуальная дисциплина современной системы образования в вузах, призванная способствовать формированию лингвокультурологических предпосылок к успешному межкультурному общению выпускников высших учебных заведений России с их англоговорящими коллегами.

Прогрессирующее развитие международных контактов обуславливает ориентацию современной методики обучения иностранным языкам на реальные условия коммуникации. Стремление к коммуникативной компетенции как конечному результату обучения предполагает не только языковую компетенцию, но и усвоение колоссальной внеязыковой информации, необходимой для адекватного общения и взаимопонимания, поскольку последнее недостижимо без принципиального тождества основных сведений общающихся об окружающей действительности. Заметные различия в запасе у носителей разных языков этих сведений в основном определяются различными материальными и духовными условиями существования народов и стран, особенностями их истории, развития, культуры, общественно-экономического строя, политической системы и т. п. Отсюда следует общепризнанный ныне вывод о необходимости лингвострановедческого подхода при обучении иностранному языку. Следовательно, особую важность приобретает лингвострановедческий компонент при обучении.

UNIT ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. FACT FILES

№	FACT FILES	
1	Official name	Canada
2	Total area	9,970,610 sq. km
3	Land area	9,220,970 sq. km
4	Inland water	775,180 sq. km
5	Comparative area	Second-largest country in the world (after Russia); slightly larger than the US, the largest country in the Western hemisphere
6	Population	More than 28,9 million people
7	Climate	Varies from temperate in the South to subarctic and arctic in the North
8	Terrain	Mostly plains with mountains in the West and lowlands in the Southeast
9	Natural resources	Nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, crude oil, natural gas
10	Nationality	Noun – Canadian(s); adjective – Canadian
11	Ethnic division	British – 40 %, French – 27 %, other European – 20 %, indigenous Indian and Eskimo (Inuit) – 3 %, African Canadians – 2 %
12	Official languages	English and French
13	Form of government	Constitutional monarchy
14	10 provinces and their capitals:	Alberta (AB) – Edmonton , British Columbia (BC) – Victoria , Manitoba (MB) – Winnipeg , New Brunswick (NB) – Fredericton , Newfoundland (NFL, NF) – St. John's , Nova Scotia (NS) – Halifax , Ontario (ON) – Toronto , Prince Edward Island (PEI, PE) – Charlottetown , Quebec (QC) – Quebec City , Saskatchewan (SK) – Regina
15	3 territories and their capitals:	Northwest Territories (NWT, NT) – Yellowknife Yukon Territory (YT) – Whitehorse Nunavut – Iqaluit
16	Most populated province	Ontario (ON)
17	Least populated province	Prince Edward Island (PEI, PE)
18	Largest province	Quebec (QC)
19	Smallest province	Prince Edward Island (PEI, PE)
20	Longest river	The Mackenzie River: 4,241 km long
21	Highest point	Mount Logan (YT): 5,951 m

№	FACT FILES	
22	Capital	Ottawa
23	Largest cities	Toronto – 4,1 mil; Montreal – 3,3 mil; Vancouver – 1,7 mil; Ottawa-Hull national capital region – 980,000; Edmonton – 897,000; Calgary – 814,000; Quebec – 679,000; Winnipeg – 662,000
24	Independence	1 July 1867 (from the UK)
25	National holiday	Canada Day, 1 July (1867)
26	Constitution	Amended British North America act 1867; Charter of Rights and unwritten customs
27	Legal system	Based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails
28	Executive branch	British monarch represented by Governor-General, Prime Minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
29	Legislative branch	Consist of an upper house or Senate – 104 members appointed by the Governor-General. House of Commons – 295 members elected by the people
30	Judicial branch	Supreme Court
31	Chief of state	Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is Queen of Canada, represented by Governor-General
32	Head of government	Prime Minister, leader of the majority party in the House of Commons
33	Political parties	Progressive Conservative Party (PCP); Liberal Party (LP); New Democratic Party (NDP)
34	Suffrage	Universal at age 18
35	Elections	House of Commons
36	Flag	A red, 11-pointed maple leaf centered on a white field; at each side there is a broad, vertical red stripe (since 1965)
37	Money	Basic unit – Canadian dollar (Can \$)
38	Ports	Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John (NB), Saint John's (NF), Toronto, Vancouver
39	Principal rivers	The St. Lawrence River (3,058 km), the Yukon River, the Nelson River, the Saskatchewan River, the Peace River, the Churchill River
40	Principal mountains	Mount Fairweather (BC), Mount Waddington (BC), Mount Robson (BC), Mount Columbia (AB)
41	National anthem	“O Canada!”
42	National symbols	Maple leaf and beaver

2. A MAP OF CANADA



3. A CANADIAN FLAG



4. A CANADIAN ANTHEM

The official Canadian anthem:

O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

Canada is now an independent country and has its own prime minister but the official head of state is still the British Queen.

UNIT TWO

LAND AND PEOPLE

TEXT 1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

The area of Canada is about 10 million square kilometers. Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia and the largest country in the Western Hemisphere.

Canada comprises all the North American continent North of the United States, without Alaska, Greenland, and small French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. It extends from the East to the West for over 5,500 km and from South to North for over 4,600 km. six time zones lie within the country's borders. Its most easterly point is Cape Spear, Newfoundland, and its western limit is Mount St. Elias in the Yukon Territory, near the Alaskan border. The southernmost point is Middle Island, in Lake Erie. The northern tip of Canada, Cape Columbia, on Ellesmere Island is 1,850 km north of the Arctic Circle.

Canada is bounded by three oceans, the Atlantic in the east, the Pacific in the west and the Arctic in the north. Our country is Canada's neighbour across the Arctic Ocean.

Canada has borders on four of the five Great Lakes (Huron, Superior, Erie, Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River.

Canada has the longest coastline in the world (over 244,000 km). The coastline includes the Great Lakes. Lake Superior, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and James Bay form a great inland sea. Hudson Bay remains frozen for eight months of the year. In summer Hudson Bay provides an entrance to Canada's vast interior regions.

Canada is bounded in the south by 12 states of the United States. Canada and the USA have the longest open border in the world. It is about 8,900 km long, it has no wire fence, no soldiers, no guns on either sides. It is called "The Border".

Canada's territory is diverse: mountains in the West, plains in the interior and hills in the East. Its territory also contains: prairies, badlands, sand dunes, boreal forests, rainforests, tundra, parkland, aspen forest, the Canadian Shield, the world's largest freshwater island (Manitoulin), and land access to the North Pole.

Mountains and Arctic area make up 41 per cent of the land. Canada has a number of mountain ranges: the Torngats, Appalachians and Laurentians in the east; the Rocky, Coastal and Mackenzie ranges in the west; and Mount St. Elias and Pellee Mountains in the north. Mount Logan (6,050 m), in the Yukon is Canada's tallest peak.

Forests cover half of Canada's area. That's why Canada is the world's largest exporter of newsprint and a leading supplier of lumber, pulp, paper, and wood products. There are 38 national parks in Canada. Banff, located on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains (in the province of Alberta) is the oldest. It was opened in 1885. Vuntut in the northern Yukon was established in 1993.

With its vast Arctic and subarctic territories, Canada is often considered a country only of the far north. That is why it is sometimes poetically called "Our Lady of the Snows"¹ or the "Land of Ice and Snow".

Fresh water lakes and rivers comprise almost 8 per cent of the area of Canada. One can see water everywhere in Canada: lakes, pools, rivers... They all freeze and stay frozen throughout winter. So there are natural skating rinks everywhere and most Canadians can skate and they like to skate. They also like ice-hockey – Canada's national game. The World Water Park in Edmonton, Alberta, is the biggest indoor park in the world. There are tunnels, down slides, and waterfalls there.

There are some of the largest lakes in the world – Great Bear, Great Slave, Manitoba, Winnipeg around and within Canada's borders. Great Bear Lake (31,326 sq. km) in the Northwest Territory is the fourth largest lake in the world.

Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, is the largest freshwater island in the world.

Canada's highest waterfall, Delia Falls in Strathcona Park, British Columbia, is 440 meter high. It is one of the ten highest falls in the world.

Canada has many rivers. Some of them are the longest rivers in the world – the Nelson, St. Lawrence and Mackenzie. The St. Lawrence River, 3,058 km long, carries ships from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes system. It is sometimes called "The Mother of Canada".

Other rivers include the Yukon, Columbia, Saskatchewan, Peace, Churchill. The Yukon and Columbia flow partly in the United States. The longest river in Canada is Mackenzie River in the Northern Territories. It is 4,241 km long.

Only about eleven per cent of the land in Canada has been permanently settled. Most Canadians (80 % of population) live within 160 km of the southern border; much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of the rugged terrain and a severe climate. About seven per cent of the land is used for agriculture.

There are fertile plains that provide excellent farmland. In the far north, wilderness forest gives way to Arctic tundra.

Canada has a strategic global location. It lies on great circle routes (the shortest line joining any two places on the globe) between the United States and Europe and, to a lesser degree, Asia. For this reason many international commercial air flights track across Canada.

Canada is rich in natural resources. It is a world leader in value of mineral exports and produces and exports many of the minerals needed for modern industrial economies, although a few minerals, such as manganese, chromium, bauxite, and tin, are imported.

Its soils are especially rich in the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. They are intensively utilized and make Canada one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products.

NOTE:

¹Our Lady of the Snows – букв. «Леди снегов», «Снежная леди» – «Наша укутанная снегами страна» – так поэтически назвал Канаду Р. Киплинг в Пяти нациях (The Five Nations, 1903), а У. Вордсворт воспел ее в поэме под названием «Наша леди снегов» (“Our Lady of the Snows”, 1820).

1. FIND ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS IN THE TEXT:

- 1) Why do you think Canada is called The Lady of the Snows?
- 2) Which sea and oceans wash it?
- 3) How much of Canada's territory is taken by forest?
- 4) Which is Canada's highest point?
- 5) Which is Canada's longest river?
- 6) How much of Canada's territory is taken by water?
- 7) Which rivers and lakes of Canada were mentioned in the text?
- 8) Which is Canada's highest waterfall?
- 9) Which four of the five Great Lakes belong both to Canada and the USA?
- 10) Why do many international commercial air flights track across Canada?

2. READ AND LEARN:

Greenland	St. Pierre
Huron	Superior
Winnipeg	Manitoulin Island,
Erie	The Bay of Fundy
Manitoba	Delia Falls

Ontario	Strathcona Park
The St. Lawrence River	The Nelson
Saskatchewan	The Torngats
Appalachians	Curchill
Laurentians Saint-Pierre	
Miquelon	Pelee Island
Mackenzie	Mount Logan
Mount St. Elias	the Yukon
Pelly Mountains	

3. TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1) Forests cover a third of Canada's area.
- 2) Canada borders on four of the five Great Lakes (Huron, Superior, Michigan, Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River.
- 3) Fresh water lakes and rivers do not freeze throughout winter.
- 4) The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie River in the Northern Territories'. It is sometimes called "The Mother of Canada".
- 5) Canada has a strategic global location. It lies on great circle routes (the shortest line joining any two places on the globe) between the United States and Europe.

4. FIND 9 PLACE NAMES IN THE TEXT WHICH CAN BE EASILY TRANSLATED INTO RUSSIAN. WHY DO YOU THINK THE PLACES WERE NAMED SO?

5. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE:

- 1) Canada is the second ... country in the world after Russia (*large*).
- 2) Its ... point is Cape Spear (*easterly*).
- 3) Canada has ... coastline in the world (*long*).
- 4) Mount Logan in the Youkon is Canada's ... peak (*tall*).
- 5) The World Water Park in Edmonton Alberta is ... indoor park in the world (*big*).
- 6) Canada's ... waterfall Della Falls is 440 meter high (*high*).
- 7) The World Water Park in Edmonton Alberta is ... indoor park in the world (*attractive*).

6. INSERT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

- 1) Canada ... in the south by 12 states of the sea (*bound*).

- 2) The St. Lawrence River ... sometimes “The Mother of Canada” (*call*).
- 3) Only about eleven per cent of the land in Canada ... permanently (*settle*).
- 4) Vuntut in the northern Yukon ... in 1993 (*establish*).
- 5) Canada ... often a country only of the far north (*consider*).
- 6) Canada ... sometimes poetically “Our Lady of the Snows” (*call*).
- 7) About seven per cent of the land ... for agriculture (*use*).
- 8) Its soils ... intensively (*utilize*).

7. MAKE UP SENTENCES BY PUTTING THE WORDS BELLOW IN CORRECT ORDER:

- 1) extends / from / west / to / *it* / over / the / for / 5,500 km / the.
- 2) Cape Spear / most / *its* / point / easterly / is.
- 3) winter / frozen / throughout / *they* / all / and / stay / freeze.
- 4) rivers / are / the / some / in / world / the / of / *them* / longest.
- 5) sometimes / called / is / *it* / “The Mother of Canada”.
- 6) like / also / ice hockey / *they*.
- 7) there / water-falls / and / down slides / are / tunnels / *there*.

8. WHAT DO THE WORDS IN ITALICS IN SENTENCES 1 TO 7 REFER TO? THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) it = Canada | 5) it = |
| 2) its = | 6) they = |
| 3) they = | 7) there = |
| 4) them = | |

TEXT 2. CLIMATE

Canada is situated in the North and it gives the country a generally cold climate. It is a huge country, bigger than the United States or Brazil, bigger than the entire Australian Continent. There are many climatic variations in this huge country. The climate varies greatly from region to region as well as from season to season. It varies from temperate in the South to arctic in the North.

Canada's climate is greatly influenced by its mountain ranges, plains and water surfaces. The mountain ranges of the Cordilleran region prevent humid Pacific air from reaching the interior, and also prevent the westward flow of cold Arctic air from reaching the West Coast.

The central plains of the North American continent form a corridor for the flow of warm air north to south and east. This air movement creates sudden and drastic weather changes in Canada's interior.

The large water surfaces in Central and Eastern Canada (Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes) produce considerable variation in the climate.

Most of Canada, has four distinct seasons, especially in the regions lying along the US border. In summer, the temperature may rise up to 35 °C above zero and in winter it may fall to 25 °C below zero. Spring and fall temperatures are more moderate. Most of Canada's land mass is subjected to prevailing westerly winds.

Coastal areas are usually very moderate. The prairie provinces have extremely cold winters arid hot, dry, and windy summers. The province of Alberta is often called "Sunny Alberta", as it is the Province with the greatest amount of sunshine (though often during crystal clear icy winter days). There is a reason why Cold Lake in Alberta, is so named! Winnipeg, Manitoba, is nicknamed "Winterpeg" and "Windypeg".

Central Canada and the Atlantic provinces have a lot of snow during the winter.

Most Canadians live within 300 km of the country's southern border where mild springs, hot summers and pleasantly crisp autumns last for 7 months out of 12.

The coast of British Columbia has the most temperate climate in Canada, thanks to warm, moist Pacific Ocean airstreams. The most populous cities of the province of British Columbia, Vancouver and Victoria, enjoy comfort and rela-

tively dry summers and mild, wet winters. Snow seldom falls, and when it does, it usually melts the same day.

The Cordilleran mountain system, which includes the Coastal Range and the Rocky Mountains, blocks the warm, moist Pacific air from the interior plains of the Prairie provinces. As the moist air is forced to rise over the mountains, it cools and falls on the western slopes, as rain at lower altitudes and snow at higher ones. The valleys between the mountain ranges receive much less rainfall and experience warm summers.

Part of the vast central plains of North America, the Canadian Prairies extend east from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes. Here, cold winters and hot summers are the norm, with relatively light precipitation.

Spring rains and dry autumn conditions have helped make the Prairies one of the best grain-growing areas of the world. At the same time this area suffers from wind erosion, drought, thunderstorms and hailstorms, and early autumn frosts. Among the most remarkable features of the Prairie winter is the “Chinook”, a warm, usually dry winter wind that affects much of southern Alberta. The Chinook raises temperatures as much as 16 °C above zero in a single day.

More than half the Canadian population lives close to the Great Lakes or along the St. Lawrence River. Here, winter brings heavy snowfalls. Summers tend to be longer and more humid than elsewhere in Canada. Rainfall varies little year to year and is ample enough to sustain some of the best farming areas in Canada. Average daily temperatures reach close to 20 °C above zero from mid-June to mid-September, sometimes with week-long heat waves. Warm, sunny days and crisp, cool nights make the fall season popular. In winter snowfall is relatively heavy, and fog is common in spring and early summer. The warmest month is July.

The boreal forest covers the entire country north of the Prairies and the populated Great Lakes – St. Lawrence region. This area is usually snow-covered more than half the year; its “summer” – the frost-free period – lasts less than two months. Precipitation is light, except along the coast of Labrador where the influence of Atlantic storms is felt.

Further north, above the tree-line, lies the Arctic. Here, temperatures rise above freezing only a few weeks a year. Just a metre below the vegetation that grows in summer, the ground remains permanently frozen.

1. FIND ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS IN THE TEXT:

- 1) Why are there so many climatic variations in Canada?
- 2) Which part of Canada has four seasons?

- 3) Which Canadian province has the greatest amount of sunshine?
- 4) Why is Cold Lake called so?
- 5) Why is Winnipeg nicknamed “Winterpeg” or “Windypeg”?
- 6) Which parts of Canada have a lot of snow in winter?

2. CONTINUE THE STORY USING INFORMATION FROM THE TEXT:

- a) The Prairie provinces are characterized by extremely cold winters and hot, dry, and windy summers. Spring rains and dry autumn conditions make it one of the best grain-growing areas of the world. ...
- b) The area close to the Great Lakes or along the St. Lawrence River is characterized by mild springs, hot summers and pleasantly crisp autumns. ...

