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***AROUND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD
IN 80 DAYS***





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К 46

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У посібнику «AROUND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD IN 80 DAYS» розглядаються особливості життєдіяльності англійськомовних країн: географічне положення, адміністративно-політичний устрій, соціальний розвиток. Подано чіткий план засвоєння матеріалу. Містить транскрипцію власних назв.

Переорієнтування цілей і змісту навчання іншомовного спілкування зумовлене новими стратегіями розвитку вітчизняної іншомовної освіти на комунікативно-діяльнісне та культурологічне спрямування її змісту, що забезпечується тенденціями на взаємопов'язане навчання мови і культури її носіїв.

Посібник призначений для учнів 10–12-х класів і студентів бакалаврату, викладачів, учителів, методистів і тих, хто оволодіває англійською мовою самостійно.

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ВІД АВТОРІВ

У 75 країнах світу англійська мова є державною. У Великій Британії, США, Канаді, Австралії, Новій Зеландії та деяких країнах Європи, Америки, Азії, Африки та Океанії, колишніх колоніях Великої Британії, вона належить до полінаціональних і поліетнічних мов. Сьогодні дослідники передбачають, що чисельність населення, яка спілкується англійською мовою, налічує понад 1,5 млрд. чоловік. Ці дані комплексно враховують тих громадян, для яких англійська мова вважається рідною (Native Language), другою (English as a Second Language) та іноземною (English as a Foreign Language). Англійську мову як іноземну вивчають у понад 100 країнах світу. У більшості з них вона є провідною іноземною мовою. У посібнику «AROUND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD IN 80 DAYS» подається інформація про ті країни, де англійська вважається державною мовою.

Передумовами підготовки посібника слугували сучасні тенденції розвитку іншомовної освіти, що забезпечують взаємопов'язане навчання/вивчення іноземної мови і культури її носіїв. Культурологічне спрямування змісту навчання зумовлене об'єктивними причинами, пов'язаними з глобалізацією суспільства, зокрема, з активізацією міжнародних контактів, зростанням мобільності громадян різних країн тощо. У сучасній парадигмі іншомовної освіти оволодіння іноземною мовою розглядається як процес засвоєння іншомовної культури засобами цієї мови. Це означає, що мова слугує вербальним механізмом отримання інформації про особливості життєдіяльності громадян іншомовного світу. Окрім того, у процесі ознайомлення з чужою культурою відбувається зіставлення її особливостей з різноманітними аспектами рідної культури. Відповідно, зміст навчання іноземної мови набуває форми діалогу культур. Такий підхід забезпечує користувачів чужої мови не тільки засобом спілкування для задоволення певних комунікативних потреб, але й сприяє їхній адекватній поведінці в різних ситуаціях спілкування, надаючи в такий спосіб можливість комфортно почуватись у чужомовному соціумі. Саме з цих позицій ми розглядаємо основне призначення посібника як засобу: а) активізації

мовленнєвих умінь тих, хто його використовує на новому інформативному матеріалі та б) забезпечення користувачів знаннями найтипівіших сфер життєдіяльності громадян англomовних країн.

Посібник «AROUND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD IN 80 DAYS» доповнює зміст навчання іноземної мови відповідно до освітніх потреб її користувачів. Він не дублює зміст чинних підручників і не потребує обов'язкового впровадження у навчальний процес, а лише рекомендується як додатковий засіб у вивченні іноземної мови.

Структура посібника побудована за модульним принципом. Кожен розділ (модуль) містить інформацію про англomовні країни певної частини світу: Європи, Північної, Південної і Центральної Америки, Азії, Африки, Океанії.

Зміст посібника реалізується в різноманітній тематиці, що містить узагальнені відомості про історію, державний, суспільний та політичний устрій, державні атрибути, географічні особливості, флору та фауну, культуру, міста, науку, техніку, традиції, релігію, свята, літературу, мистецтво, фольклор і відомих людей англomовних країн. Дібрана в ньому інформація, на думку авторів, забезпечить найбільш типові прагматичні комунікативні потреби тих, хто перебуватиме в англomовних країнах з різними цілями. Інформація презентується в спеціально дібраних автентичних текстах. Окрім текстових матеріалів, кожен модуль має комплекс уніфікованих завдань для самоконтролю та контролю рівня навчальних досягнень.

Посібник пропонує різноманітні форми проведення занять: творчі майстерні, уроки-дебати, міні-лекції тощо. Це дозволить викладачу збільшити обсяг самостійно-пошукової роботи учнів/студентів і надасть їм можливість самостійно знаходити потрібну інформацію, організувати і презентувати її у вигляді проектів, рефератів, забезпечуючи в такий спосіб вихід отриманих знань у продуктивне мовлення.

Посібник «AROUND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD IN 80 DAYS» можна використовувати у навчальному процесі середніх і закладів вищої освіти, учнями, студентами, викладачами, вчителями та тими, хто самостійно оволодіває англійською мовою.