3. MATCH THE WORDS SIMILAR IN MEANING:

fall	cold
vegetation	wet
humid	definite
rainfall	strong
mild	change
arctic	precipitation
distinct	temperate
more than enough	plants
drastic	autumn
vary	ample

4.

1) DESCRIBE CLIMATE OF ANY REGION OF CANADA USING THESE WORDS AND PHRASES:

huge country; the climate varies greatly; is greatly influenced by its mountain ranges; plains and water surfaces; four distinct seasons; westerly winds; moderate, cold winters; hot summers; dry winter wind; the frost-free period; precipitation; wind erosion; drought; thunderstorms and hailstorms; early autumn frosts; chinook.

2) DESCRIBE CLIMATE OF YOUR REGION BY FILLING IN THE BLANKS:

The climate ranges from ... to ... The coldest regions are ... The regular snowfalls occur in ... and temperatures fall below and ... are the coldest months, ... and ... are the hottest months. Average annual temperatures vary from ... in ... to ... in ... In

mid-summer average temperatures range from ... to ... In winter average temperatures range from ... to ... Summer is from ... to ..., autumn from ... to ..., winter from ... to ..., spring from ... to ...

5. REWRITE SENTENCES BELOW USING THESE WORDS: AS / AS MUCH AS / AS WELL AS / SUCH AS

- 1) The climate varies greatly from region to region and from season to season.
- 2) The province of Alberta is often called “Sunny Alberta” because it is the Province with the greatest amount of sunshine.
- 3) At the same time this area suffers from weather hazards like wind erosion, drought, thunderstorms and hailstorms.
- 4) The Chinook raises temperatures close to 16 °C above zero in a single day.

6. PREPOSITIONS. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS: to (2) up in from (2) within along.

- 1) Canada is situated ... the North.
- 2) The climate varies ... temperate in the South ... arctic in the North.
- 3) The mountain ranges prevent the westward flow of cold Arctic air ... reaching the west coast.
- 4) In summer the temperature may rise ... to 35 °C above zero.
- 5) Most of Canada’s land mass is subjected ... prevailing westerly winds.
- 6) Most Canadians live ... 300 km of the country’s southern border.
- 7) Precipitation is light, except ... the coast of Labrador.

TEXT 3. POPULATION

Canada is the world's second-largest country, but it ranks 28th in population size. Canada is one of the most sparsely populated countries of the world. Canada has a population of about 30 million, scattered across 9.9 million sq. km. Its population is about 11 % of the population of the United States. About 80 % of the population lives within 160 km (100 ml) of the U.S. border in the South; approximately 89 % of the country is practically unsettled. Canada has one of the lowest population densities in the world.

Canada's population is very unevenly distributed across the country. The North of Canada, with its harsh Arctic and sub-Arctic climates, is sparsely inhabited. Most of the population lives in the southern part of the country within a few hundred kilometres of the border with the United States in a long thin band stretching between Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. The climate is much milder here. Almost two-thirds of Canadians are concentrated in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, 17 per cent lives in the Prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan; about 8 per cent in the Atlantic provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and about 13 per cent in British Columbia. Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are sparsely inhabited, with only about 0.3 per cent of the total population.

During the last quarter of the 20th century, the Canadian population has been moving to the West. The population of British Columbia and Alberta has grown considerably but Ontario has continued to be the most populous and economically prosperous province.

The population of Canada grows fast (about half a million people in five years from 1991 to 1996). Half of this growth is due to immigration.

Canada is a nation of people who came from somewhere else. People have immigrated to Canada from all over the world. Canada's first inhabitants probably came over the land bridge between what are now Alaska and Russia. This land bridge was formed between the two continents during the last ice age. All other people arrived within the past 400 years, most within the past few generations.

The two largest groups are people of British and French origin. They comprise respectively about 35 and 25 per cent of the population.

Future settlers came in waves as famine, war, religious persecution and economics dictated. First were the French, followed by the English, and these two groups

are considered the founding nations. France lost its part of the territory to Great Britain in a war in 1760, but most of the French-speaking colonists remained. The majority of French Canadians live in Quebec, where they make up about 80 per cent of the population. French Canadians form a cultural group, based on their language, history, and religion. More than three-fourths of Quebec's people have French as their first language. Throughout most of the rest of the country, the French influence is apparent in the dual use of English and French for place-names, product labelling, and street signs, in schools that teach in French, and in French-language radio and television programs. Their effort to preserve their language and culture has led in recent years to a movement to become independent of the rest of Canada.

British Canadians do not form a cultural group. The four nations of the British Isles – English, Scots, Welsh, and Irish – all had different histories, belonged to various religions. While an economic elite of white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, mostly of English and Scots background, has dominated the business and industry of every province, even Quebec, they are a minority of British Canadians.

About 20 per cent of Canadians are of European origin. Among the larger ethnic groups are the German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Scandinavian, Jewish. The Asian population is increasing (about 10 per cent now) – immigrants from Hong Kong, India, China, and Taiwan. Chinese is the fastest-growing mother tongue in Canada. The remainder of the population is of various ethnic origins, such as American, Latin American, and African. The indigenous peoples are the majority in the north.

Many immigrant groups have settled in uneven geographic patterns. For example, Canadian immigration policy promoted European immigration in the early 20th century, a time of massive western settlement of the country. As a result, the proportion of European Canadians in the Prairie Provinces is especially high. Asian immigration has coincided with the growth of the largest metropolitan centers – Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver – and thus Chinese Canadians and Indo-Canadians are concentrated there.

Most newcomers settle in cities. Each of these cities has a different immigrant profile: people from French-speaking countries are most likely to settle in Montreal, those from Latin America in Toronto, and those from the Pacific Rim in either Toronto or Vancouver.

Indigenous peoples make up about 3 per cent and African Canadians about 2 per cent of the population. Blacks in Canada have generally been equal under the law, although Nova Scotia and Ontario formerly had legally segregated public schools, and the schools for blacks were often poorly funded. Traditionally, blacks have been

employed in jobs that pay low wages. They remain among the poorest and worst educated of Canada's citizens.

1. PUT QUESTIONS TO THESE ANSWERS:

- 1) Because of the harsh northern climate.
- 2) More than 75 %.
- 3) Less than 25 %.
- 4) More than 28.8 million people.
- 5) It means "the people".

2. MATCH THE WORDS AND PHRASES SIMILAR IN MEANING:

least populated	distributed
inhabited	populous
scattered	populated
rich	prosperous
obvious	sparsely populated
preserve	apparent
dual	retain
uneven	double
various	varying
densely	different
rural	city
urban	country

3. CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONS. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

due to, so, because, that's why, thanks to, as a result.

- 1) ... its geographical position Canada has the longest coastline in the world.
- 2) Canada has a population of about 30 million, scattered across 9.9 million sq. km, ... it is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world.
- 3) The population of Canada grows fast. Half of this growth is ... immigration.
- 4) Almost two-thirds of Canadians are concentrated in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario ... the climate is much milder here.
- 5) The North of Canada has harsh Arctic and Sub-Arctic climates ... it is sparsely inhabited.
- 6) The coast of British Columbia has the most temperate climate in Canada, ... warm, moist Pacific Ocean air-streams.

7) Canadian immigration policy promotes European immigration in the early 20th century. ... the proportion of European Canadians is especially high.

4. WRITE THE VERBS CONNECTED WITH THESE NOUNS:

exporter

entrance

persecution

supplier

location

movement

leader

flight

variation

border

settlement

remainder

producer

immigration

influence

TEXT 4. PLANTS

Plant life varies with land type and climate. Canada has three major vegetation zones: forests, grasslands, and tundras. The natural forests occupy the largest area.

Trees have played a great role in the historical development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance to all Canadians.

The eastern forests of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Appalachian Region have both deciduous trees and coniferous trees. Such deciduous trees as sugar maple and beech and coniferous trees such as yellow pine, white and red pine, and hemlock grow here.

The boreal (northern) coniferous forest, also called the taiga, stretches across the continent from Newfoundland to the Alaska border and makes up four fifth of all Canadian forestland. The taiga covers the southern part of the Canadian Shield and stretches from the border with Alaska to the Atlantic coast. It is second in size only to the boreal forests of our country. Deciduous trees, or those that shed their leaves, cannot survive in a climate with very low average January temperatures. So, the boreal forest is made up almost entirely of coniferous, or ever – green, trees. These forests supply Canada's pulp and paper and forest products industries. They include white and black spruces and white birches, balsam poplar and tamarack, and balsam fir, jack pine.

Taiga, yields to the tundra, where it is too cold for trees of any kind to survive. This is the land where only lichens and mosses can grow. Lichens and mosses are plants that follow a cycle of a short period of growth, followed by a long period of dormancy. Various grasses and flowers are also found here. There are no trees here, but dwarf, often berry-bearing shrubs survive in sheltered places. This is Canada's most fragile environment. There is a danger that commercial exploitation of the Arctic resources may cause serious and irreparable damage.

To the North from the boreal forests lies a transitional zone of scattered coniferous forest and muskeg (swamp).

To the West of the Rockies' one can find great variety of vegetation. Cacti and sagebrush, grasslands and coniferous forest, and the gigantic Douglas fir trees on the Coast Mountains are all part of British Columbia's natural heritage.

The great forest zone is found along the humid Pacific coast; it is a dense, tall-timber forest where Douglas fir¹, western hemlock, and western red cedar² are the dominant trees.

South of the boreal forest in northwestern Ontario, and from central Ontario to the Maritime, or Atlantic, Provinces, there is a belt of mixed coniferous and deciduous forest. In southern Ontario there are small wooded areas that are the remains of what was the only completely deciduous forest in Canada. To the south of the boreal forest in the Prairie Provinces is an area which is too dry to support the growth of dense forest.

Gradually the landscape changes from a parkland with few trees to an area of long grass and then to the dry short grass region of Alberta and Saskatchewan north of the United States border. This region of deep rich soils and short hot summers makes up three quarters of Canada's agricultural land.

Canada's vegetation is rich and varied. But one Canadian tree has become the most-prominent Canadian symbol. Its leaf can be found in Canadian flag, coat-of-arms, coins, uniforms of Canadian athletes. This tree is maple. Long before the coming of the first European settlers, Canada's aboriginal peoples had discovered the food properties of maple sap, which they gathered every spring. According to many historians, the maple leaf began to serve as a Canadian symbol as early as 1700.

Maples contribute valuable wood products, sustain the maple sugar industry and help to beautify the landscape. Maple wood, which varies in hardness, toughness and other properties, is in demand for flooring, furniture, interior woodwork, veneer, small woodenware, and supports several flourishing industries in eastern Canada. Maple is also highly prized in furniture building and cabinet-making.

Since 1965, the maple leaf has been the centre piece of the National Flag of Canada and the maple tree bears the leaves that have become the most prominent Canadian symbol, nationally and internationally. Maple leaf pins and badges are proudly worn by Canadians abroad, and are recognized around the world.

Of the 150 known species of maple (genus *Acer*), only 13 are native to North America. Ten of these grow in Canada. With the exception of four species, native maples are large trees. At least one of the ten species grows naturally in every province.

All provinces have established arboreal emblems and this emblem is an important element within the family of national symbols.

In 1834, the first St. Jean Baptiste Society in North America made the maple leaf its emblem. In 1848, the Toronto literary annual, *The Maple Leaf* referred to it as the chosen emblem of Canada. By 1860, the maple leaf was incorporated into the

badge of the 100th Regiment (Royal Canadians) and was used extensively in decorations for the visit of the Prince of Wales that year.

Alexander Muir wrote *The Maple Leaf Forever* as Canada's confederation song in 1867; it was regarded as the national song for several decades. The coats of arms created the next year for Ontario and Quebec both included the maple leaf.

Between 1876 and 1901, the maple leaf appeared on all Canadian coins. Now it appears on the penny: the one-cent piece has two maple leaves on a common twig.

During the First World War, the maple leaf was included in the badge of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Since 1921, the Royal Arms of Canada have included three maple leaves as a distinctive Canadian emblem.

The maple tree was officially proclaimed national arboreal emblem of Canada on 25th April, 1996. Canada is sometimes called poetically The Land of Maple Leaf.

NOTES:

¹Douglas fir – сосна Дугласа (крупное сосновое дерево, растущее на побережье Тихого океана США и Канады; названо по имени шотландского ботаника, который исследовал северо-западные районы США).

²cedar – кедр (кедром в Канаде называют местные разновидности туи).

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) How do we call plants which shed their leaves?
- 2) How do we call evergreen trees?
- 3) Is vegetation of Canada mostly coniferous?
- 4) Which Canadian plants and flowers can you name?
- 5) Which of the plants mentioned in the text grow in our country?
- 6) What is taiga and tundra?
- 7) Which are the best-known Canadian trees?
- 8) Are there many species of maple trees?
- 9) What do maple trees give to the people?
- 10) When did the maple tree become national arboreal emblem of Canada?

2. PUT QUESTIONS TO THESE ANSWERS:

- 1) There are forests, grasslands and tundras.
- 2) They comprise both deciduous trees and coniferous trees.
- 3) Sugar maple and beech.
- 4) Yellow pine, white and red pine, hemlock.
- 5) It is also called taiga.

- 6) The trees that shed their leaves.
- 7) Evergreen trees.
- 8) The dominant trees here are Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar.

3. MATCH THE WORDS IN TWO COLUMNS:

deciduous	evergreen trees
coniferous	northern forest
taiga	vegetation
vary	trees that shed their leaves
flora	tree
boreal	range
tundra	northern
arboreal	land where only lichens and mosses can grow

4. DIVIDE THESE PLANTS INTO TWO GROUPS:

sugar maple, beech, yellow pine, white and red pine, hem-lock, white and black spruces, white birch, balsam poplar, tamarack, balsam fir, jack pine, lichens, mosses, cacti, sagebrush, Douglas fir trees, western hemlock, western red cedar.

DECIDUOUS

CONIFEROUS

5. MATCH EACH WORD IN COLUMN A WITH ITS PARTNER IN COLUMN B. LOOK AT THE EXAMPLE: AB.

1) plant	a) exploitation
2) coniferous	b) development
3) sheltered	c) life
4) historical	d) damage
5) commercial	e) places
6) irreparable	f) trees
7) natural	g) heritage
8) dense	h) industries
9) flourishing	i) forest
10) national	j) symbols

6. PUT THE WORDS IN SENTENCES BELOW IN THE CORRECT ORDER.

- 1) tress / *here* / no / are / there.

- 2) Canada's / pulp / *these* / forests / and / paper / supply / and / industries / products / forest.
- 3) include / *they* / white / black / spruces / and.
- 4) is / *this* / land / the / only / where / grow / can / lichens / and mosses.
- 5) leaf / *it's* / be / can / found / Canadian / flag / in.
- 6) every / spring / *they* / maple / sap / gathered.
- 7) *these* / of / ten / in / Canada / grow.
- 8) was / regarded / *it* / the / as / national / song / decades / several / for.
- 9) grasses / various / and / are / flowers / found / also / *here*.

7. WHAT DO THE WORDS IN ITALICS IN SENTENCES 1 TO 9 REFER TO? THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1) here = in the tundra | 6) they = |
| 2) these = | 7) these = |
| 3) they = | 8) it = |
| 4) this = | 9) here = |
| 5) it's = | |

TEXT 5. ANIMAL LIFE

The animals of Canada are similar to those of northern Europe and Asia. Among the carnivores are the ermine sable, fisher, wolverine, mink, the black bear, brown bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, fox, and skunk. The polar bear is distributed throughout the Arctic; the puma is found in British Columbia. Elk and bison (often called buffalo) are found in various western areas. Bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goats numerous in the British Columbia mountains.

Canada has always had a great variety of wild animals. Most of the world's grizzly bears, mountain sheep, wolves, and wolverines live in Canada. The northern, coniferous forest which covers the southern portion of the Canadian Shield and stretches from the border with Alaska to the Atlantic coast supports nearly all the animals recognized as distinctly Canadian. These animals include the moose, beaver, Canada lynx, black bear, and Canada jay. In the subarctic region called tundra there are such animals as the polar bear, seal, caribou¹, musk-ox², lemming, Arctic wolf, and white fox.

Birds are abundant and diverse including the Canada goose³, and fish are numerous in all the inland waters and along all the coasts. Reptiles and insects are scarce except in the far south.

Many animal species are threatened with extinction as urban, agricultural, and industrial uses develop and pollute natural environments. Some species have already been lost. Among the endangered animals are the beluga (white whale) and the spotted owl. Furthermore, some] animals are threatened by illegal hunting; for example, an illegal market in bear parts used in some Asian medicines has had a severe impact on black and grizzly bear populations. Harp seals, inhabitants of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are not endangered but have become the focus of worldwide attention. In contrast, some of Canada's animals have adapted very well to new environments and have become so numerous as to be considered pests in some areas. Others have been brought back from the brink of extinction by conservation efforts. Except for fish, native animals are no longer of much economic importance in Canada.

The waters of Canada's continental shelf are full of fishes. In the Pacific the cold waters of the California Current mix with the warmer Alaska Current, and create perfect conditions for feeding grounds for fishes and for an active fishing industry. Particularly valuable is the salmon. Herring are also attracted to this area. In the At-

lantic cod is the most important species caught in the open sea, and lobsters and shellfish are caught closer to shore.