Syllabus for "Around the English-Speaking World in 80 Days"

Course Title:

Exploring the English-Speaking World: Language, Culture, and Geography

Target Audience:

Students in grades 10–12 (upper-secondary) and undergraduate students pursuing EFL studies (B1–B2 CEFR levels).

Course Duration:

80 hours (approximately 1 semester, with 2–3 hours per week).

Course Description:

This course utilizes “Around the English-Speaking World in 80 Days” to enhance English language proficiency while fostering an understanding of the geography, culture, history, and socio-political contexts of English-speaking countries across six continents. Through interactive reading, vocabulary development, comprehension exercises, speaking activities, and project work, students will improve their linguistic skills and intercultural competence.

Learning Objectives:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate improved reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills in English at B1–B2 levels (CEFR).
2. Describe key geographical, historical, and cultural features of English-speaking countries.
3. Use topic-specific vocabulary and expressions related to geography, economy, society, and government.
4. Engage in discussions and debates about intercultural topics with fluency and confidence.
5. Conduct independent research and present findings on English-speaking cultures creatively.

Course Materials:

- Primary Text: Kiyan, I., Grytsky, N., Smolina, S. “Around the English-Speaking World in 80 Days”. Chernihiv: NUCHK, 2025.
- Supplementary Resources: Online articles, multimedia (e.g., videos, maps), and dictionaries.

Course Structure:

The course follows the manual's six modules: Europe, North and Central America, South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Each module includes reading, vocabulary, comprehension, speaking, and project-based activities.

Weekly Breakdown

Module 1: Europe (Weeks 1-3, 6 hours)

- Countries Covered: United Kingdom, Ireland, Malta, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey.
- Topics: Geography (British Isles, Mediterranean), government (parliamentary democracy, constitutional monarchy), culture (history, traditions).
- Activities:
 - Reading: Texts on the United Kingdom and Ireland.
 - Vocabulary: Exercises on terms like "parliamentary democracy" and "peat."
 - Comprehension: Matching sentence parts and filling blanks.
 - Speaking: Discuss UK dependencies.
 - Project: Research Stonehenge history.
 - Assessment: Short quiz on key terms.

Module 2: North and Central America (Weeks 4-7, 12 hours)

- Countries Covered: United States, Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Barbados, St. Lucia, Belize.
- Topics: Diverse climates, economic regions, historical migrations, bilingualism.
- Activities:
 - Reading: Texts on the United States and Canada.
 - Vocabulary: Exercises on economic and geographical terms.
 - Comprehension: Sentence completion and matching exercises.
 - Speaking: Debate NAFTA's impact.
 - Project: Explore the Gulf of Mexico.
 - Assessment: Oral presentation on an American myth.

Module 3: South America (Weeks 8-10, 9 hours)

- Countries Covered: Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, US/UK dependencies.

- Topics: Volcanic landscapes, colonial history, environmental challenges.

- Activities:

- Reading: Texts on Guyana and Grenada.

- Vocabulary: Exercises on terms like "rugged" and "commissioner."

- Comprehension: Matching exercises on historical and environmental facts.

- Speaking: Discuss UK dependencies.

- Project: Research environmental issues.

- Assessment: Written summary of US Caribbean dependencies.

Module 4: Asia (Weeks 11-13, 9 hours)

- Countries Covered: India, Pakistan, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong.

- Topics: Monsoons, green revolution, colonial legacies, urban development.

- Activities:

- Reading: Texts on India and Hong Kong.

- Vocabulary: Exercises on terms like "monsoon" and "reincarnation."

- Comprehension: Matching and sentence completion tasks.

- Speaking: Discuss the Taj Mahal's significance.

- Project: Research the Ganges River.

- Assessment: Essay on rubber trees in Southeast Asia.

Module 5: Africa (Weeks 14-18, 15 hours)

- Countries Covered: Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, and others.

- Topics: Savannas, mineral wealth, apartheid, civil wars, AIDS crisis.

- Activities:

- Reading: Texts on Nigeria and South Africa.

- Vocabulary: Exercises on terms like "savanna" and "apartheid."

- Comprehension: Matching sentence parts on historical and social issues.

- Speaking: Debate harambee's impact.

- Project: Research Victoria Falls.

- Assessment: Group presentation on AIDS in Africa.

Module 6: Oceania (Weeks 19-22, 12 hours)

- Countries Covered: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia.
- Topics: Outback, Maori culture, pidgin languages, tropical islands.
- Activities:
 - Reading: Texts on Australia and New Zealand.
 - Vocabulary: Exercises on terms like "outback" and "geyser."
 - Comprehension: Matching and completion tasks on geography and culture.
 - Speaking: Discuss Australia's Aborigines.
 - Project: Research Melanesian islands.
- Assessment: Creative storytelling on New Zealand dependencies.

Final Review and Assessment (Weeks 23–24, 6 hours)

- Activities:
 - Review key vocabulary and concepts from all modules.
 - Group discussions comparing cultures across regions.
 - Final project presentations (students choose a country to explore in depth).
- Assessment:
 - Written exam (50%): Vocabulary, comprehension, short essays.
 - Oral exam (30%): Discussion on a selected topic.
 - Project (20%): Research paper or multimedia presentation.

Teaching Methodology:

- Communicative Approach: Emphasis on speaking and interaction through discussions and debates.
- Task-Based Learning: Projects and exercises to apply language skills practically.
- Cultural Immersion: Use of authentic texts, multimedia, and storytelling to connect language with culture.
- Collaborative Learning: Group work to foster peer interaction and creativity.

Grading:

- Participation: 20%
- Exercises/Quizzes: 30%
- Projects: 20%
- Final Exam: 30%

Instructor Notes:

- Encourage students to use English actively in all activities.

- Adapt project complexity based on students' proficiency levels.
- Integrate multimedia (e.g., videos of Victoria Falls, Maori dances) to enhance engagement.



MODULE 1. EUROPE

THE BRITISH ISLES



Terms to Know

- **parliamentary** democracy form of government in which voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament;
- **constitutional monarchy** government in which a queen or king is the official head of state but has little power.

Main Idea

Do you wear green on Saint Patrick's Day? Why do you think this color marks an Irish holiday? Most likely, green brings to mind the Emerald Isle.

This section describes one of the world's powers, the United Kingdom, and the people and troubled history of Ireland.

Reading

Read the text. Use the chart below to help you take notes. List one fact about each category for each country.

Category	United Kingdom	Republic of Ireland
1. Land	_____	_____
2. Economy	_____	_____
3. Government	_____	_____
4. People	_____	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

The British Isles - /ðə ˌbrɪtɪʃ ˈaɪləz/

The United Kingdom - /ðə ˌjuːnəˈtɪd ˈkɪŋdəm/

The Republic of Ireland - /ðə rɪˈpʌblɪk əv ˈaɪərlənd/

The North Atlantic Ocean - /ðə ˌnɔːrθ ətˈlæntɪk ˈoʊʃən/

The European continent - /ðə ˌjʊərəˈpiːən ˈkɒntɪnənt/

England - /ˈɪŋɡlənd/

Wales - /weɪlz/

Scotland - /ˈskɒtlənd/

Great Britain - /ˌɡreɪt ˈbrɪtən/

Northern Ireland - /ˌnɔːrðərn ˈaɪərlənd/

Ireland - /ˈaɪərlənd/

London - /ˈlʌndən/

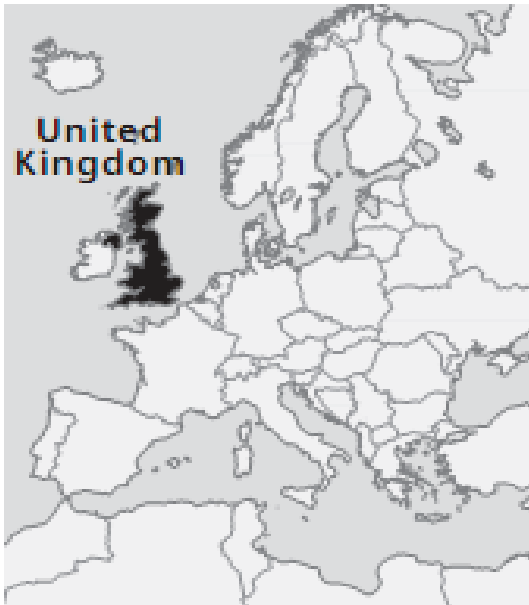
Stonehenge - /ˈstəʊn ˌhendʒ/

Europe - /ˈjʊərəp/

William Shakespeare - /ˈwɪljəm ˈʃeɪkspɪər/

Also known as the British Isles, the countries of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland lie in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of the European continent. These two countries share similar landforms. They each have their own unique cultures, however.

THE UNITED KINGDOM



The United Kingdom is made up of four regions. England, Wales, and Scotland are located on the island of Great Britain. The United Kingdom's fourth region - Northern Ireland - is separated from Great Britain. It shares the island of Ireland with the Republic of Ireland.

Today the United Kingdom is a major industrial and trading country. Manufactured goods and machinery are the leading exports. New computer and electronic industries are gradually replacing older industries. Most of the people have jobs in service industries such as banking and health care.

Farmers use modern technology to grow crops. Yet the United Kingdom must still import a large amount of its food. There is not enough farmland to grow the food needed to feed the large British population.

The United Kingdom is a **parliamentary** democracy. In this kind of government, voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament. It has two houses - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The political party that has the largest number of members in the House of Commons chooses the government's leader. This leader is called the prime minister. The House of Lords has little power. Most members of this House are people who have inherited their noble titles or who have been given titles by the queen.