After the early European explorers had realized that Canada was not the spice-rich Orient, the main attraction was the beaver. Beavers were trapped by the Indians. The settlers established trade with the natives and soon beavers became scarce in the more civilized places. The trading posts dealing with furs later became flourishing cities. Beaver skin became the basis of value. One beaver skin would buy a pound of Tobacco, four skins a blanket, and twelve a rifle.

Although the fur of the beaver was the most important part of the animal, other parts of the body were also used. The flesh was eaten by many people and the tail was considered a special delicacy.

In the late 1600s and early 1700s, the fashion of the day demanded fur hats, which needed beaver pelts. As these hats became more popular, the demand for the pelts grew. Both English and French fur traders were soon selling beaver pelts in Europe at 20 times their original purchase price.

The trade of beaver pelts proved so profitable that the Hudson's Bay Company honoured the little animal by putting it on the shield of its coat of arms in 1678. A coin was created to equal the value of one beaver pelt. In 1678 the beaver was suggested as an emblem for the colony and it was included in the coat-of-arms of Quebec City. In 1690 in commemoration of France's successful defence of Quebec. A seated woman, representing France, with a beaver at her feet, representing Canada, appeared on the coin. The beaver was included in the coat-of-arms of the City of Mackenzie Montreal when it was incorporated as a city in 1833.

The beaver was the central figure on the first Canadian postage stamp – the “Three Penny Beaver” of 1851.

Despite all this recognition, the beaver was close to extinction by the mid-19th century. Luckily, the fashion changed and Europeans took a liking to silk hats and the demand for beaver pelts practically disappeared.

The beaver became an official emblem of Canada when an “act to provide for the recognition of the beaver as a symbol of the sovereignty of Canada” received royal assent on March 24, 1975. Today, thanks to conservation and silk hats, the beaver – the largest rodent in Canada – is alive and well all over the country.

NOTES:

¹caribou – карибу (это олень, который живет в лесах Северной Америки; рост – около 1,2 м, длина – 1,8 м; в поисках пищи разгребает снег в стороны передними копытами).

²musk-ox – мускусный бык, овцебык (обитает в Канаде и Гренландии; из меха этого животного получают прекрасную шерсть).

³Canada goose – канадский гусь (распространен в Северной Америке; имеет белые пятна на голове слева и справа).

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Which animals are recognized as distinctly Canadian?
- 2) Which animals mentioned in the text are found in our country?
- 3) Which animals and birds suffered because of uncontrolled hunting of animal habitat?
- 4) Why is the world concerned about harp seals?
- 5) Which animal symbolizes Canada and why?
- 6) Which Canadian coin has a beaver on it?
- 7) What is the “Three Penny Beaver”?
- 8) Was the Canadian beaver in danger of being wiped out?
- 9) What saved the Canadian beaver?
- 10) When did the beaver attain official status as an emblem of Canada?

2. TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1). The waters of Canada’s continental shelf are full of fishes.
- 2). In the Pacific the cold waters of the California Current mix with the warmer Alaska Current, and create perfect conditions for feeding grounds for fishes and for an active fishing industry.
- 3) Particularly valuable is the herring.
- 4) There is no salmon in this area.
- 5) In the Atlantic cod is the most important species caught in the open sea.
- 6) Lobsters and shellfish are scarce here.

3. SOME OF THE ANIMALS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT ARE CARNIVORES (ANIMALS THAT EAT MEAT), OTHERS ARE HERBIVORE (ANIMALS THAT FEED ON PLANTS). DIVIDE THESE ANIMALS INTO TWO GROUPS

ermine, sable, fisher, wolverine, mink, black bear, brown bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, fox, skunk, polar bear, puma, elk, bison (often called buffalo), bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goats, caribou, grizzly bears, mountain sheep, moose, beaver, Canada lynx, Canada jay, seal, musk-ox, lemming, Arctic wolf, white fox.

CARNIVOROUS ANIMALS

HERBIVOROUS ANIMALS

4. LINKING AND LOGICAL DEVICES. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH SUITABLE LINKING DEVICES. (SUCH AS, BUT, STILL, ALTHOUGH, HOWEVER, ALSO, FURTHERMORE, NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO, BOTH ... AND)

1) ... (1) beaver, bison, sea otter, and whale were once hunted to virtual extinction, they are now largely ignored. Canada ... (2) has a fur industry, ... (3) the demand for furs has lessened substantially. Hunting for sport, ... (4), generates a certain amount of income across Canada. ... (5), a growing number of people participate in other recreations related to wildlife, ... (6) bird-watching, whale watching, and nature photography; all of these generate jobs and income.

2) Many animal species are threatened with extinction as urban, agricultural and industrial uses pollute natural environment. ... (7), some animals are threatened by illegal hunting.

3) ... (8) English ... French fur traders were soon selling beaver pelts in Europe at 20 times their original purchase price.

4) ... (9) was the fur of the beaver the most important part of the animal ... other parts of the body were used.

5. FIND THE OPPOSITE FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS USING THE PREFIXES IN THE BOX BELOW: il-, un-, in-, dis-, im-, ir-, non-, mis-

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) cover | 11) equal |
| 2) recognize | 12) successful |
| 3) distinctly | 13) appear |
| 4) legal | 14) official |
| 5) attentive | 15) regular |
| 6) important | 16) smoker |
| 7) perfect | 17) behave |
| 8) active | 18) polite |
| 9) popular | 19) formal |
| 10) honour | 20) spell |

TEXT 6. CANADA'S MAIN CITIES

Canada's people are city dwellers. These cities and towns are continuing to grow. More and more of Canada's people are moving away from rural areas into the town and cities.

Most Canadians live in cities, and most of the cities are close to the southern border. About one – third of the population (over 8.6 million people) lives in the three largest cities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

The largest urban centers of Canada are found mostly in the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec.

Most important Canadian cities are Toronto (4.3 million people), Montreal (more than 3.3 million people), Vancouver (1.6 million people), Ottawa-Hull, the National Capital Region (over a million people) and Edmonton (less than a million people).

Ottawa, Ontario, the centre of the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area is the national capital and an emerging centre of high-technology research.

Quebec is the capital of the province of Quebec (Que.) with a population of about 700,000 people. It is an old French walled city on the St. Lawrence River; Chateau Frontenac. It was founded in 1608 and has a well-preserved centre that has been listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site.

Like Moscow and St. Petersburg in Russia Montreal and Toronto have been rivals for many years. Montreal, Quebec is a major manufacturing and commercial center, the world's largest French-speaking city outside France. It is the chief seaport of Canada; industrial and financial center. It hosted Expo'67.

Toronto is the capital of the province of Ontario and the second largest city in Canada. It is Lake Ontario port. Toronto is the country's leading financial and manufacturing centre and one of the most ethnically varied cities in the world; its local government provides services in 70 languages. The CN Tower in Toronto is the world's largest freestanding structure at 533 meters.

Hamilton in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of over 600,000 people is a steel and industrial center. In is an agricultural market. It has a fine harbour. Mc Master University, one of the best universities in Canada is situated here.

London in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of over 400,000 people has a manufacturing industry and agriculture. It uses electric power from Niagara Falls. The University of Western Ontario is situated here.

Windsor in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of 262,075 people is an automobile centre of Canada; it is a busy point of entry from the United States.

Oshawa in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of 240,104 people is a manufacturing centre, General Motors of Canada home site; it has woolen mills; foundries; glass manufacture; pharmaceuticals.

St. Catherine's-Niagara Falls in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of about 400,000 people is a centre of agricultural and industrial production on southern shore of Lake Ontario.

Kitchener in the province of Ontario (Ont.) with a population of about 400,000 people is a financial, transportation and manufacturing centre and a centre of Canada's technology.

Vancouver, British Columbia (over 1.8 million people), is a beautiful, rapidly growing commercial, transportation, and forest-products manufacturing centre. Vancouver is Canada's chief Pacific port; manufacturing centre. It has a considerable Chinese population and a Chinatown. Annual International Festival of the arts is held here.

Edmonton, the capital of the province of Alberta, is a petroleum and farming centre of Canada; gateway to the North. University of Alberta is situated here. Edmonton is the site of the West Edmonton Mall, one of the world's largest indoor malls¹.

Calgary (over 800,000 people), in the province of Alberta (Alta.) is an important petroleum city; farm and livestock market; transportation centre; Calgary Stampede² is held here.

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba (Man.) with a population of about 700,000 people is a major wheat and livestock market; railroad centre.

Halifax in Nova Scotia (N.S.) with a population of over 300,000 people is a seaport and commercial centre of the Atlantic region; there are oil refineries here.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia (B.C.) with a population of 287,897 people, is a fish and lumber centre.

Saskatoon in the province of Saskatchewan (Sask.) with a population of 210,023 people is a distribution centre for potash-mining and wheat-growing region; flour milling; food processing; meat-packing; transportation centre. University of Saskatchewan is situated here.

NOTES:

¹mall – крупный торгово-зрелищный комплекс (обычно это просторное, комфортабельное двух-, трехэтажное здание с магазинами, кафе, игровыми площадками для детей, с просторными автостоянками вокруг него. Здесь можно купить необходимые товары, перекусить, отдохнуть, послушать музыку; в ненастную погоду пожилые люди зачастую приходят просто погулять), *т.ж.* Shopping Mall.

²Calgary Stampede – Калгари стампид («стампид» – игры и состязания ковбоев, обычно в виде театрализованного представления, включающего танцы), *т.ж.* родео [rodeo].

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Are Canadians mostly urban dwellers or rural dwellers?
- 2) Which are the three largest cities in Canada?
- 3) Which is the most ethnically varied city in Canada?
- 4) Which city is the chief Canada's sea port?
- 5) Which city is the chief Canadian Pacific port?

2. FIND SENTENCES WITH THESE WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE TEXT AND TRANSLATE THEM INTO RUSSIAN:

urban center, metropolitan area, the national capital, an emerging centre of high-technology research, to be listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site, financial and manufacturing centre, one of the most ethnically varied cities in the world; a petroleum and farming centre; gateway to the North, a major wheat and livestock market; railroad centre, city dwellers; rural areas; modern sea port; a totally planned city; to establish the national capital; to move away.

3. WRITE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE.

TEXT 7. OTTAWA – THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

The national capital for the 10 provinces and three territories of Canada is Ottawa¹.

It sits at the junction of the Gatineau, Rideau and Ottawa rivers. Ottawa is situated in the province of Ontario, on the hills overlooking the Ottawa river and divided by the Rideau Canal into the Upper (western) and Lower (eastern) towns. It's population is over 302,000 people. It constitutes the metropolitan Ottawa-Hull² area with Hull and Gatineau with the population of over a million people. Hull and Gatineau belong to the province of Quebec. Ottawa is the bilingual, bicultural national capital. It is the site of Ottawa University, with classes in English and French.

At first Ottawa served as the capital of the Province of Canada. Upper and Lower Canada had their capitals at Toronto and Quebec, respectively. When they were united into a single colony, the capital was first located in Kingston, but soon afterward moved to Montreal. Montreal was centrally located, the largest city in the colony, and the major transport centre. In the riot of late 1840s the Parliament Buildings were burned down, and Montreal lost its status as capital. The sessions of the Parliament were held alternatively in Quebec and Toronto. There was much discussion about where the permanent capital should be: in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston or Toronto. Quebec almost won, but the Canadian politicians were unable to make the final decision. In 1858 Ottawa was chosen by Queen Victoria as the country's capital. The citizens of other cities objected, but the decision was accepted. The move of the capital to Ottawa was not immediate, since it was a backwoods lumber town without adequate facilities to house the government.

Construction of government buildings in Ottawa was underway when the plan for a larger federation of British North American colonies was taken. This involved splitting the existing province of Canada into Quebec and Ontario, and they chose their old capitals of Quebec and Toronto, while Ottawa became the federal capital.

Ottawa is in a 2-hour drive from Montreal and 5 hours from Toronto. There is an international airport and a train station there.

Ottawa's features include the National Museum of Science and Technology, National Art Gallery, Observatory, Rideau Hall (the Governor-General's residence); the National Arts Centre 1969 (with an orchestra and English / French theatre) and the Canadian War Museum.

Ottawa is a picturesque federal capital. The Parliament sits in the three beautiful parliament buildings³ on Parliament Hill. The Parliament Buildings consist of the Centre, East and West blocks. The main building is the Centre Block which contains the Senate chamber, the House of Commons, committee rooms, and press accommodation. It was restored after the fire of 1916, and the commanding Peace Tower⁴, 92.2 metres in height, and carillon of 53 bells was added to it. The Tower is a memorial for the Canadians who lost their lives on military duty in World War I and World War II. People can watch Change of the Guard by guards in scarlet tunics and bearskin busbies on a summer day. The Library of Parliament is a separate building.

There is the National Peacekeeping Monument there. The world's only monument to honour peacekeepers. A "sacred grove" of 12 oak trees is intended to remind visitors of the peacekeepers from 10 provinces and 2 territories who served during the past 40 years.

North of Parliament Hill is Rockcliffe Park, where there are embassies and legations, and Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor-General.

One of Ottawa's prominent features is RIDEAU CANAL which runs for some 8 kms from Ottawa Downtown to Carleton University. In May, the parkways beside the canal bloom with tulips; in summer, they are thronged with cyclists, joggers, and picnickers; in winter, the canal turns into the "World's Longest Ice Skating Rink". It becomes the centre of Winterlude, 10-day winter carnival with sporting activities, entertainment, fireworks and ice sculptures.

In Ottawa the annual Tulip Festival⁵ is held. The Dutch Royal Family spent their enforced exile in Ottawa, during World War II. As a token of appreciation the Dutch people sent tulip bulbs (over 4 million of them). Now, each and every spring, the gift is given anew and the city celebrates with a Spring Festival (concerts, fireworks displays, decorated boats on the Rideau Canal...).

The Royal Canadian mint is also in Ottawa as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks. One can watch their practice sessions and other equestrian displays.

NOTES:

¹Ottawa – Оттава 1. Федеральная столица Канады – расположена в юго-восточной части провинции Онтарио; население – свыше 300 тыс. чел.; стала столицей в 1857 г. по указу королевы Виктории; до европейской колонизации территория была местом встреч и торговым центром у индейцев; для 3-й части населения родной язык – французский. 2. the Ottawa – река Оттава. 3. название

индейского племени, жившего на острове Манитулин и на берегу озера Гурон [Huron].

²Ottawa-Hull – Оттава-Халл (единая конгломерация, состоящая из федеральной столицы Канады г. Оттавы и ее пригородов Халл и Гатин).

³Parliament buildings – здания парламента Канады; комплекс зданий, состоящий из центрального, восточного и западного корпусов.

⁴Peace Tower – Башня мира (башня с курантами, самая высокая часть зданий парламента).

⁵Tulip Festival – Праздник тюльпанов (проводится ежегодно весной в Оттаве, во время фестиваля проводятся концерты, устраиваются фейерверки, катание на украшенных цветами лодках по каналу Ридо).

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Which city was the first capital of Canada?
- 2) Which are the two largest Canadian capital cities?
- 3) When did Canadian government move to Ottawa?
- 4) Which festival is centered around the Rideau Canal in winter?
- 5) Why is the Tulip Festival held in Ottawa annually?

2. MAKE A STORY ABOUT OTTAWA USING THESE PHRASES:

To sit at the junction of ...; it constitutes ...; it was founded in ...; it is the bilingual, bicultural national capital; at first it served as ...; the capital was first located in ...; soon it moved to ... it lost its status as capital... there was much discussion about ... it was chosen as the country's capital in ...; its features include ...

3. MAKE A STORY ABOUT YOUR OWN CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE USING THESE PHRASES:

It sits at ...; it was founded in ...; at first it served as ...; its features include ...; it was named after; It is in a ... -hour drive from ... and ... hours from ... There is a memorial for the people who lost their lives on military duty in World War II. People can watch

4. PARTICIPLE I OR PARTICIPLE II. IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, CIRCLE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS.

- 1) Ottawa is situated in the province of Ontario, on the hills (overlooked / overlooking) the Ottawa river.
- 2) When they were (united / uniting) into a single colony, the capital was first located in Kingston.

- 3) In the riot of late 1840s the Parliament Buildings were (burning / burned) down.
- 4) This involved splitting the (existing / existed) province of Canada into Quebec and Ontario.
- 5) Quebec is a major (manufacturing / manufactured) and commercial center.
- 6) Vancouver is a beautiful, rapidly (grown / growing manufacturing center).
- 7) Festival of the arts is (holding / held) in Vancouver.

REVISION EXERCISES

1. TRANSLATE THESE WORDS AND PHRASES INTO RUSSIAN. FIND SENTENCES WITH THEM IN THE TEXTS OF THE UNIT:

to be bounded by; largest geographical feature; mountain chain; highest point; sugar maple; sap; maple syrup; muskeg; distribution of population; rural area; sparsely populated; estimated population; of Anglo-Saxon or Irish descent; coat-of-arms; cedar; Douglas fir; boreal forest; temperate climate; rodent; deciduous; coniferous; mammal; caribou; to be endangered; to be brought back from the brink of extinction; carnivorous; the subarctic region (tundra); to pollute natural environments; reptiles; insects; to be scarce; to be abundant; animal species; to be threatened with extinction; to be lost; the endangered animals; pests; beaver pelts.

2. MATCH THE WORD COMBINATIONS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS:

boreal forest

rain forest

aspen forest

coniferous forest

deciduous forest

- a) a tropical forest with tall trees that are very close together, growing in an area where it rains a lot;
- b) a forest with trees that shed leaves;
- c) a forest with fir trees;
- d) northern forest, taiga;
- e) a forest of asp trees.