The United Kingdom's government is also a **constitutional monarchy**. A queen or king is the official head of state. The monarch represents the country at public events but has little power.

The British people speak English. Welsh and Scottish Gaelic are also spoken in Wales and Scotland. Most people are Protestant Christians.

About 90 percent of the United Kingdom's people live in cities and towns. With more than 7 million people, the capital city of London is one of Europe's most heavily populated cities.

The United Kingdom influenced world culture for hundreds of years.

Tourists flock to England to see Stonehenge, ruins of Roman forts, and castles from medieval times. Many of the world's most famous writers, including William Shakespeare, lived in Great Britain. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What industries are developed in Great Britain?

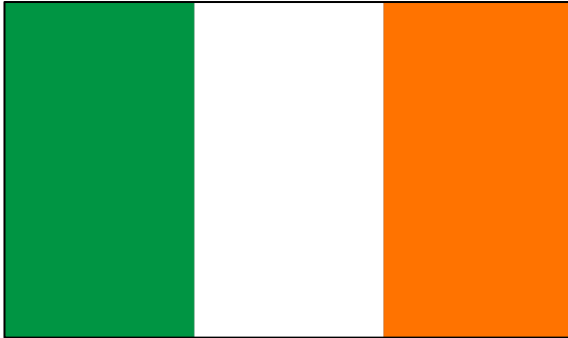
What kind of government runs The United Kingdom?

Who is the official head of the state?

What are the most popular places of interests in Great Britain?

Who is the most popular writer of Great Britain?

THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND



Terms to Know

- **peat** decaying plants that can be dried and used for fuel;
- **bog** low swampy lands;
- **crops** plants or plant products such as grain, fruit, or vegetables grown by farmers;
- **an urban nation** major part of population live in big cities and towns.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

The Republic of Ireland /ðə rɪˈpʌblɪk əv ˈaɪərlənd/

Atlantic Ocean /ətˌlæntɪk ˈoʊʃən/

Irish Sea /ˈaɪrɪʃ siː/

Emerald Isle /ˈemərəld aɪl/

Northern Ireland /ˈnɔːrðərn ˈaɪərlənd/

United Kingdom /juˈnaɪtɪd ˈkɪŋdəm/

Europe /ˈjʊərəp/

European Union /ˌjʊərəˈpiːən ˈjuːnjən/

Dublin /ˈdʌblɪn/

Proper Nouns (Historical, Cultural, and People)

The Celts /ðə kɛltz/

Irish Gaelic /ˈaɪrɪʃ ˈgeɪlɪk/

English /ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/

George Bernard Shaw /ˈdʒɔːrdʒ ˈbɜːrnərd ʃɔː/

William Butler Yeats /ˈwɪljəm ˈbʌtlər ˈjeɪts/

James Joyce /ˈdʒeɪmz dʒɔɪs/



The Republic of Ireland is surrounded by the blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The country has bright green meadows and tree-covered hills. As a result, it is called the Emerald Isle. At Ireland's center lies a wide, rolling plain covered with forests and farmland. Much of the area is rich in peat, or decaying plants that can be dried and used for fuel. **Peat** is dug from **bogs**, or low swampy lands. Ireland's major **crops** are potatoes, barley, wheat, sugar beets, and turnips. Farmers raise sheep

and cattle as well. More Irish people work in factories than on farms, however. Factories also bring more wealth to the country. Ireland joined the European Union so it could sell its products to more countries. Irish factories make food products and drinks. They also make textiles, clothing, medicines, and computers.

Ireland has suffered hundreds of years of fighting under British rule. In 1921, southern Ireland, which is mostly Catholic, won its independence from the United Kingdom. It later became a republic. The Protestant northern part remained within the United Kingdom.

The Nationalists, who are typically Catholic, want Northern Ireland to be reunited with the Republic of Ireland. The Loyalists, who are typically Protestant, want Northern Ireland to stay under British rule. The fighting between these two groups has led to many deaths. In 1998, officials of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland met with leaders of both sides. They all signed an agreement to end the violence. However, disputes have since started again.

The Celts settled Ireland around 500 B.C. Most Irish people come from the Celts. Ireland's two official languages are Irish Gaelic, which is a Celtic language, and English. Today Ireland is **an urban nation**. About 58 percent of the country's people live in cities or towns. Almost a third lives in or near Dublin, the capital. Life often centers on the neighborhood church.

Irish music is performed around the world. There are many famous Irish writers. Play writer George Bernard Shaw, poet William Butler Yeats, and novelist James Joyce are some of the country's best-known

writers. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What is one of the most important parts of life in Ireland?

What countries make up the British Isles?

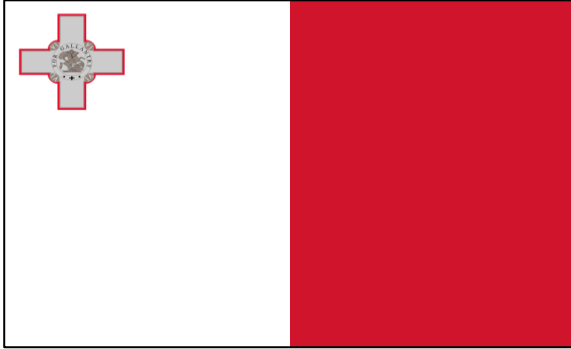
What is a constitutional monarchy?

What are the main branches of Ireland Economy?

What are the leading parties in Ireland?

Who were the first settlements of Ireland?

MALTA



Terms to Know

- **deforestation** the action of clearing an area of forest or trees;
- **desalination** the action of removing salt from (sea water) so that it can be used at home and in factories;
- **to ratify** to approve (a written agreement) and make it official by signing it;
- **pollution** harmful or poisonous substance introduced into an environment.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Malta / 'mɔ:l tə/

Mediterranean Sea / ,mɛdɪtə'reɪniən si:/

Sicily / 'sɪsɪli/

Gozo / 'gəʊzəʊ/

Comino / kə'mi:nəʊ/

Cominotto / ,kə,mɪ:'nɒtəʊ/

Filfla / 'fɪflə/

Washington, DC / 'wɒʃɪŋtən di: si:/

Valletta / və'letə/

Ramla Bay / 'ræmlə beɪ/

Carob / 'kærəb/

Barcelona Convention / ,bɑ:sə'ləʊnə kən'venʃən/

Maltese / mɔ:l'ti:z/

Luqa / 'lu:kə/



Malta lies in the central Mediterranean Sea, 93 km south of Sicily. There are three main islands – Malta, Gozo and Comino between them – as well as two small uninhabited islands, Cominotto and Filfla. Comparatively, the area occupied by Malta is slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC. Malta's capital city is Valletta, located on the east coast of the island of Malta.

The islands of Malta are a rocky formation with clets that form deep harbors, bays, creeks, and rocky coves. Ramla Bay is known for its red sands.

The islands are almost treeless. Vegetation is sparse and stunted. Carob and fig are endemic and the grape, bay, and olive have been cultivated for centuries.

The weasel, hedgehog, and bat are native to Malta. White rabbits and mice have been introduced. Many types of turtles, tortoises, and butterflies and several varieties of lizard also are found. The seal and porpoise inhabit the surrounding waters.

Malta's most significant environmental problems include inadequate water supply, **deforestation**, and the preservation of its wildlife. The country's extremely limited fresh water resources have led to increasing dependence on **desalination**. The nation's agriculture suffers from lack of adequate water for crops due to limited rainfall.

Malta was one of the first countries **to ratify** the 1976 Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean from **pollution**. The Ministry of Health and Environment belongs to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

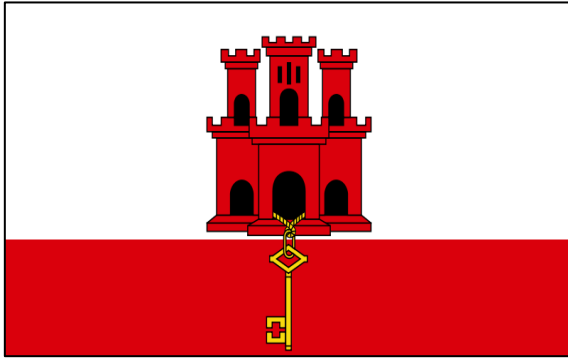
Maltese, a Semitic language with Romance-language assimilations, is the national language and the language of the courts. Maltese and English are both official languages.

Malta has no railways. Ferry and hydrofoil services connect Malta and Gozo.

The harbors of Valletta, among the finest in the Mediterranean, are a port of call for many lines connecting northwestern Europe and the Middle and Far East. There is one principal airport at Luqa. (Taken from

Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

GIBRALTAR



Terms to Know

- **peninsula** a narrow strip of land projecting into a sea or lake from the mainland;
- a **shrub-covered mass of limestone** rocks of carbonate covered with a woody plant, smaller than a tree (bushes);
- a **naval base** a centre with a fleet of ships from which military activities are coordinated;
- **ferry service** transporting passengers and vehicles across a body of water by a huge boat.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Gibraltar /dʒɪ'brɔ:ltər/

Spain /speɪn/

Rock of Gibraltar /'rɒk əv dʒɪ'brɔ:ltər/

Strait of Gibraltar /streɪt əv dʒɪ'brɔ:ltər/

Calpe /'kælpɪ/

Phoenicians /fə'ni:ʃənz/ or /fɪ'ni:ʃənz/

Carthaginians / ,kɑ:rθə'dʒɪniənz/
Romans / 'rəʊmənz/
Visigoths / 'vɪzɪ,gəθs/
Moors / mʊərz/ or / mɔ:rz/
Tariq / 'tærɪk/ or / tə'ri:k/
Jabal Tariq / 'dʒæbəl 'tærɪk/
Algeciras / ,ældʒə'sɪrəs/
Europe / 'jʊərəp/
Portuguese / ,pɔ:rtʃu'gi:z/
Italian / i'tæljən/ or / i'tæliən/