3.

1) LOOK THROUGH THE LIST OF THE ANIMALS:

ermine, sable, wolverine, mink, black bear, brown bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, lynx, Canada lynx; Canada jay; wolf, Arctic wolf; coyote, white fox, fox, skunk, puma; elk; bison (often called buffalo); bighorn sheep; mountain sheep; Rocky Mountain goats; caribou; moose, beaver, seal; musk-ox; lemming.

2) FIND THE NAMES OF THE ANIMALS FOUND IN OUR COUNTRY. ADD TO THE LIST AS MANY NAMES OF THE ANIMALS AS YOU CAN.

4. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT ANIMALS IN CANADA:

- 1) Which Canadian animals are the endangered species?
- 2) What endangers the animals?
- 3) Which native animals are of much economic importance?
- 4) Which Canada's animals have adapted very well to new environments and have become so numerous as to be considered pests in some areas?
- 5) Which Canadian animals were once hunted to virtual extinction?
- 6) Is hunting for sport popular in Canada?
- 7) Have you ever enjoyed bird-watching, whale watching or nature photography? If not would you like to participate in one of these joys?
- 8) What is a carnivorous animal?
- 9) What is a herbivorous animal?
- 10) Which fur-bearing animals do you know?

5. SKIM THROUGH THE MATERIAL OF THE UNIT AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Which adjectives in the superlative degree could you use to describe Canada?
- 2) How many seasons are there in Canada?
- 3) Who are Anglophones, Francophones, Inuit?
- 4) Is there any difference between Quebeckers and Quebecois?
- 5) What is a rodent?
- 6) Which typically Canadian animals do you know?
- 7) Do all Inuit speak one language?
- 8) Why did beavers survive in Canada?
- 9) Which typically Canadian types of forests can you name?

6. TALKING POINTS:

- 1) Physical features of Canada.
- 2) Types of climate.
- 3) Distribution of population in Canada.
- 4) Major groups of Canadian population.
- 5) Canadian fauna.
- 6) The Canadian Shield, the most significant Canadian feature.
- 7) Canada, a country of lakes.

8) Ottawa-Hull.

9) Mountains in Canada.

10) Seven regions of Canada.

CANADA QUIZ

1. Canada is ...
 - a) a small country;
 - b) the largest country in the world;
 - c) the second largest country in the world.
2. A. Canada's area is ...
 - a) ~ 9.4 mln sq. km;
 - b) ~ 7.7 mln sq. km;
 - c) ~ 9.9 mln sq. km;
 - d) – 268 700 sq. km;
 - e) ~ 244 000 sq. km.

B. Which of these figures refer to ...

 - a) Great Britain;
 - b) the USA;
 - c) Australia;
 - d) New Zealand?
3. A. Canada's population is ...
 - a) ~ 18.3 million people;
 - b) ~ 28.8 million people;
 - c) – 58.5 million people;
 - d) ~ 270 million people;
 - e) ~ 3.8 million people.

B. Which of these figures refer to ...

 - a) Great Britain;
 - b) the USA;
 - c) Australia;
 - d) New Zealand?
4. The longest Canada's river is ...
 - a) the Nelson;
 - b) the St. Lawrence;
 - c) the Mackenzie.
5. Inuit constitute ...
 - a) nearly half;
 - b) one per cent;
 - c) five per cent of Canada's population.
6. The first capital of Canada was ...
 - a) Montreal;
 - b) Kingston;
 - c) Toronto.
7. The largest lake in Canada is ...
 - a) the Great Bear;
 - b) the Great Slave;
 - c) the Manitoba;
 - d) the Winnipeg.
8. The highest Canadian mountain is ...
 - a) the Rocky;
 - b) Mount St. Elias;
 - c) Mount Logan.
9. The city with the largest population in Canada is ...
 - a) Montreal;
 - b) Toronto;
 - c) Ottawa;
 - d) Vancouver.
10. The name of this place is a derivation of the Huron-Iroquois word meaning a village or settlement:
 - a) Ottawa;
 - b) Canada;
 - c) Manitoba;
 - d) Saskatchewan.

UNIT THREE

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

TEXT 1. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

There is no federal ministry of education in Canada. By the Constitution education is the responsibility of the provinces. Each province and territory in Canada has its own school system. So, education in Canada comprises 10 provincial and 2 territorial systems. Every system is supervised by the provincial or territorial department of education. Each provincial system, is similar to the others, but it also reflects its specific regional concerns and historical and cultural heritage. A provincial department of education is headed by an elected minister. It sets standards, draws up curriculums and gives grants to educational institutions of a province.

The federal government directs education of the families of Canada's armed forces, indigenous peoples on reserves, and inmates of federal penitentiaries. It provides financial support for post-secondary education, adult occupational training and the teaching of the two official languages – especially second-language training.

There are public, separate and private schools within each of the 12 systems. Separate schools are schools run by religious groups, mostly Roman Catholic. Separate schools are publicly maintained by the provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. They offer a complete parochial curriculum from kindergarten through the secondary level in some provinces. Private or independent schools offer a great variety of curriculums. Dual public-school boards for both Protestants and Roman Catholics are maintained by the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland.

Schools are operated by local education authorities and rally offer 6 to 8 years of elementary and 3 to 5 years of secondary schooling.

The vast, sparsely settled areas of Canada present special problems in delivering education. Initially, governments and religious groups established residential schools, especially for indigenous children, but they were never popular. The indigenous peoples saw them as a way for white society to dominate indigenous cultures. Eventually these schools were closed. Correspondence programs have been intro-

duced and educational television and teleconferencing. Educational systems in Canada derive from British, American, and – particularly in the province of Quebec – French traditions.

Students in Quebec are mostly taught in French. In some cases they may be taught in English, for example, if their parents were taught in an English-language school in Quebec. Most of the Quebec's Catholic schools teach in French, most Protestant schools use English. All immigrant children in Quebec are educated in schools that teach French. English is the principal language of instruction in other provinces and the territories, but there are exceptions. Many of New Brunswick's schools are French-language schools, as there are many French Canadians in the province and there is the official policy of bilingualism there. French immersion programs, where students are taught almost completely in French, are popular in many parts of the country.

Many schools in Canada are faced with large numbers of immigrant children requiring language training. In Toronto and Vancouver, the two cities with the greatest ethnic diversity in Canada, more than half of all students in the regular school system did not learn English as their first language. Newfoundland has four types of religious schools.

The school systems of most of the provinces have 12 grades (11 grades in Quebec and 13 grades in Ontario). Public education in Canada is co-educational and free up to and including secondary school. Education is compulsory for children from age 6 or 7 to age 15 or 16, depending on the province they live in. In some provinces, children can enter kindergarten at the age of four before starting the elementary grades at age six. Participation in the school system is almost universal. The school system consists of eight years of primary (elementary) school, four or five years of secondary school and three to four years of higher education. The elementary curriculum emphasizes the basic subjects of language, math, social studies, introductory arts and science. After the period of mandatory education is completed, participation decreases: about 70 per cent of all students graduate from secondary school.

In Quebec, free education is extended to include attendance at the general and vocational colleges (CEGEPs), which charge only a minimal registration fee. The student pays tuition for most other post-secondary education.

In some provinces, enriched or accelerated programs are available for academically gifted children. Slow learners and disabled students can be placed in special programs, classes or institutions. There is a tendency to integrate disabled students into the regular system. In general, high school programs consist of two streams. The first prepares students for university, the second for post-secondary education at a

community college or institute of technology, or for the workplace. There are also special programs for students unable to complete the regular programs.

In most provinces, some schools set, conduct and mark their own examinations. In some provinces, students need to succeed a graduation examination in certain key subjects. University entrance requirements vary from province to province.

In poor neighborhoods, the schools provide free or subsidized meals to many children.

Canada has a high literacy rate. More than a quarter of the Canadian working population has a university or college degree, and approximately one half is high school graduates. But there are functionally illiterate people – the people who can not read well or understand what is read, especially among the elderly and poor.

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Is tuition at primary' and secondary level in government schools free?
- 2) Who is a separate school run by?
- 3) What curriculum do private or independent schools offer?
- 4) Is there a central (federal) ministry of education?
- 5) What is federal government responsible for in the field of education?
- 6) Why weren't the residential schools popular with the indigenous people?
- 7) Which is the principal language of instruction in Quebec?
- 8) Do Canadian children attend kindergarten?
- 9) When do most children start school?
10. What does it mean to be functionally illiterate?

2. FIND SENTENCES WITH THESE WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE TEXT AND TRANSLATE THEM INTO RUSSIAN:

enriched or accelerated programs; the two streams of the high schools; alternatives to the public system; separate schools; private or independent schools; academically gifted children; slow learners; disabled students; special programs; classes or institutions to be integrated into the regular system.

3. DESCRIBE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE VAST, SPARSELY POPULATED AREA OF CANADA USING THESE WORDS AND PHRASES:

residential schools; indigenous children; to be popular; a way for white society to dominate indigenous cultures; to be closed; correspondence programs; educational television; teleconferencing.

4. READ AND LEARN:

basic subjects science
language social studies
maths
introductory arts

ARE THESE SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN YOUR SCHOOL? WHICH OTHER SUBJECTS ARE TAUGHT IN YOUR SCHOOL?

TEXT 2. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES

There are over 70 universities and colleges in Canada.

The province of Quebec has colleges of general and professional instruction. They offer a two-year course that high school graduates must complete before enrolling in a Quebec university. These colleges offer three-year technical and commercial courses as well. The other provinces also have two-year or three-year institutions of higher learning. Most of these institutions are called community colleges¹.

Until the mid 1960s, post-secondary education in Canada was provided almost exclusively by its universities. These were mainly private institutions, many with a religious affiliation. During the 1960s, however, as the demand for greater variety in post-secondary education rose sharply, systems of publicly operated post-secondary non-university institutions began to develop. Universities are still the predominant institutions offering higher education, but the number of non-university post-secondary institutions, particularly community colleges, has increased sharply in recent decades. Also a number of former community colleges are in the process of becoming universities.

Today, universities and other post-secondary institutions are subsidized by the provincial and federal governments. University student fees make up about 20 per cent of operating revenues.

The publicly operated community colleges are funded by the provinces and offer training in para-professional, technical and business occupations. Some offer university transfer programs as well. Not all their programs are post-secondary, since some do not require high school graduation. For example, training in the trades, such as carpentry, plumbing or bricklaying, which takes one year to complete, requires completion of Grade 10 for admission.

Canada's large universities were established in the 19th century. The oldest is McGill University (founded in 1821). Since World War II, higher education has expanded. Many new institutions have been founded, and the older universities have increased in size, scope, and influence.

In three universities in Quebec, classes are taught in English: McGill University, Concordia University and Bishop's University. In all other universities in Quebec French is used. In the other nine provinces, most universities teach in English. With

the exception of the University of Moncton in New Brunswick and the University of St. Anne which teach in French. There are some universities which teach both in English and French. The largest of the bilingual universities is the University of Ottawa in Ontario.

Among the largest universities are the University of Toronto (Toronto), University of British Columbia (Vancouver), University of Alberta (Edmonton), McGill University (Montreal)², and the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg), in all of which the language of instruction is English. The largest French-language universities are the University of Montreal, Laval University, and the University of Quebec.

The major English-language universities are the following: the University of Alberta (1906), the University of British Columbia (1908), the University of Toronto (1827), York University (1959), in Ontario; and the University of Western Ontario.

The most important French-language universities are Laval University (1852), Quebec; the University of Montreal (1876), and the University of Quebec (1968) in Quebec.

Among Canadian universities with the highest reputation are the following McGill, Queen's, UBC (University of British Columbia), Toronto, Waterloo, McMaster, Calgary, Alberta, Montreal, Dalhousie, Guelph, Laval, Acadia, Sherbrooke.

Almost all these institutions, including the universities, offer both full and part-time adult education. Over the past 20 years, with the emphasis on lifelong learning, there has been a growing number of students from outside the usual 18 to 24 years-old age group.

Nursing education, formerly concentrated at special schools attached to hospitals, has been transferred to universities and community colleges, which numbered 203 in the early 1990s. Similarly, teacher training has been shifted from specialized institutions to universities.

Now, more than half of all university students are women, and more women receive university qualifications than men. Adult education at all levels, from university to trades, is a fast-growing sector. Over 20 per cent of Canadians – are taking part-time courses.

The federal and provincial governments fund the university system in Canada, including sectarian institutions, and students pay only a small portion of the cost of their education. The federal government assists students who do not have sufficient resources to pursue their studies.

The university year in Canada is usually 8 months long. It normally starts in September and ends at the end of April, sometimes at the beginning of May. Many

universities also offer courses during the summer. Most universities will take new students only starting in September, but depending on the universities and on the program one could be allowed to start his program in January or May. There is no country-wide entrance test or examination for admission. Each university sets its own admission standards.

NOTES:

¹community college – общественный (общинный) колледж (высшее учебное заведение с двухгодичным сроком обучения. Многие выпускники затем переводятся в четырехгодичные колледжи или университеты для продолжения образования и получения степени бакалавра (прим. нашего диплома о высшем образовании). Другие поступают на работу в качестве техников или ассистентов.

²McGill University – Университет Макгилла (основан в 1821 г.; престижный англоязычный университет).

1. READ AND LEARN A LIST OF FACULTIES IN UNIVERSITIES:

Agriculture	Engineering
Architecture	Law
Arts	Medicine
Dentistry	Music
Economics and Commerce	Science
Education	Veterinary Science

WHAT OTHER UNIVERSITY FACULTIES DO YOU KNOW?

2. TRUE OR FALSE? CORRECT ANY FALSE STATEMENTS TO OBTAIN A SUMMARY OF THE TEXT.

- 1) Until the mid 1960s Canadian universities were mainly private institutions, many with a religious affiliation.
- 2) Community colleges offer training in paraprofessional, technical and business occupations.
- 3) Colleges of advanced education vary much.
- 4) Only a few of these institutions offer both full and part-time adult education.
- 5) Canada's large universities were established in the 19th century.
- 6) There is a countrywide entrance test for university admission.
- 7) Most universities take new students in January or May.
- 8) The university year is usually 10 months long.

TEXT 3. LANGUAGES IN CANADA

Canada has two official languages English and French. It is officially bilingual. Since 1969 Canadians have had the right to communicate with the government in either French or English.

The majority speak English. Over two thirds of all Canadian people speak mainly English at home, less than one fourth of the population speaks mainly French. About one sixth of all Canadian people speak other languages. The most widely used nonofficial languages in Canada are: Italian, German, Chinese, and Portuguese.

The people who speak mainly English are called Anglophones and the people who speak mainly French are called Francophones.

The indigenous peoples use their traditional languages at home and they may speak other languages as well. There are about 50 Indian and Inuit languages still spoken today. Almost all are related languages with a common ancestral tongue. The largest group is the Algonquian; other large groups are Dene, and Eskimo-Aleut language families. There are also three indigenous languages of British Columbia-Kootenay and Tlingit – that are not clearly related to any other known tongue. Languages spoken by Canadian aboriginal peoples include Cree, Ojibway and Inuktitut.

Canada has a dual cultural heritage that stems from the British conquest (1763) of the French colony of New France. Each province can decide for itself what services it will provide in the minority language. Many French-speaking people live in New Brunswick and Ontario, but most of the French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec. New Brunswick has a broad constitutional guarantee of equality of English and French. French is the official language in Quebec.

French-speaking citizens of Quebec prefer to be called Quebecois, not Francophones. They consider themselves to be the guardians of the French language and culture in Canada.

The role of the French language and culture in the province of Quebec and in Canada as a whole has been an issue of many conflicts. In the 1970s French was proclaimed the language of government and business. The laws banned to use English on commercial signs. After much debate the laws were changed. Now one can see commercial signs in two languages: English and French. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the April 17, 1982, guarantees minority-language (English in Quebec, French elsewhere) education rights “where numbers warrant”.

The selection of Ottawa as the national capital, located on the Ontario-Quebec border, reflects the long-standing political and cultural importance of the two founding nations. Most Canadians have at least some ability to speak one of the official languages and about one fifth of the population is fluently bilingual.

Canadian English is much more similar to American English than to the English spoken in England and other parts of the United Kingdom.

The French spoken in Canada is also quite different from that taught in our classrooms. French-speakers in Canada (Francophones), use hundreds of English words mixed with their French, such as “lesmoked beef”, “le brake drum”, and “un party”.

The French slang spoken in the streets of Quebec or Acadia is very different from the French spoken in France.

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What does it mean if a country is officially bilingual?
- 2) Is Canadian English more similar to American English or British English?
- 3) Is Canadian French the same as the French spoken in France and taught in other countries as a foreign language?
- 4) Which are the most widely used nonofficial languages in Canada?
- 5) Which is the most significant indigenous language in Canada and how many people use it?

2. TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1) Canada has a dual cultural heritage – English and French.
- 2) Anglophones in Canada speak the same English as Americans.
- 3) Francophones speak the same French as the people in France.
- 4) The indigenous peoples speak many different languages.
- 5) Canadian English is much more similar to American English than to British English.

TEXT 4. CANADIAN ENGLISH

We have read already that Canadian English is much more similar to American English than to the English spoken in England and other parts of the United Kingdom.

However, Americans usually hear a British-like accent in Canadian speech. When a Canadian says “out and about” it may sound as “oot and aboot” (rhymes with hoot).

Canadian speech differs greatly from American in the stress of words and division into syllables: for example, Canadians pronounce PRO-gress and not prog-RESS, “route” rhymes with “out” instead of “root”, etc. Canadians often say “eh”. “Eh” is used at the end of a statement or question, as in “Hot enough for you, eh?” This “eh” has many meanings. For example, A doesn’t quite hear what B said so A says “Eh?”. B will then realize that either A: 1) didn’t hear him 2) didn’t understand him 3) wants more information 4) thinks B’s statement is interesting and is encouraging B to continue.

English speaking Canadians (Anglophones) also use a few British words and expressions that Americans do not use. An “elastic” is a rubber band; a chesterfield = sofa = couch; runners = sneakers = tennis shoes; cash register = a till; bum = the part of the person that meets a chair.

And unlike the USA, where “ma’am” and “sir” are common polite phrases, many women in Canada will tell you that they are not old enough to be called “ma’am”! It is not necessarily considered polite.

Finally, American readers of Canadian text notice that in many words “u”s are used after “o”s: colour, flavour, humour, and neighbour (as in British English). Other words are spelled as in American English: centre.

Canadian English dialect in the Atlantic Provinces very much resembles the fishermen’s dialects in Scotland and Ireland. The dialect in Newfoundland or the “Island” as it is sometimes called is difficult even for the most Canadians from other provinces. This dialect is also called “Newfy” twang.

Standard Canadian written English uses characteristic features of both British and American spelling. Most Canadians use “colour” (not “color”), “harbour” (not “harbor”), “cheque” (not “check”), and “centre” (not “center”), but also “specialize” (not “specialise”), “draft” (not “draught”), and “tire” (not “tyre”). Canadian newspapers and magazines each have their own spelling standard. The (Toronto) Globe and

Mail tends to use the above rules, for instance, while The (Montreal) Gazette, will use “color” and “harbor”, but also “cheque” and “centre”. Newspaper practice is somewhat influenced by the desire to run stories originating in the US with minimal editing.

1. CHARACTERIZE CANADIAN ENGLISH USING THESE WORDS AND PHRASES:

there are regional dialects; there are idiomatic and semantic variations between the provinces; to have difficulty understanding Newfoundland dialect; to use characteristic features of both British and American spelling; to use their own spelling standards.

2. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Does Canadian English resemble British or American English more?
- 2) Which Canadian dialect is difficult to understand even for Canadians themselves?
- 3) Give examples of British expressions which Canadians use and Americans do not.
- 4) What reaction can one expect if he called a woman in Canada “ma’am”?
- 5) Give examples of British and American spelling used by Canadians.

TEXT 5. LITERATURE

Canadian literature is large and complex, and includes voices from the various regions and many cultural groups of the country. Canadian literature comprises strong traditions in both French and English. Since the first European settlements were established in Canada in the late 1600's and 1700's, most Canadian literature has been written in French or English. Canadian literature written in French is called Quebecois Literature, after the French-speaking province of Quebec.

The earliest writing both in English and French was travel literature: letters, journals, diaries, reports, autobiographies written by European explorers, missionaries. It often expressed an optimistic, pioneering attitude toward the new country.

Canadian literature in English began early in the 19th century with the humorous tales of Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1796–1865). He was the first to give a Canadian vision of Americans.

Bliss Carman (1861–1929) is the most famous of the English-Canadian poets. Realism in fiction developed with Frederick P. Grove (1871–1948) and Mazo de la Roche (1885–1961).

Children around the world have enjoyed reading about red-haired Anne. Novels about “Anne of Green Gables” by Lucy Montgomery (1874–1942)¹ has become a 1908 classic set in rural Prince Edward Island.

The valley of the St. Lawrence River, first explored by Jacques Cartier in 1535, was colonized by France during the 17th and 18th centuries. New France was ceded to Britain in 1763. After the British victory over New France, immigration from France stopped, but the number of French-speaking inhabitants continued to increase. About five-sixths of Canada's Francophones live in the province of Quebec and refer to themselves as Quebecois. During the two centuries (XVI–XVII) not a page of French was printed in New France. The colonial literature written in and about New France was published in France for a European audience. It was mostly documentary.

After the devastation of the Seven Years' War, intellectual life was for a time inconceivable. During the first 70 years of British rule, journalism was vitally important to the French-speaking majority. The bilingual Quebec Gazette (1764) and, later, French-language newspapers offered the only medium of mass communication, of contact with Europe and the United States, and of political expression at home. The first scattered indications of literature (anecdotes, poems, essays, and sermons) appeared in their pages, as did the verses and songs of two French immigrants, Jo-

séph Quesnel and Joseph Mermet. Quesnel, French Canada's first significant writer, also composed dramatic texts for amateur actors: his comedy *Colas et Colinette* (1788) was revived as a radio play in 1968.

Among the noted French-Canadian poets who wrote patriotic verse were Octave Crémazie (1827–1879) and Louis Honoré Frechette (1827–1908). Louis Honoré Frechette, strove to maintain and promote French culture in the face of English dominance. French-language literature, music, and painting tended to celebrate the rural and religious values of the Quebec people. Famous novelists and short-story writers include Louis Hémon (1880–1914), whose *Maria Chapdelaine* inspired many genre works. Outstanding novelists include Gabrielle Roy, and Roger Lemelin.

The culture often expressed a strong sense of place. A sense of place or regionalism is a characteristic feature of Canadian literature. Such small-town attitudes were the subject of humorous works by essayist Stephen Leacock (1869–1944), which became world-famous.

Among major themes of Canadian writers is the “idea of North”. Northern landscapes, the life in the North are still popular topics of Canadian literature. Another popular theme is making human contact in a new land and in the face of severe nature. Literature reflected the sense of moving east, west, or north. It helped to unite nation, to connect big cities and small towns.

Canadian literature also reflects the notion of Canada as a nation of duality (two parts). This duality can be found in many things: Canadians focus on both central government and their distinctive regions; they have dual cultural and linguistic heritage – English and French. They have dual feelings towards the USA – a country with which they have much in common, but against which they define themselves.

A distinctly Canadian literature began to emerge slowly in the 1800's and blossomed after the World War II. There appeared literary works in languages other than English and French, the works of First Nations (aboriginal) writers as a sign of a growing, distinct Canadian literature.

Saul Bellow and Marshall McLuhan, both Canadian-born, as contemporary novelists Robertson Davies and Margaret Atwood (novelist and poet), Hugh MacLennan, and Margaret Laurence set new standards for Canadian fiction in the 20th century. Many have drawn on their experiences as immigrants or members of minority groups in their fiction: Mordecai Richler (Jewish), Michael Ondaatje (Sri Lankan), and Neil Bissoondath (Caribbean).

Notable Canadian poets include Irving Layton, active since the 1940s, and Dorothy Livesay, who was most prolific in the 1970s and 1980s.

Famous novelists and short-story writers include Louis Hemon, Gabrielle Roy, and Roger Lemelin for the French Canadians and Morley Callaghan, Robertson Davies, Frederick Philip Grove, T. C. Haliburton, Stephen Leacock, Hugh McLennan, Mordecai Richler, and Mazo de la Roche, in English.

NOTE:

¹red-haired Anne – рыжеволосая Анна (девушка-подросток – героиня популярной серии романов «Анна из Грин Гейблз» («Anne of Green Gables Novels») известной канадской писательницы Люси Мод Монтгомери. Первая книга об Анне из Грин Гейблс была опубликована в 1908 году).

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) How can you characterize the precolonial literature?
- 2) Which names mentioned in the text are familiar to you?
- 3) Have you read any of the books mentioned in the text?
- 4) Who is the most famous of English-Canadian poets?
- 5) Which book by Lucy Montgomery has become popular with children around the world?

2. PUT QUESTIONS TO THESE ANSWERS:

- 1) It comprises strong traditions in both French and English.
- 2) It began early in the 19th century.
- 3) Stephen Leacock.
- 4) It is called French-Canadian or literature Quebecoise.
- 5) It was published in France for a European audience.

TEXT 6. SPORTS

Sport has always played an important role in the life of Canadians. Canada is among the initiators of the movement to improve opportunities for athletes with disabilities and it is against doping in sport.

Lacrosse¹ was Canada's first national game. The Indians played it before the arrival of Europeans in North America.

Now, hockey is the most popular sport. There are six National Hockey League² teams in Canada, including the Montreal Canadians and the Toronto Maple Leafs. Some of the world's best-known hockey players are Canadian: Wayne Gretzky, Gordie Howe, Guy Lafleur and Bobby Orr have become national heroes. About half a million young Canadians participate in organized hockey leagues... and many more play on streets, lakes and outdoor rinks. Young Canadian players can begin to compete in amateur hockey leagues when they are 7 years old. Many dream of joining the National Hockey League (NHL), a professional league comprising 26 North American teams, including 6 Canadian-based teams.

Although many teams are located in the United States, the majority of the NHL players are Canadian. The NHL hockey season runs from October to June and is concluded by a playoff among the top teams for the Stanley Cup³, a trophy symbolic of hockey supremacy in North America for over a hundred years. Canada is mostly associated with winter sports, hockey first of all.

Speed skating has produced Canada's greatest Winter Olympian, Gaetan Boucher, the winner of two gold medals and a bronze at the 1984 Olympics. Canadian speed skaters captured one bronze and three silver medals at the 1994 Lillehammer Olympics. The most famous of the Olympic winners in recent years was Donovan Bailey, who won the 100-meter sprint at the 1996 games.

Skiing – downhill or cross-country – is very popular in Canada. In international competition, Canadian skiers participated successfully in the World Cup circuit and at the Winter Olympic Games. In 1992, Kerrin Lee-Gartner won a gold medal at the Albertville Olympics. Kate Pace was awarded with a gold medal at the 1993 World Championships and came second in the overall World Cup downhill standings in 1994.

A relatively new sport that has attracted a large following in Canada is ringette. It is played mostly by women and is similar to hockey. Ringette takes place on ice with skates, sticks and a rubber ring.

Canadian Myriam Bedard won two gold medals in biathlon in the women's 7.5 km and 15 km events at the Lillehammer Olympics. Biathlon is a demanding sport that integrates the disciplines of cross-country skiing and shooting.

The Canadian Football League was created in 1956. Baseball has been played in Canada since at least 1838, and a Canadian professional league was established in 1876. The Montreal Expos became Canada's first major league team in 1969. Two Canadian teams joined the National Basketball Association in the 1990s: the Toronto Raptors and the Vancouver Grizzlies.

Canada wins Olympic medals in a variety of sports, such as rowing, track and field athletics, and, most notably, figure skating: Barbara Ann Scott, Elizabeth Manley, Toller Cranston, Kurt Browning. Elvis Stojko won a silver medal at the Lillehammer Games and a gold medal at the World Championships in 1994; and the pairs team of Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler won a gold medal in 1993 and a silver in 1994 at the World Championships along with bronze medals at the Albertville and Lillehammer Winter Olympics.

Ordinary Canadians are participating in sporting leagues, fitness classes, and individual exercise. One-third of all Canadians are active in some form of sport or exercise. During long winters, many Canadians enjoy skiing, snowshoeing, skating and tobogganing. Among popular summer sports activities are swimming, canoeing, fishing, hiking, tennis, golf, baseball, basketball... Curling⁴ is among popular winter sports. It is played by sliding flat heavy stones (curling stones) over ice towards a mark.

Swimming is one of the most popular sports in Canada. Canadians have won more than 50 Olympic medals since the 1912 Summer Games in Stockholm and have held numerous world records. Canada has also been a world leader in synchronized swimming since the sport began more than 50 years ago. Synchronized swimming reached full medal status at the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, where Carolyn Waldo won two gold medals for Canada. At the Barcelona Games in 1992, Sylvie Frechette won the gold and the couple Penny and Vicky Vilagos captured the silver.

Canada won four golds and one bronze in rowing at the 1992 Barcelona Summer Games, marking its best Olympic performance ever. In the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, Canada won 1 gold, 4 silvers and 1 bronze in rowing.

In the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, Canada earned a total of 3 gold medals, 11 silver medals and 8 bronze medals.

Football, called "soccer" in Canada, is very popular. The Canadian Football League (CFL) has teams in eighth cities of Canada. The annual Grey Cup⁵ game is traditionally one of the most watched sports events in Canada.

Baseball and softball are popular recreational sports in Canada. Major-league baseball teams The Montreal Expos and Toronto Blue Jays attract millions of baseball fans from throughout Canada. In 1992 and in 1993 the Toronto Blue Jays captured the World Series title for the first and the second time.

Canada has hosted almost every major international sports competition: the Summer and Winter Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Pan-American Games and World University Games.

NOTES:

¹lacrosse – лакросс (спортивная игра, проводящаяся между двумя командами игроков на поле).

²National Hockey League (NHL) – Национальная хоккейная лига, НХЛ (объединение хоккейных команд Канады и США, проводящих соревнования друг с другом).

³Stanley Cup, the – Кубок Стэнли (награда, вручаемая победителю соревнований национальной хоккейной лиги, в которых участвуют команды Канады и США).

⁴curling – керлинг, распространенная в Канаде, а также в Шотландии и Скандинавии зимняя спортивная игра; цель ее – попасть пущенной по льду битой (гладко отшлифованным круглым камнем с рукояткой (*curling stones) в вычерченную на льду мишень [*tee]; играют две команды по четыре человека; биты раскручивают за рукоятку и толкают по гладко отполированному льду к намеченной цели. Очевидно, завезена в Канаду в XVIII в. солдатами-шотландцами).

⁵Grey Cup – кубок Грея (награда, ежегодно вручаемая лучшей футбольной команде Канады).

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is NHL and whom does it unite?
- 2) What is ringette?
- 3) Which major international sports competitions has Canada hosted?
- 4) What is Elvis Stojko famous for?
- 5) Who was the most famous Canadian Olympic winner in recent years?

2. WHICH DESCRIPTION FITS WHICH GAME?

- 1) Soccer; 2) tennis; 3) hockey; 4) lacrosse; 5) softball.
- a) a game like hockey, played by two teams of 10 players; each player has a long stick with a net at the end to catch, carry and throw the small hard ball;

- b) one of the most popular games, played on a large field with a leather ball, by two teams of 11 players each;
- c) a very popular outdoor game, played on a court with rackets in which the ball must pass back and forth over a net;
- d) a game similar to baseball, but played on a smaller field with a slightly larger soft ball, usually by girls or women or by groups of men and women together;
- e) a game played by two teams of 11 players each, with sticks and a ball, usually in winter.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

... The Hockey Hall of Fame was established in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1961.

... Celebrated players in ice hockey history include Maurice Richard, a Canadian forward for the Montreal Canadiens; Gordie Howe, a Canadian forward who played mostly with the Detroit Red Wings and set NHL records; Terry Sawchuk, a Canadian goaltender with a record 103 shutouts, mostly with the Red Wings; Canadian forward Bobby Hull, who scored 604 NHL goals; Bobby Orr, an innovative Canadian defenseman.

... Wayne Gretzky, “The Kid” (born in 1961) entered the National Hockey League (NHL) at the age of 18 and quickly became one of its best players ever. During the 1989/90 season, Gretzky broke Gordie HOWE’s lifetime scoring record of 1,850 points and in the 1990/91 season, he became only the fourth player in the NHL’s history to score 700 goals. He holds nearly 50 NHL records.

... Jean Beliveau (born in 1931) became the highest-scoring center in National Hockey League history. Beliveau was 1.9 m tall and weighed 93 kg. He set the NHL record for the most points scored in postseason games-176; 79 goals and 97 assists. In 1956 and in 1964. Beliveau was named the league’s most valuable player and was chosen to the NHL all-star team ten times. He was named to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1972, the year after he retired.

... Mario Lemieux, a Canadian center came to be regarded as the greatest hockey player of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

... VladislavTretiak, a Russian goaltender was the first non-North American to be inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame (1989).

... The NHL comprises teams from the United States and Canada, and for many years almost all NHL players were natives of Canada. In recent years, however, more players from Europe and the United States have become NHL players.

... NHL teams compete for the Stanley Cup, a trophy awarded annually from 1893 to 1912 for amateur competition and since 1912 for professional play. The cup

was first presented by Sir Frederick Arthur, 1st baron Stanley of Preston, governor-general of Canada.

... Besides the Stanley Cup the NHL also gives several awards each year to recognize outstanding individual play such as: the Hart Trophy to the most valuable player; the James Norris Memorial Trophy to the best defenseman; the Vezina Trophy to the leading goaltender; The Lady Byng Memorial Trophy is given annually to the player who demonstrates great sportsmanship and the Lester Patrick Trophy is given annually for service to the sport in the United States.

... Besides the NHL several professional minor hockey leagues also exist, with the players in those leagues usually competing for the opportunity to play for a team in the NHL.

... Amateur ice-hockey is less prominent in North America than the professional game. Many colleges and universities have teams, however, and playoffs are held in several collegiate leagues each year.

... Ice-hockey was added to the Olympic Games in 1920. Since then, Olympic hockey has become one of the most popular events at the Winter Olympics.

TEXT 7. FAMOUS CANADIANS

Canadians who established international reputation include Sir Frederick Banting (1891–1941) who discovered insulin and its effects on diabetes in 1921 at the University of Toronto. He and Dr. Charles Best were awarded a Nobel Prize in 1923 for this discovery. Canada has produced many Nobel Prize Winners: Sid Altman who won Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1989; Gerhard Herzberg who won Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1971; David H. Hubel who won Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1981; Henry Taube who won Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1983; John C. Polanyi won Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1986; Richard E. Taylor Nobel Prize in Physics in 1990.