The colony of Gibraltar, the smallest UK dependency, is a narrow **peninsula** connected to the south-west coast of Spain. From a low, sandy plain in the north, it rises sharply in the 430-m Rock of Gibraltar, a **shrub-covered mass of limestone**, with huge caves. Gibraltar has a pleasantly temperate climate, except for occasional hot summers. The resident civilian population is almost entirely of European origin. Gibraltar is an important port of call for cargo and passenger ships. There is a **naval base** at the northeast gate of the Strait of Gibraltar and a military airfield that is used by private companies.

Known as Calpe in ancient times, Gibraltar was successively occupied by Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, and Visigoths. In ad 711, it was captured by Moors under Tariq, and since then it has been known as Jabal Tariq or Gibraltar. It remained in Moor hands, except for short periods, until Spain took it in 1462. In 1704, a combined English-Dutch fleet captured Gibraltar, and it was officially transferred to Britain. Spain has tried to negotiate the return of Gibraltar to Spanish control. Spain has continued to put direct pressure on the Gibraltarians by closing the land frontier between the peninsula and the Spanish mainland and suspending the **ferry service** between Gibraltar and Algeciras; the border was fully reopened in February 1985.

Gibraltar is governed by a House of Assembly with 18 members, 15 of whom are elected by popular vote. The governor (who is also commander of the fortress) retains direct responsibility for defense and external affairs and can intervene in domestic affairs.

Tourism (with about six million visitors annually), reexports, shipping services, and duties on consumer goods contribute to the economy. Local industries are tobacco and coffee processing.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15. There are 12 primary schools, two single-sex comprehensive secondary schools, and the College of Further Education. The armed forces have their own schools; attendance by civilian children is available. Language spoken at

home includes Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, but the language of business and schools is English. The colony has a serious housing shortage. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the most significant environmental problems of Malta?

What Convention was ratified by Malta in 1976?

What are the most important historical events of Gibraltar?

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

St. Helena /sənt hɪ'li:nə/

Bermuda /bɜ:r'mju:də/

British Antarctic Territory /'brɪtɪʃ æn'tɑ:ktɪk 'terɪtəri/

British Virgin Islands /'brɪtɪʃ 'vɜ:rdʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

Cayman Islands /'keɪmən 'aɪləndz/

Falkland Islands /'fɔ:klənd 'aɪləndz/ or /'fɔ:klənd 'aɪləndz/

Turks and Caicos Islands /'tɜ:ks ənd 'keɪkəʊs 'aɪləndz/

Anguilla /æŋ'gwɪlə/

Montserrat /,mɒntsə'ræt/

Channel Islands /'tʃænəl 'aɪləndz/

Jersey /'dʒɜ:rzi/

Guernsey /'gɜ:rnzi/

Isle of Man /'aɪl əv 'mæn/

Irish Sea /'aɪrɪʃ si:/

Bailiwick of Guernsey /'beɪlɪ,wɪk əv 'gɜ:rnzi/

Sark /sɑ:rk/

Alderney /'ɔ:ldəni/

Herm /hɜ:rm/

Bailiwick of Jersey /'beɪlɪ,wɪk əv 'dʒɜ:rzi/

Minquiers /'mɪŋkiəz/

Écréhous /'eɪkreɪhu:z/

Pierres de Lecq /pjɛər də 'lek/

Normandy /'nɔ:rməndi/

Tynwald /'tɪnwəld/

Iceland /'aɪslənd/

Althing /'ælθɪŋ/

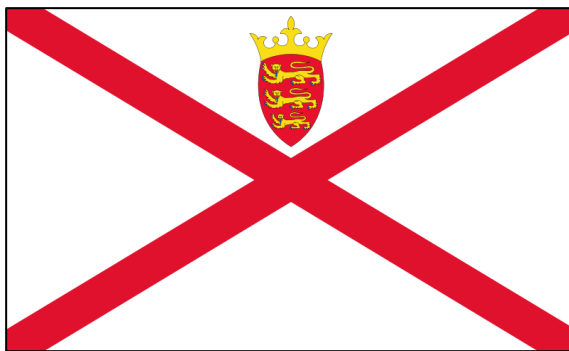
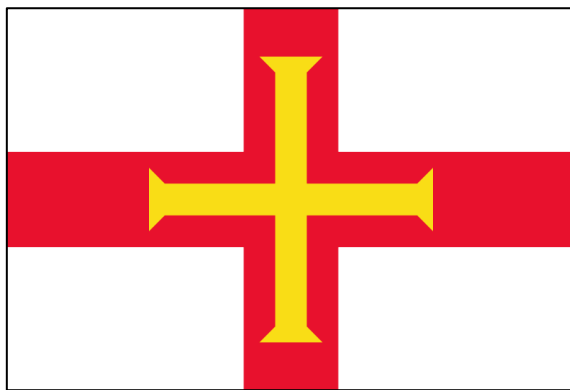
Dependencies

British overseas dependencies include the British Indian Ocean Territory and St. Helena (*UK African Dependencies*); and Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, The Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla and Montserrat (*UK American Dependencies*).