Former Prime Minister of Canada, Lester B. Pearson was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.

Canadian scientist Abraham Gesner (1797–1864) discovered how to distil kerosene from albertite in 1864 and started modern petroleum refining.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922) invented the telephone in Brantford, Ontario, in 1874. J. Armand Bombardier (1907–1964) invented the “Ski-Doo” (i. e. snowmobile).

Among famous Canadian athletes are hockey players: Wayne Gretzky, National Hockey League all-time point scoring leader, Mario Lemieux, Mark Messier, Gordie Howe, who played in the National Hockey League for twenty six years, Elizabeth Manley; figure skaters: Brian Orsen, Kurt Browning, Elvis Stoyko, Ben Johnson; track and field athlete Donovan Bailey.

Canadian James A. Naismith invented basketball at Springfield, in 1891.

Famous Canadian artists / entertainers include: Peter Jennings, newscaster Stone Phillips, newscaster Stephen Leacock (1869–1944), humorist Pierre Burton, journalist, author, director Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1796–1865), first internationally known Canadian humorist Margaret Laurence, author Mordecai Richler, author Gabrielle Roy (1909–1983), author Leonard Cohen, poet and singer John McCrae (1872–1918), doctor famous for one poem, In Flanders Field, Lucy Maud Montgomery (1874–1942), author of Anne of Green Gables, Emily Carr (1871–1945), painter and writer Lawren Harris (1885–1970), painter, instrumental in the formation of the Group of Seven.

Pamela Anderson, actress Jason Priestly, actor John Candy, comic and actor Jim Carey, actor Michael J. Fox, actor Robert Goulet, actor Lome Greene, actor Keanu Reeves, actor / musician Jenny Jones, talk show host Leslie Nielsen, actor

William Shatner, actor and author Donald Sutherland, actor Allan Thicke, actor Celine Dion, singer Brian Adams, singer Burton Cummings, singer / musician Randy Bachman & Fred Turner, pop singer, composer Geddy Lee, singer Gordon Lightfoot, singer-composer Joni Mitchell (born in 1943), singer-composer Anne Murray, singer-composer Neil Young.

1. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Which information given in the text was new to you?
- 2) Which facts given in the text confirmed the information you had known before?
- 3) Do you know any other famous Canadian scientists, athletes, politicians, entertainers, musicians?

2. CONNECT THE NAMES OF THE PEOPLE WITH WHAT THEY DID:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1) Alexander Graham Bell | a) discovered insulin and its effects on diabetes in 1921; |
| 2) J. Armand Bombardier | b) discovered how to distil kerosene from albertit in 1864; |
| 3) Sir Frederick Banting | c) invented the telephone in 1874; |
| 4) Wayne Gretzky | d) invented the "Ski-Doo" (snowmobile); |
| 5) Abrahman Gesner | e) National Hockey League all-time point scoring leader. |

TEXT 8. CANADA CELEBRATIONS

Bank of Canada Holidays

DATE DAY	HOLIDAY	CELEBRATED IN
January 1	New Year's Day	All Provinces
January 2	Traditional Holiday	Province of Quebec
February 16	Family Day	Province of Alberta
April	Good Friday	All Provinces
May 18	Victoria Day	All Provinces
June 24	St. Jean Baptiste Day	Province of Quebec
July 1	Canada Day	All Provinces
August 3	Civic Holiday	Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia
September 7	Labour Day	All Provinces
October 12	Thanksgiving Day	All Provinces
November 11	Remembrance Day	All Provinces
December 25	Christmas Day	All Provinces
December 28	Boxing Day	All Provinces

REVISION EXERCISES

1. TRANSLATE THESE WORDS AND PHRASES INTO RUSSIAN. FIND SENTENCES WITH THEM IN THE TEXTS OF THE UNIT:

landscape painting; (dual) cultural heritage; mandatory school period; community college; post-secondary education; curriculum; officially bilingual; teleconferencing; residential school; correspondence programme; to establish international reputation; woodcarving; soapstone sculpture; decorative handicrafts; to relay the message; to rely on; welfare; the income.

2. TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES INTO RUSSIAN:

1) The federal government directs education of the families of Canada's armed forces, indigenous peoples on reserves, and inmates of federal penitentiaries.

2) Universities are still the predominant institutions offering higher education, but the number of non-university post-secondary institutions, particularly community colleges, has increased sharply in recent decades.

3) Since 1969 Canadians have had the right to communicate with the government in either French or English.

4) There are about 50 Indian and Inuit languages still spoken today.

5) The earliest writing both in English and French was travel literature: letters, journals, diaries, reports, autobiographies written by European explorers, missionaries.

6) Novels about "Anne of Green Gables" by Lucy Montgomery (1874–1942) have become a 1908 classic set in rural Prince Edward Island.

7) Housing in the Arctic region has its own problems because of the permafrost which can cause foundations to shift and makes providing water and sanitary services difficult.

8) Among indigenous peoples, suicide is closely linked to the problems associated with poverty, such as alcohol abuse, family violence, and family disintegration.

9) Some of the world's best-known hockey players are Canadians: Wayne Gretzky, Gordie Howe, Guy Lafleur and Bobby Orr have become national heroes.

10) Canadian scientist Abraham Gesner (1797–1864) discovered how to distil kerosene from albertite in 1864 and started modern petroleum refining.

3. TRANSLATE THESE WORDS AND PHRASES INTO ENGLISH.

FIND SENTENCES WITH THEM IN THE TEXTS OF UNIT:

начальная школа; средняя школа; система образования; программа обучения; учебный год; обязательное посещение школы; плата за обучение; религиозная школа; исполнительское искусство; получить международное признание; от-крыть инсулин и его влияние на диабет; изобрести снегоход (сноумобиль); ка-тание на горных лыжах; лакросс; керлинг; резьба по дереву; скульптура из мыльного камня.

4. USE THESE WORDS AND PHRASES IN SENTENCES OF YOUR OWN:

pre-school centres; to provide financial grants; to gain the first certificate; high schools; to be awarded; on the basis of; tertiary institutions; internal exams; daily in-struction; to be graded according to chronological age; multiage grouping; recruiting of teachers; tuition is free; parochial curriculum; kindergarten; the performing arts; to establish international reputation; to be among the initiators; to improve opportunities for athletes with disabilities; to be against doping in sport; snowshoeing; toboggan- ing; downhill skiing; cross-country skiing.

5. GIVE A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT:

По Конституции Канады вопросы начального и среднего образования входят в компетенцию властей отдельных провинций и территорий. В каждой провинции имеется департамент образования, возглавляемый министром про-свещения данной провинции. Федеральное правительство ведает вопросами просвещения коренного населения страны – индейцев и инуитов, служащих вооруженных сил и их семей, заключенных. В связи с этим нет единой для всей страны системы образования. Непосредственное руководство школами осуще-ствляется школьными советами округов. Они несут ответственность за строи-тельство школ, транспортировку учащихся, наем учителей, определяют сумму подоходного налога округа на образование.

На всех этапах обучения существуют как государственные, так и частные учебные заведения, начиная с яслей и заканчивая колледжами, университетами.

В Канаде существует обязательное 10-летнее школьное образование для детей в возрасте с 6 до 16 лет. Полная средняя школа в большинстве провинций включает 12 классов, а в провинции Онтарио – 13 классов. В провинции Квебек существует 11-летняя система школьного обучения, а для тех, кто собирается поступать в высшие учебные заведения, существуют 2–3-годичные колледжи.

6. SKIM THROUGH THE MATERIAL OF THE UNIT AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Which educational body sets standards, draws up curriculums and gives grants to educational institutions of a province?
2. Which is the oldest Canadian university?
3. Can you recollect any words or phrases which you consider typically Canadian?
4. Are there regional dialects in Canadian English?
5. Which are the major housing problems in the Arctic region?

7. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSIONS AND COMPOSITIONS:

- 1) The pattern of education in Canada and Russia.
- 2) Types of schools in Canada and differences between them.
- 3) Elementary and secondary schools in Canada.
- 4) Canadian universities and colleges of advanced education and differences between them.
- 5) Languages in Canada and Canadian English.
- 6) Canadian Literature.
- 7) The Group of Seven.
- 8) Canadian athletes.

UNIT FOUR

PHYSICAL REGIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

TEXT 1. PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES OF CANADA AT A GLANCE

Canada shares the largest sector of the North American continent with the United States, and there is considerably U.S. influence in Canada. These two countries are similar in many ways: in the landscape, buildings, farms, the way the people dress, the foods and the kinds of products available. But there are some differences. The type of government, the political organization, and the judiciary resemble British institutions more than American. Education in Canada reflects both British and U.S. influence, although Quebec in particular shows some French adaptations.

Many features are distinctly Canadian: one of them is the country's administrative division. Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories. These ten provinces and territories are: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest province both in area and population, Quebec is the largest in area, Ontario is the most heavily populated province.

Each of the provinces has its own emblem, motto, animal symbol and plant symbol. The motto of Canada is "From sea to sea", its floral symbol is red maple; its animal symbol is beaver.

The name Canada, which is the official name of the country, is spelled the same in the country's two official languages, English and French. The word Canada is a derivation of the Huron-Iroquois "kanata", meaning a village or settlement. In a series of voyages between 1534 and 1541, the explorer Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal. As a legend says on one of the voyages he went ashore to inquire as to his whereabouts. The Indians answered: "Kanata", – the Huron-Iroquois word for "a settlement". Jacques Cartier used the name Canada to

refer to the area around the settlement which is now Quebec city. Later, Canada was used as a synonym for New France, which included all the French possessions along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. After the British conquest of New France, the name Quebec was used for a while instead of Canada. The name Canada was restored after 1791, when Britain divided Quebec into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1867 the British North America Act created a confederation of colonies called the Dominion of Canada. The word Dominion fell into disuse, but the name Canada has stood the test of time.

Canada has long been an influential member of the Commonwealth and has played a leading role in the organization of French-speaking countries known as Francophonie. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and has been active in a number of major UN agencies and other worldwide operations. In 1989 it joined the Organization of American States (OAS).

ТЕКСТ 2. QUEBEC

Quebec is Canada's largest province in area and second in population (after Ontario). Its area is 1,450,680 sq. km. It is three times larger than France and seven times larger than Great Britain. The province is almost entirely surrounded by water: by Hudson Strait, the St. Lawrence River, James Bay and Hudson Bay. The St. Lawrence River is the province's dominant geographical feature. It links the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes. In the St. Lawrence lowlands there are more than a million lakes and rivers. Almost 80 per cent of Quebeckers live in urban centres along the St. Lawrence river.

The Canadian Shield, the world's oldest mountain range covers about 60 per cent of the land mass. Quebec is rich in forests: they are equal in area to those of Sweden and Norway combined. Montreal is the largest city of the province. Montreal and its suburbs have a population of over three million. It is the province's commercial and industrial capital. Montreal is the leading Canadian transportation centre. It is also the centre of the cultural life of Quebec. Montreal hosted the 1976 Summer Olympics. Quebec City with a population of 679,000 people is the province's capital and third-largest city. Quebec differs greatly from the rest of Canada because it is the centre of French Canadian culture and language. The French explorer Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City, the first permanent European settlement in Canada, the oldest Canadian city, in 1608.

Quebec remained a French colony until the British took control of it in 1763. Today, the population of Quebec is about seven million people. Most of the population is of French origin: more than five million people, 350,000 of British origin and about 137,000 Amerindians, Metis and Inuit. The largest immigrant groups are Italians, Eastern Europeans, after 1960 – Portuguese, Haitians, Lebanese, South Americans and Southeast Asians. After the World War II immigrants from over 80 countries have come to Quebec, particularly to the city of Montreal. French is the mother tongue of 82.2 per cent of Quebeckers, while 9.7 per cent considers English their mother tongue. Most of the people in Quebec belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Four-fifths of French Canadians live in Quebec province. Many of them regard Quebec as the centre of their society and culture, and their effort to preserve it has led to a movement of French Canadian nationalism. Quebec has sometimes considered

whether it should separate from the rest of Canada and become a nation by itself. Some people in Canada do not like some of the things the government has allowed Quebec to do in order to keep it as a part of Canada, for example, making French the official language of business and education in Quebec.

Surrounded by an English-speaking society and living in an economy dominated by an English-speaking elite, the Quebecois (French-speaking residents of Quebec) made a concerted effort beginning in 1960 to increase their control of Quebec affairs. Some nationalists support a separatist movement that seeks independence for the province; others offer a more moderate alternative, keeping Quebec in Canada but giving it more powers than the other provinces. The English-speaking minority in Quebec is opposed to its separation from Canada as well as most minorities. The other provinces also oppose it and are not much more sympathetic to the more moderate alternative. Both the Party Quebecois¹, the party elected in 1993 to govern Quebec, and the Bloc Quebecois², the party elected the same year to represent it in Canada's Parliament, are officially dedicated to separation.

The Quebecois enjoy a distinctive language, culture and heritage. Montreal's population doubled from 1941 to 1971. This urbanization brought together unilingual French and English speakers and led to the "Quiet Revolution" in the 1960s and 1970s. Social unrest came to a head in the early 1970s with the FLQ (Front de Liberation) crisis, one of Canada's rare civil terrorist incidents.

Quebec entered the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Provincial motto is *Je me souviens* (I remember)³. Provincial flower is Madonna lily⁴. Provincial bird is Snowy owl⁵. Its principal products are pulp-and-paper products, food processing products, automobiles and transport equipment, gold, iron ore, asbestos. Quebec also exports electricity, engineering know-how, electronic products and telecommunications equipment. The main industries in Quebec are manufacturing and service industries such as banks, hospitals, advertising agencies. Its other economic activities include farming, mining, forestry and fishing.

NOTES:

¹the Party Quebecois – Партия Квебека.

²the Bloc Quebecois – Блок Квебека.

³*Je me souviens* (I remember) – фр. Я помню.

⁴Madonna lily – белая лилия.

⁵Snowy owl – полярная сова.

TEXT 3. ONTARIO – CANADA’S HEARTLAND

Ontario is known as Canada’s Heartland. The national capital, Ottawa is located in Ontario. The province is situated in the east of central Canada, containing the country’s largest city, Toronto, and over the third of its population. Ontario is the richest, most populous, most urban and most industrialized of Canada’s provinces. It is half the size of Texas, bigger than six New Englands. Ontario has a larger population than any of other Canadian province: more than one third of all the population of the country lives there. The population is very unevenly distributed: the province is very empty in the north and very settled in the south. Its area is 1,068,582 sq. km (412,582 sq. ml) with the population of over 9 million people.

Fur traders explored Ontario in the XVI-th century, but major settlement began in the late XVII-th century. About half of its people have English ancestry. There are also many people of Scottish, Irish and French descent. There are more American Indians than in any other province.

The southern boundary of Ontario passes through four of the five Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario). Ontario’s major manufacturing area is sometimes called the Golden Horseshoe. It lies on the western shore of Lake Ontario and includes Toronto, Hamilton, and St. Catharine’s.

Ontario produces more than half of Canada’s manufactured goods and it is also an important agricultural province. Principal products are transportation equipment, food products, nickel, gold, beef cattle, tobacco. Toronto, the capital and largest city of the province, is the most important manufacturing, financial, cultural, and communications centre in English-speaking Canada. Insulin was discovered at the University of Toronto in 1921. The CN (Canadian National) Tower¹ in Toronto is the world’s largest freestanding structure at 533 meters.

Ontario entered Dominion of Canada on 1 July 1867. Most of the people in the province live in cities. Most of the people in Ontario speak English. Provincial motto is *Ut inceptit fideles sic permanent* (Loyal she began, loyal she remains)² Provincial flower is White trillium (“white lily”)³.

NOTES:

¹CN Tower (Canadian National) – Си-Эн Тауэр, букв. «Канадская национальная башня» (самое высокое сооружение в мире, построенная в 1975 г. телебашня в центре г. Торонто).

²Ut inceptit fideles sic permanent (Loyal she began, loyal she remains) – *лат.* «Верный с самого начала – верный всегда» (девиз связан с историей основания провинции как твердыни лоялистов – жителей американских колоний, оставшихся верными британской короне и покинувшими в 1784 г. мятежные Соединенные Штаты).

³White trillium (“white lily”) – цветок белого триллиума.

TEXT 4. THE PRAIRY PROVINCES

The Prairy Provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) make up about one fifth of Canada's land area. There are many wheat farms and cattle ranches in the southern part of the region. Its northern area is covered by lakes and evergreen forests. About 17 per cent of Canada's population live in these three provinces. The plains of these provinces are among the richest grain-producing regions in the world. Here one can see endless fields of wheat and canola¹.

In the Red Deer River valley in Alberta in desert-like conditions, water and wind have created strange shapes in the sandstone called "hoodoos"². The same forces of erosion have uncovered some of the largest concentrations of dinosaur fossils in the world.

In the past the Prairie Provinces were isolated from eastern Canada and the fur trade was the region's only economic activity. In 1885 the first transcontinental railroad began to function. It made it easy to reach the region. Hundreds of thousands of people came to the fertile lands of the Prairie Provinces. They came from eastern Canada, the United States, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Ukraine, the Scandinavian countries – Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

This region has produced and still produces most of Canadian grain and cattle. After the World War II natural gas and petroleum were discovered in the area. The region's largest cities are Calgary (Alberta), Edmonton (Alberta), Winnipeg (Manitoba).