The **Crown Dependencies** are possessions of the British Crown, as opposed to overseas territories or colonies of the United Kingdom. They consist of the Channel Island bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.



GUERNSEY AND JERSEY



Terms to Know

- **possession** the physical control or occupancy of land, property;
- **sovereign nations** independent of outside authority;
- **maintain** to keep in proper or good condition;
- **immigration policies** the law of the movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there;
- **bailiwick** the area over which a bailiff (a high official person) has jurisdiction;

- **courts of appeal** a branch of the Supreme Court that hears appeals from the High Court in both criminal and civil matters and from the county and crown courts;
- **legislature** a body of persons vested with power to make, amend, and repeal laws;
- **uninhabited islands** islands without any breather;
- **election** the selection by vote of a person or persons from among candidates for a position, esp. a political office.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Guernsey / 'gɜ:nzi/
 Jersey / 'dʒɜ:zi/
 British-Irish Council / 'brɪtɪʃ 'aɪərɪʃ 'kaʊnsl/
 European Union / ,jʊərə'pi:ən 'ju:nɪən/
 British Islands / 'brɪtɪʃ 'aɪləndz/
 Bailiwick of Guernsey / 'beɪlɪwɪk əv 'gɜ:nzi/
 English Channel / 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænəl/
 Normandy / 'nɔ:məndi/
 Sark /sɑ:rk/
 Alderney / 'ɔ:ldəni/
 Herm /hɜ:rm/
 States of Guernsey / 'steɪts əv 'gɜ:nzi/
 Seigneur /sɪn'jɜ:r/
 Chief Pleas / ,tʃi:f 'pli:z/
 Bailiwick of Jersey / 'beɪlɪwɪk əv 'dʒɜ:zi/
 Minquiers / 'mɪŋkiəz/
 Écréhous / 'eɪkreɪhu:/
 Pierres de Lecq /pjɛər də 'lək/
 Channel Islands / 'tʃænəl 'aɪləndz/
 States of Jersey / 'steɪts əv 'dʒɜ:zi/
 Isle of Man / ,aɪ əv 'mæn/
 Tynwald / 'tɪnwəld/
 Althing / 'æɪθɪŋ/

Guernsey and Jersey are members of the British-Irish Council. From 2005, each Crown dependency has a Chief Minister as head of government. However, as they are **possessions** of the British Crown they are not **sovereign nations** in their own rights. They don't form parts of the United Kingdom or the European Union. These Crown dependencies,

together with the United Kingdom, are collectively known as the British Islands. They are treated as part of the United Kingdom for British nationality law purposes. However they **maintain** local controls over housing and employment which apply to British citizens without specified connections to that dependency.

Jersey and Guernsey have their own legal and healthcare systems as well as their own separate **immigration policies** with «local status» in one **bailiwick** having no jurisdiction in the other. They exercise bilateral double taxation treaties. Since 1961 the bailiwicks have had separate **courts of appeal**. The Bailiwick of Guernsey is a British Crown dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy. It includes the island of Guernsey, the island of Sark, the island of Alderney, Herm and the other islands. The parliament is the States of Guernsey.

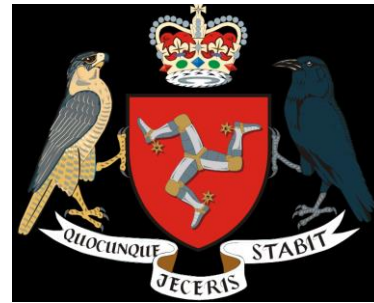
Within the Bailiwick of Guernsey, autonomy is exercised by Sark, a feudal (but democratising) state under the Seigneur, whose legislature is called the Chief Pleas, and by Alderney, whose **legislature** is also called the States, under an elected President.

The Bailiwick of Jersey is a British Crown dependency off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes the nearly **uninhabited islands** of the Minquiers, Écréhous, the Pierres de Lecq and other rocks and reefs. Together with the bailiwick of Guernsey it forms the grouping known as the Channel Islands.

The parliament is the States of Jersey. The *States of Jersey Law 2005* introduced the post of Chief Minister of Jersey.