The province of Manitoba is situated in Central Canada. Manitoba is known as the "Keystone Province" and "Key to the West". It has the only open seaport in the Prairie Provinces (at Churchill). Churchill is one of the world's largest dining areas for polar bears. The area of Manitoba is 650,087 sq. km; its population is over a million people. It entered Dominion of Canada as a province in July 1870. Its capital City is Winnipeg. The floral emblem of Manitoba is: Pasque flower³ and it is symbolized by the provincial bird: Grey owl⁴ Principal products are wheat, nickel and petroleum.

Another Prairies Province, Saskatchewan is known as Canada's breadbasket. It takes over 40 per cent of the country's farmland. Saskatchewan borders the US in the south. The huge wheat harvests are stored in thousands of grain elevators and shipped by rail to distant markets and ports. Much of the wheat is shipped through a northern port in Churchill, Manitoba, and carried by ship through the northern Hudson Bay to

the Atlantic Ocean. The first elected Socialist government in North America was elected in Saskatchewan in 1944. Many of the country's social programs, including state-funded health care, were first introduced in Saskatchewan. Its area is 651,942 sq. km (251,700 sq. ml) and the population is over a million people. Its capital city is Regina. Provincial flower: Western red lily ("prairie lily"). Provincial bird: Sharp-tailed grouse. Principal products are wheat, beef cattle, food products, machinery, petroleum. Saskatchewan and Alberta, the third Prairie Province, entered Dominion of Canada in September 1905.

Alberta is situated in West Canada. Its capital, Edmonton hosted the Commonwealth Games in 1976. Calgary hosted the 1988 Winter Olympics. There is more oil in the Fort McMurray oil sands than in all the oil fields of Saudi Arabia. Alberta contains prairie, badlands, mountains, wetlands, and many types of forest land. Its area is 661,185 sq. km (225,285 sq. ml) and the population is about two and a half million people. Most people speak English in Alberta. Provincial flower is Wild rose. Provincial bird is Great horned owl. Principal products are oil, natural gas and wheat.

The Province of Alberta has more United Nations approved Heritage Parks than any other Canadian province or American state, and includes Dinosaur National Park, home of Fred the hoodoo (a natural sandstone rock formation with an iron capstone – formed by erosion).

NOTES:

¹canola – канола (новая, выведенная в канадских прериях, масличная культура, усовершенствованный рапс, похожий на российскую сурепку).

²hoodoo ['hu:du:] – «худу», эрозионный (или эоловый) столб, «шаман», земляная пирамида, «монах», «брат», якобы обладающий чудодейственными свойствами.

³Pasque flower – цветок степного крокуса.

⁴Grey owl – серая сова.

TEXT 5. BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC)

British Columbia is situated in West Canada, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. British Columbia is Canada's westernmost province. It is the third largest province both in size and in population (after Ontario and Quebec). About 12 per cent of Canada's population lives in British Columbia.

BC is Canada's most geographically diverse province. It contains mountains, coastline, dense rainforests, and the country's only true desert. More than 90 % of the land is owned by the provincial government. The natural beauty of British Columbia attracts many tourists. Its southern part has a very mild climate and many Canadians like to move to the province when they retire.

The capital city of British Columbia is Victoria. Its largest city, Vancouver, is Canada's busiest port. Stanley Park in Vancouver is one of the largest urban parks and covers more than 400 hectares (1 000 acres). BC has the greatest diversity of birds and mammals of any Canadian provinces, including 44 of Canada's 578 birds species. Vancouver hosted the World Expo in 1986. Victoria hosted the 1994 Commonwealth Games.

The area of British Columbia is 946,011 sq. km, its population is over three million people. About half of the population has some English ancestry. Other largest population groups are people of Scottish, Irish and German origin. Also British Columbia has the highest concentration of Asian population than any other province.

Most people live in cities in British Columbia. Most people speak English (over eighty per cent of the population). About fifteen per cent of the population speaks Chinese and Southeast Asian languages. British Columbia entered Dominion of Canada in July 1871. Provincial emblem is the flower of Pacific dogwood¹.

Most of the British Columbia is covered by evergreen forests. So, many people work in wood processing industries. Other major economic activities include agriculture, fishing, mining. Principal products of the province are lumber, pulp-and-paper products, processed foods, livestock, primary minerals.

NOTE:

¹Pacific dogwood – цветок кизила.

TEXT 6. THE TERRITORIES

The Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories take up more than a third of Canada's area. But they have a very small population and very cold weather. Less than one per cent of the population lives there because of the remote location and very severe climate. The Yukon Territory and the southern western part of the Northwest Territories are taken mostly by forest-covered mountains. The rest of the region is a frozen wasteland throughout much of the year. The territories have rich mineral deposits, and mining is the chief economic activity.

Inuit and Indians made up almost entire population of the territories until the region's great mineral wealth was discovered during the late 1800s and the early 1900s. Both Whitehorse, the capital of the Yukon Territory, and Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories, were founded during the gold rushes. Whitehorse was founded during the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890s. Yellowknife was established during another gold rush in the 1930s. In 1993, Canada passed legislation to carve a vast new territory, called Nunavut, out of the Northwest Territories. Nunavut came into being in 1999.

The area of the Yukon Territory is 482,515 sq. km (186,299 sq. ml). The population is a little over twenty five thousand people with a population density of 5 people per 100 sq. km. Most people speak English (90 per cent), few people speak French and several native languages. The Yukon Territory entered Dominion of Canada in June 1898. Provincial flower is Fireweed (member of primrose family). Provincial bird is Raven. Principal products are lead, zinc, gold and lumber.

The Yukon Territory is the site of North America's largest gold rush after gold was found near the Klondike River in 1898. The Alaskan Highway crosses southern Yukon. The Yukon Territory is known for extremely cold temperatures.

The Northwest Territories (the NWT) take about 33.9 per cent of Canada's total area. It includes many islands in the Arctic Ocean. It contains Canada's largest River (Mackenzie) and two of Canada's largest lakes (Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake). Home of two Native American cultures: the Dene peoples of the forest and the Inuit peoples of the tundra, the Arctic coast, and the Arctic Islands.

In 1992, the people of the Northwest territories decided to divide their territory into two sections. The eastern section will be known as Nunavut. The western portion

is called New Western Territory, although it is commonly referred to as Denendeh or Nahendeh.

The Northwest Territories (the NWT) has special meaning to the aboriginal peoples that live there. The Inuit call it “the beautiful land”, and they call their homeland Nunavut, which means “our land”. The Dene call their homeland Denendeh, “the land of the people”.

Almost anywhere in the NWT, if you dig a little way into the earth you will hit permafrost, permanently frozen ground. Permafrost is composed of topsoil, ice, and rock. Above the permafrost is a shallow layer of active soil which supports plant growth in the summer. If the upper layers of active soil and snow are removed, the permafrost will melt. Such damage causes whatever is on top to sink – including roads and houses.

The tree line divides the NWT into two natural regions, the Arctic and the Subarctic. Trees only grow south of the tree line, in the Subarctic. The NWT gets less snow than many places in southern Canada and it hardly ever rains. Temperatures in the winter may fall below -50°C (-58°F) but summers are warm. In the Arctic region, only 40 to 60 days a year are free of frost. In the Subarctic, there can be up to 100 frost-free days. Because of its location so far north, winter nights are very long. The aurora borealis, or northern lights, are glowing curtains of white, blue, green, and red light that run and dance across the night sky. They are best seen in late winter and can be seen as far south as the Alberta-USA border. During the short summer season, day light fills most of the 24 hour day. This allows plants to grow very quickly, making up for the short growing season. For this reason, the NWT is also known as the Land of the Midnight Sun.

The area of NWT is 3,379,684 sq. km. Population is about sixty thousand people. Population density is 2 people per 100 sq. km (4 people per 100 sq. ml). About fifty per cent of the population lives in the cities and fifty per cent in the country. People here speak English (more than 50 per cent); Inuktitut (about thirty per cent) and French.

The NWT entered Dominion of Canada on 15 July 1870. Principal products: fish, petroleum, zinc, gold.

UNIT FIVE

THE HISTORY OF CANADA

Texts for translation from Russian into English and for making reports.

ТЕХТ 1. ОТКРЫТИЕ КАНАДЫ

Самое раннее открытие Нового Света было осуществлено викингами. Смутные свидетельства их путешествий можно найти в их сагах, поэзии и прозе, которые передавались из уст в уста в течение многих поколений. В 985 году моряки, которые плыли из Исландии в Гренландию, были отнесены ветром значительно дальше на запад от их курса и заметили берег Лабрадора. Рассказы о лесах на незнакомом новом берегу подтолкнули викингов на новые путешествия из Гренландии, где не хватало древесины.

В 1000 году Лейф Эрикссон стал первым европейцем, нога которого ступила на землю Северной Америки. Согласно преданиям тех времен, это было первое из многих путешествий викингов на восточный берег континента. Было основано поселение в том месте, которое викинги описывали как Винланд. В 1963 году ученые выяснили, что это место является не чем иным, как самой северной точкой Новой Земли. Изучение древних свидетельств опровергло теорию о том, что в своих походах викинги достигли Гудзонова залива и Великих озер. Найденные свидетельства пребывания северных европейских племен были признаны подделками. Поселения викингов в Гренландии вымерли в XIV и XV веках, а их походы в Канаду, должно быть, прекратились задолго до этого.

ТЕКСТ 2. ПОВТОРНОЕ ОТКРЫТИЕ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КАНАДЫ

В 1497 году итальянец по имени Джон Кабот (Джованни Кабото) отправился в путешествие на запад от Бристоля (Англия), чтобы отыскать новый морской путь к Азии для своего покровителя, английского короля Генриха VII. Результатом поездки стало открытие восточного побережья Канады. Кабот, как и Колумб, был уверен, что он причалил к берегам Азии. Во втором путешествии, которое было совершено на следующий год, Кабот исследовал побережье Северной Америки, причаливая в разных местах от острова Баффинова Земля до Мэриленда, ни одно из которых не было обстоятельно отмечено на карте. Путешествия Кабота дали право Англии провозгласить право собственности на неизвестную по размеру восточную часть Северной Америки. Ее более поздние заявления о праве на Новую Землю, остров Кейп-Бретон и прилегающие территории были, по крайней мере, частично основаны на результатах исследований Кабота.

Гораздо значительными в то время оказались сведения Кабота о том, что прибрежные воды Канады были невероятно богаты рыбой. Морские путешествия уже тогда были очень прибыльным ремеслом, будь то поездка за специями и драгоценностями в Азию или лов рыбы у берегов Северной Америки. Почти каждый год после 1497 года рыболовные суда из многих европейских стран можно было заметить за промыслом на юго-востоке от Новой Земли и на востоке от Новой Шотландии. Временами такие суда поднимались по проливу Святого Лаврентия. Порой экипажи кораблей встречали на берегу индейцев, которые выражали желание расстаться с ценными мехами в обмен на такие предметы малой ценности, как бусины и другие незначительные побрякушки.

Когда же стало очевидно, что открытая земля – это не Азия, а совсем другой, дикий и неизведанный континент, по Европе прокатилась волна разочарования. Постепенно, однако, это чувство сменилось живым интересом к Северной Америке, испанским и португальским мореплавателям, которые возвращались с Карибских островов, нагруженные золотом и серебром. В 1524 году король Франции Франциск I послал на разведку флорентийца по имени Джованни да Верраццано, который исследовал восточное побережье Северной Америки от Северной Каролины до Новой Земли, что, в свою очередь, дало право Франции провозгласить часть нового континента своей собственностью.

ТЕХТ 3. ОСНОВАНИЕ НОВОЙ ФРАНЦИИ

За остаток XVI века европейские рыболовные флотилии продолжали наносить ежегодные визиты к восточному берегу Канады. Как дополнение к рыбной ловле, процветал весьма неорганизованный обмен мехами с аборигенами. В самой Европе были открыты новые методы обработки мехов, бобровые шапки были невероятно популярны. Это придало новый толчок слабо развитой торговле мехами в Канаде. В 1598 году маркиз де Ла Рош отправился в Канаду, вооруженный новой разновидностью власти – королевской монополией, которая давала ему полномочия на исключительное право торговли мехами. Де Ла Рош основал небольшую колонию на острове Сейбл, удаленной песчаной полосе на юго-востоке от Новой Шотландии. Поселение, которое обернулось очередным провалом, было первым в серии попыток Франции уговорить различных людей основать колонии в Канаде в обмен на королевскую монополию на торговлю мехами. Пьер Шовин в 1600 году построил торговое поселение в местечке Тадуссак на берегу пролива Святого Лаврентия. Поселение просуществовало около трех лет. В 1604 году монополия на торговлю мехами была отдана Пьеру дю Гасту де Мону. Он привел свою первую экспедицию к острову, расположенному рядом с устьем реки Сент-Круа. Этот остров впоследствии был использован для отметки границы между провинцией Нью-Брансуик и штатом Мэн. Среди его лейтенантов был географ по имени Самюэль де Шамплен, который исследовал северо-восточный берег той части Северной Америки, которая теперь является частью США. Весной поселение было перенесено на новое место через бухту Фанди. Здесь в Порт-Ройале в 1605 году было основано поселение, описанное Шампленом. Это была самая успешная к тому времени попытка осесть на континенте. Землю вокруг поселения называли Акадией.

ТЕХТ 4. СОПЕРНИЧЕСТВО МЕЖДУ АНГЛИЧАНАМИ И ФРАНЦУЗАМИ

В то время как английские колонии быстро росли вдоль побережья Атлантического океана, французские трапперы и исследователи неуклонно продвигались в глубину континента. Начало соперничества за землю в Новом Свете между англичанами и французами было вопросом времени. Обеспокоенность Англии тем, что Франция контролирует большую часть материка, началась еще с экспедиции Гудзона. Англия стала понимать, что выгоднее было наживаться на торговле мехами, а не на добыче золота. Таким образом, она быстро сориентировалась, создав Компанию Гудзонова залива в 1670 году и передал ей все права на торговлю мехами в этом регионе.

Многие годы господству Англии в Гудзоновом заливе угрожала Франция. В 1686 году Пьер Троя возглавил удивительный поход от Монреаля до берегов залива, где его спутники умудрились захватить несколько английских фортов врасплох. В его отряде находился один из самых храбрых людей в Новой Франции – Пьер Лемуан, который командовал несколькими морскими боями на протяжении следующих лет, его люди практически вытеснили англичан с этой части континента.

По Утрехтскому мирному договору, который восстановил между двумя странами в 1713 году мир, Франция отдала территорию Гудзонова залива, Новую Землю и Акадию, однако ей было позволено сохранить остров Кейп-Бретон и все колонии внутри материка. В результате такого поражения Франция основала форт Луисбург на острове Кейп-Бретон. Он должен был служить круглогодичной базой для войск и морского флота для остатков французской империи в Северной Америке и также защитой прохода в пролив Святого Лаврентия.

В 1745 году армия английских колоний под началом сэра Уильяма Пепперелла предприняла поход против Луисбурга, в котором насчитывалось 90 судов и 4 тысячи человек. Через три месяца осады Луисбург сдался. Крепость была, однако, возвращена Франции по договору 1748 года. В противовес возобновленной угрозе крепости Луисбурга Англия построила собственный бастион. В 1749 году флотилия, несущая более двух с половиной тысяч новых поселенцев с Британских островов, начала строительство города Галифакса.

UNIT SIX

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ КАНАДА

В 1982 году Акт о Британской Северной Америке был заменен новой конституцией Канады. Королева Елизавета II посетила Парламентский холм, на котором она огласила документ. Это завершило передачу конституционной власти от Великобритании Канаде.

ТЕХТ 1. МЕЖНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

В Канаде, как и в других бывших колониальных странах мира, существуют проблемы с коренными жителями материка. Лишь малая толика индейцев живет в резервациях, остальные же отстаивают свое право на землю и имущество, живя в провинциях среди иммигрантов и потомков иммигрантов. Канадское правительство, однако, старается удовлетворять требования индейцев в разумных пределах, а не подавлять их протесты силой или игнорировать их. Например, согласно одному из последних правительственных постановлений, индейцам разрешено заниматься собирательством, охотой и рыболовством в целях обеспечения себя и своей семьи пропитанием, но не промыслять охотой или рыбной ловлей на продажу. Однако общественные организации индейцев сразу же заявили о своем праве собирать все дары природы с отведенных им земель, т. е. вырубать леса, добывать нефть, газ и другие природные ископаемые. Правительство согласилось рассмотреть это заявление, но маловероятно, что оно его удовлетворит.

Несмотря на большое количество национальных общин в каждом мало-мальски населенном городе Канады, представители всех народов мира умудряются сосуществовать относительно мирно. Однако в стремлении сохранить свое национальное «я» эти общины не сливаются друг с другом и не вливаются в остальное англо- и франкоязычное население. Таким образом, в Канаде нет общей, единой культуры, которая объединяла бы всех жителей страны и определяла бы смысл понятия «канадец».

ТЕКСТ 2. УРОВЕНЬ ЖИЗНИ

По уровню жизни Канада стоит на шестом месте в мире: ее обгоняют США, Швейцария, Люксембург, Германия и Япония. Канада превосходит Соединенные Штаты по продолжительности жизни, а Японию – по уровню образования, что и послужило причиной провозглашения Канады ООН лучшей страной в мире для проживания человека. Более 65 % канадцев живут в собственных домах. Более двух третей имеют такие потребительские товары, как автомобили, холодильники, стиральные машины, телевизоры, телефоны и радио. Телефонная связь распространена практически повсеместно в Канаде. 16 миллионов телефонных линий обеспечивают связь в 99 % канадских домов. В 1995 году около 30 % канадцев имели персональные компьютеры, причем более 40 % этих компьютеров были укомплектованы модемами для выхода в Интернет.

Но у всякой медали есть обратная сторона. Канадцы обеспокоены угрозой их благополучной жизни. Первая проблема – одна из главных – федеральный долг 550 миллиардов канадских долларов, плюс около 150 миллиардов – суммарный внутренний долг всех провинций. Около 29 % федерального годового бюджета страны уходит на обслуживание долгов. Бюджетный дефицит Канады на душу населения превышает в несколько раз аналогичную сумму для США. Такие бюджетные проблемы бьют в первую очередь по малообеспеченным слоям населения: пенсионерам и безработным.

В последние годы правительство Канады приняло меры, чтобы значительно сократить бюджетный дефицит Канады, однако оно не смогло предотвратить увеличение численности жителей, находящихся за чертой бедности: их количество приближается к 5 миллионам человек. Правительственные доклады сообщают, что 60 % одиноких женщин живут на сумму менее 8 566 долларов в год, что ниже черты бедности. Количество малообеспеченных детей и пожилых людей увеличилось более чем на одну пятую, составив 1,4 миллиона и 650 тысяч человек соответственно.

На фоне этих усредненных цифр по стране ситуация в некоторых провинциях, особенно в Квебеке, обстоит еще хуже. Согласно статистическим источникам, средний житель Квебека на 15 % беднее среднего канадца, а безработица в провинции на 25 % выше показателей в целом по Канаде. При этом на-

логи в Квебеке превышают средний канадский уровень на 10–15 %. Эти показатели продолжают увеличиваться, а население Квебека, таким образом, беднеет. В 1994 году чистый доход на семью (после вычета налогов) в целом по Канаде составлял 30 493 доллара, в Квебеке – 27 532 доллара, в Онтарио – 34 526 долларов, а в Британской Колумбии – 30 600 долларов. Уровень безработицы в Канаде колеблется на уровне 11 %, а в Квебеке – на уровне 13 %.

В 1993 году на Квебек пришлось более трети всех банкротств в Канаде. Лишь 26 из 165 компаний, активы которых оцениваются в 10 или более миллионов долларов, принадлежат франкоязычным квебекцам.

Вторая проблема канадского общества – безработица. В последние годы ее уровень колеблется на уровне 9–11 % от экономически активного населения. Безработица выше всего среди молодежи и женщин. Уровень безработицы различается по времени года – пик приходится на время выпуска молодых специалистов из университетов, а также варьируется от провинции к провинции: самый высокий показатель – в Новой Земле – 19,1 %, а самый низкий – в Манитобе – 7,3 %. Время от времени в Канаде вспыхивают забастовки и проходят демонстрации рабочих, которые протестуют против сокращения государственных рабочих мест и изменения законов о труде, что позволит сократить правительственные расходы на содержание безработных и пенсионеров. Как правило, бастуют учителя, медики, пожарные и служащие государственных учреждений.

Третья проблема – медицинское обслуживание. Идут ожесточенные дебаты о необходимости бесплатного медицинского обслуживания для всех жителей Канады, о сокращении правительственных расходов на медицину, об общем уровне обслуживания и т. д. Остро стоит проблема миграции специалистов в США, где врачам платят гораздо больше, что влечет за собой удлинившиеся очереди на обследование и операции в самой Канаде.

Канадцы воспринимают все эти социальные проблемы близко к сердцу и стараются направить действия правительства в нужную сторону забастовками, демонстрациями и публичными протестами. Но большинство жителей Канады живет относительно благополучно, не переживая за завтрашний день и полностью доверяя системе социального обеспечения.

ТЕХТ 3. КАК ЖИВУТ КАНАДЦЫ

Чтобы вы лучше представляли себе повседневную жизнь канадцев, в этот раздел включен список наиболее употребительных товаров и цен на них.

Необходимо заметить, что средняя семья (4 человека) тратит в неделю на продукты питания от 250 до 300 канадских долларов. Зимой фрукты обычно импортируются из Мексики, США (штаты Калифорния, Аризона) и довольно дороги. В летний период, когда появляются местные продукты, цены на овощи и фрукты очень доступны.

ТЕХТ 4. КАНАДСКИЕ ДЕНЬГИ

Канадские деньги основаны на десятичной системе. Наименьшей денежной единицей является цент (cent). 100 центов составляют 1 доллар.

На сленге канадские деньги звучат так:

Монеты:

1 цент – penny;

5 центов – nickel;

10 центов – dime;

25 центов – quarter;

1 доллар – loonie;

2 доллара – toonie.

Бумажные деньги называют bill.

Самая маленькая банкнота достоинством 2 доллара (изымается из оборота). Существуют также банкноты достоинством 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1 000 долларов.

ТЕКСТ 5. СИСТЕМА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ

Бюджет Канады распределяется так, что максимальную пользу от этих денег получают сами жители. Расходы на содержание аппарата и другие нужды государства здесь, в пересчете на душу населения, в несколько раз меньше, чем в России. Канада содержит небольшую армию, не тратит деньги налогоплательщиков на поддержание на плаву убыточных предприятий, а численность государственного аппарата настолько мала, что его содержание обходится канадцам гораздо дешевле, чем россиянам. Эти и другие преимущества хорошо продуманной канадской системы управления экономикой, обществом и государством позволили Канаде создать одну из наиболее гуманных социальных систем. Суть этой системы заключается в том, что государство гарантирует определенный уровень жизни любому человеку, будь он гражданином Канады, постоянно проживающим на территории страны, или беженцем.

Собирая подоходный налог по прогрессивной шкале со всего работающего населения, государство оказывает финансовую помощь (WELFARE) всем, кто по какой-либо причине нетрудоспособен или не может найти себе работу. Таким способом Канада исключает на своей земле появление класса людей, находящихся за чертой бедности. За счет этого государство получило возможность контролировать уровень преступности и предупреждать социальную напряженность, неизбежно возникающую в обществе, в котором живут бедные и отчаявшиеся люди. Такая социальная политика в сочетании с высоким уровнем моральной устойчивости и четкой работой правоохранительных органов позволяет Канаде оставаться одним из самых безопасных государств в мире, в котором уровень преступности невероятно низок, а социальные конфликты практически отсутствуют. Здесь человек, получающий пособие по безработице, осознает, что это пособие идет к нему из кармана богатого, работающего соседа, так как именно его налоги направлены на обеспечение безработным относительно сносного существования.

Налоги идут в основном на социальные программы. Канадцы часто называют свою систему социального обеспечения «системой социальной безопасности». Программы помощи рассчитаны на все слои общества, особенно на несовершеннолетних детей, безработных и пожилых людей. Основными видами социальной помощи являются:

- Пособие на детей. Оно введено с января 1993 года. Выплачивается семьям с низким и средним доходом, в которых есть дети, не достигшие 18 лет. Величина пособия зависит от совокупного годового дохода семьи. Максимальный размер пособия на ребенка – 489 канадских долларов.

- Пособие по безработице. Оно выплачивается тем, кто работает менее 15 часов в неделю или зарабатывает менее 113 канадских долларов в неделю. Величина пособия и продолжительность его получения зависят от ряда причин: от зарплаты, которую получает человек, от продолжительности его работы и от темпов роста безработицы. Максимальный размер пособия по безработице – 339 канадских долларов в неделю. Если у вас нет работы, но вы ее настойчиво ищете, то вы можете получать пособие в течение 50 недель. Пособие по безработице облагается подоходным налогом. Предприниматели и пенсионеры (пенсионный возраст в Канаде начинается с 65 лет) не получают это пособие. Оно также не распространяется на работников, уволившихся по собственному желанию или уволенных за нарушение трудовой дисциплины.

- Пособие по временной нетрудоспособности. Оно выплачивается людям, которые получили травму на рабочем месте или страдают профессиональными заболеваниями. Пособие выдается на протяжении всего курса лечения. После этого таким жителям полагается пенсия или большая разовая выплата. В случае смерти кормильца иждивенцам положено получить деньги на похороны, месячный размер пенсии и разовую выплату. Действие этого пособия распространяется на иммигрантов с того дня, когда они начинают официально работать, так как деньги на эту программу отчисляет работодатель.

- Пожилые люди могут получать разнообразные пособия, предназначенные для поддержания обеспеченной старости жителям Канады.

ТЕКСТ 6. СИСТЕМА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ КАНАДЫ

Канадское здравоохранение – одна из немногих сфер, которой по праву гордится государство. Канадская система здравоохранения финансируется государством и лучше всего описывается как система страховых и медицинских планов десяти провинций и трех территорий. Эта система известна под названием Medicare и обеспечивает бесплатное или практически бесплатное медицинское обслуживание всем гражданам Канады.

Такая структура была разработана, так как медицинское обслуживание находится в ведомстве местных, провинциальных властей, а не федерального правительства. Системы здравоохранения каждой провинции или территории связаны едиными принципами, которые устанавливаются на общегосударственном уровне.

Управление и обеспечение медицинскими услугами – зона ответственности каждой отдельной провинции или территории. Провинции или территории планируют, финансируют и оценивают обеспечение больничным уходом, услугами терапевтов и других специалистов, некоторыми лекарствами.

Роль федерального правительства в системе здравоохранения ограничивается установлением и соблюдением общего принципа Medicare, частичное финансирование медицинских программ провинций или территорий и выполнение других функций, указанных в Конституции Канады. Одной из таких функций является непосредственный медицинский уход за особыми группами канадских граждан, в которые включают ветеранов, коренных жителей Канады, живущих в резервациях, военных и служащих Королевской канадской конной полиции. Другими функциями являются профилактика и защита здоровья населения, а также пропаганда здорового образа жизни.

Система здравоохранения Канады в основном опирается на терапевтов первичного медицинского ухода, которые составляют около 51 % всех практикующих терапевтов в Канаде. Они являются передаточным звеном между пациентом и формальной системой здравоохранения, контролируют доступ к большинству врачей-специалистов, больничному уходу, диагностическим проверкам и выписываемым по рецепту лекарствам. Такого семейного врача можно менять неограниченное количество раз по совету знакомых и перемене настроения.

В Канаде, однако, не существует системы «общественной медицины», где врачи работают непосредственно на правительственную структуру. Большинство докторов имеют свою собственную частную практику и наслаждаются высокой степенью автономии. Некоторые врачи работают в больницах или местных оздоровительных центрах. Врачам-частникам государство оплачивает услуги в зависимости от оказанной помощи, причем плату такие врачи получают непосредственно из бюджета провинции или территории. Терапевты, не имеющие частной практики, получают либо установленный оклад, либо плату в зависимости от количества оказанных медицинских услуг.

Когда канадцы нуждаются в медицинском уходе, они обращаются к врачу-терапевту или в клинику по своему выбору, предъявляют ему карточку медицинского страхования, которая выдается всем легальным гражданам и жителям страны. Канадцы не платят непосредственно за оказанные медицинские услуги, им не нужно заполнять различные формы на услуги, покрываемые страховым полисом. На такие услуги не существует пределов в денежном выражении или дополнительных платежей.

Зубные врачи работают независимо от системы здравоохранения, кроме тех случаев, когда необходима неотложная помощь хирурга-стоматолога. Аптеки тоже являются независимыми от государства организациями.

Более 95 % всех канадских больниц работают по принципу некоммерческих частных организаций, управляемых местным советом директоров, организациями добровольцев или муниципалитетами.

В дополнение к общегосударственной системе медицинского страхования провинции и территории также обеспечивают медицинским обслуживанием ту часть населения, которая нуждается в дополнительных медицинских услугах, – пожилых людей, детей и безработных. Эти дополнительные пакеты медицинских услуг часто включают бесплатные лекарства, стоматологическую помощь, услуги окулиста, различные приспособления для инвалидов (протезы, кресла-каталки и т. д.) и др.

Хотя провинции и территории обеспечивают дополнительными услугами некоторые слои населения, эта сфера услуг находится в частном секторе, а значит, жители страны непосредственно оплачивают их из собственного кармана. Разумным в таком случае является приобретение страховки, покрывающей большую часть расходов на услуги стоматолога, окулиста и т. д. Такие страховки часто включают в компенсационный пакет, который предлагается наряду с заработной платой.

При переезде из одной провинции в другую жители Канады по-прежнему могут рассчитывать на бесплатное медицинское обслуживание. В первый год оплаты медицинского страхового полиса новоиспеченные иммигранты платят по максимальному тарифу. Со второго года вступает в силу положение, по которому, если доход не превышает определенную сумму, иммигранта освобождают от страховых взносов либо снижают их до символической суммы. При расчете такого рода взносов во внимание принимается годовой доход жителя, а не суммы на его счетах в банке, так что формальные безработные могут претендовать на бесплатное медицинское обслуживание.

Здравоохранение в Канаде финансируется в основном налогами, как местными, так и государственными подоходными налогами, налогами на прибыль с предприятий. Некоторые провинции используют для финансирования системы здравоохранения налоги с продаж и доходы от лотереи. Эти дополнительные доходы, однако, не играют большой роли в финансировании здравоохранения Канады.

Одним из самых важных индикаторов успеха существующей системы здравоохранения является здоровье канадцев. Продолжительность их жизни составляет 78,6 лет (81,4 года – для женщин и 75,8 лет – для мужчин), что является одним из самых высоких показателей среди развитых стран. Уровень младенческой смертности в 1996 году составил 5,6 на 1 000 живорожденных младенцев – один из самых низких показателей в мире.

В США, в отличие от Канады, медицинское обслуживание – платное. Если вы попадете в госпиталь в США, то вам не избежать денежных проблем. Средняя плата за сутки пребывания в госпитале составляет около 800\$, причем в эту сумму не входят сами медицинские услуги: операция, больничный уход, лекарства и т. д.

Лицам, имеющим страховой полис, оплачивается до 80 % стоимости пребывания в больнице, остальные 20 % приходится оплачивать самому. Однако американцы умудряются экономить на больничном уходе, сокращая затраты до минимума. К примеру, в госпиталь американские больные прихватывают с собой подушку, простыни, одежду и тапочки, что обошлось бы им в дополнительные 300\$ в день. Рекомендуют также не есть больничную пищу, а просить родственников приносить им еду. Ложиться на осмотр в больницу следует в четверг, чтобы не оплачивать выходные, когда анализы не сдаются, однако же плата за пребывание в больнице взимается. Настоятельно рекомендуется тщательно изучить предъявляемый счет, так как в него часто вписывают не оказан-

ные услуги. Если же необходимо лечь в больницу, сравните расценки нескольких больниц – разница может оказаться весьма существенной.

В идеале лучше вообще не болеть. Именно поэтому здесь уделяется такое большое, даже болезненное внимание собственному здоровью. Очень многие бегают трусцой, посещают спортивные клубы и т. д.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Итак, данное электронное учебное пособие является полезным информативным материалом для расширения кругозора и познавательных навыков обучающихся, а также для развития таких качеств:

- самостоятельность;
- самореализация;
- творческое самоопределение и саморазвитие;
- уважение и терпимость по отношению к представителям иной культуры.

Учебное пособие «Канада: история и современность» дает студентам возможность подробно изучить факты истории и культуры Канады, развивает умение самостоятельно извлекать лингвострановедческую информацию из текстов, а также адекватно переводить ее на родной язык. Работа с материалом способствует повышению мотивации к изучению английского языка, а также стимулирует познавательный интерес студентов, активизирует и интенсифицирует их самостоятельную деятельность в целом.

Мы надеемся, что учебное пособие позволит обучающимся одновременно с овладением английским языком лучше понять образ жизни канадцев, а также окажется полезно при межкультурном взаимодействии.

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ИТОГОВОЕ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ TEST YOURSELF. HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW CANADA?

1. Canada is:
 - a) the largest country in the world;
 - b) the second largest country in the world;
 - c) the third largest country in the world.

2. The capital of Canada is:
 - a) Montreal;
 - b) Toronto;
 - c) Ottawa.

3. Canada has two official languages. They are:
 - a) English and German;
 - b) English and French;
 - c) English and Canadian.

4. The country's national anthem is:
 - a) "O Canada!";
 - b) "My Canada";
 - c) "Long Live Canada".

5. The national currency of Canada is:
 - a) the Canadian franc;
 - b) the Canadian dollar;
 - c) the Canadian pound.

6. The official colours of Canada are:
 - a) red and blue;
 - b) white and red;
 - c) red and gold.

7. Canadians have a special celebration in honour of this sweet drink. What is it?

- a) Cola;
- b) lemonade;
- c) maple syrup.

8. The world-famous waterfall situated in Canada is:

- a) Victoria;
- b) Niagara;
- c) Sutherland.

9. Canada's national sport is:

- a) baseball;
- b) football;
- c) ice hockey.

10. The Canadian head of state is:

- a) the Queen;
- b) the President;
- c) the Prime Minister.

11. The world-famous Canadian humorist is:

- a) Stephen Leacock;
- b) Mark Twain;
- c) Roald Dahl.

12. The famous Canadian pop star is:

- a) Britney Spears;
- b) Avril Lavigne;
- c) Jennifer Lopez.

13. A snow house built by the Inuit (Eskimos) is called:

- a) an igloo;
- b) a cabin;
- c) a hut.

14. The main item of Canada's export is:

- a) nickel;
- b) vanadium;
- c) canadium.

Key: 1. b); 2. c); 3. b); 4. a); 5. b); 6. b); 7. c);
8. b); 9. c); 10. a); 11. a); 12. b); 13. a); 14. a)