The Isle of Man's Tynwald claims to be the world's oldest parliament in continuous existence, dating back to 979. (However it does not claim to be the oldest parliament, as Iceland's Althing dates back to 930.) It consists of a popularly elected *House of Keys* and an indirectly elected *Legislative Council*, which may sit separately or jointly to consider pieces of legislation, which, when passed into law, are known as 'Acts of Tynwald'. Candidates often stand for **election** as independents, rather than being selected by political parties. There is a Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

THE ISLE OF MAN



Terms to Know

- **archipelago** a group of small islands and the area of sea round them;
- **domestic** of or within a particular country; not foreign or international;
- **paramount** greater than all others in importance or influence;
- **invaders** peoples who go or come into and attack, so as to take control of (a country, city etc.);
- **malevolent spirit** a spirit that has or expresses a wish to harm others;
- **scooped up** to take up or out;
- **toss** to move about continuously in an aimless or violent way;
- **rival** a person, group, or organization with whom one competes;
- **chunk** a thick piece or lump with a usually irregular shape;
- **pique** a feeling of annoyance and displeasure.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Isle of Man - / ,aɪ əv 'mæn/

Irish Sea - /'aɪrɪʃ 'si:/
Ireland - /'aɪələnd/
Wales - /'weɪlz/
St. Trinian's Church - /,sənt 'trɪniənz tʃɜ:tʃ/
Peel Castle - /,pi:l 'kæsl/
Fairy Bridge - /'feəri 'brɪdʒ/
Lough Neagh - /,lɒx 'nei/
Manx - /mæŋks/
Celtic - /'kɛltɪk/
Buggane - /'bʊgən/
Moddey Dhoo - /,mɒði 'du:/
Finn McCool - /fɪn mə'ku:l/

The Isle of Man is located geographically in the middle of the northern Irish Sea, close to the geographical centre of the British Isles, **an archipelago** off the north-western coast of mainland Europe. The island lies closest to Scotland followed by England, Ireland and Wales.

The United Kingdom is responsible for the Island's defence and for good governance, and for representing the Island in international forums, while the Island's own parliament and government have competence over all **domestic** matters.

Under British law, the Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom. However, the UK takes care of its external and defence affairs, and retains **paramount power** to legislate for the Island.

Myth, legend and folklore of the Isle of Man

In Manx mythology, the island was ruled by a Celtic sea god, who would draw his misty cloak around the island to protect it from **invaders**. In the Manx tradition of folklore, there are many stories of mythical creatures and characters. These include the Buggane, a **malevolent spirit** who according to legend blew the roof off St. Trinian's church in a fit of **pique**. And the Moddey Dhoo, a ghostly black dog who wandered the walls and corridors of Peel Castle.

The Isle of Man is also said to be home to fairies, known locally as «the little folk» or «themselves». There is a famous Fairy Bridge and it is said to be bad luck if one fails to wish the fairies good morning or afternoon when passing over it. It used to be a tradition to leave a coin on the bridge to ensure good luck.

An old Irish story tells how Lough Neagh was formed when Ireland's legendary giant Finn McCool **scooped up** a portion of the land

and **tossed** it at a Scottish **rival**. He missed, and the **chunk** of earth landed in the Irish Sea, thus creating the island. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What does paramount power mean?

What is the best known myth of The Isle of Man?

What do you know about the Lough Neagh's monster?

MODULE 1. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

made up, represents, share, flock, covered, called, make

1. These two countries similar landforms.
2. The United Kingdom is of four regions.
3. This leader is the prime minister.
4. The monarch the country at public events.
5. Tourists to England to see Stonehenge.
6. Rolling plain is with forests.
7. Irish factories food products and drinks.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

occupied, located, form, known, inhabit, limited, connect

1. The area by Malta is slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC.
2. Malta's capital city is on the east coast of the island.
3. Clets deep harbors, bays, creeks, and rocky coves.
4. Ramla Bay is for its red sands.
5. The seal and porpoise the surrounding waters.
6. The country's extremely of fresh water resources.

7. Ferry and hydrofoil services Malta and Gozo.

II. Comprehension

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences

1. Ireland has suffered many years of ...
 2. The Republic of Ireland is surrounded ...
 3. The fighting between these two groups has...
 4. They all signed an agreement ...
-
5. Most Irish people...
 - a) ...fighting under British rule.
 - b) ... by the blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.
 - c) ... led to many deaths.
 - d) ... to end the violence.
 - e) ... come from the Celts.

Ex. 4

Match parts of the sentences

1. The Island's own parliament ...
2. The UK retains paramount power...
3. A Celtic sea god drew his misty cloak around the island ...
4. A malevolent spirit according to legend ...
5. The chunk of earth landed in the Irish Sea ...
 - a) ... has competence over all domestic matters.
 - b) ... to legislate for the Island.
 - c) ... to protect it from invaders.
 - d) ... blew the roof off church in a fit of pique.
 - e) ... creating the island.

III. Speaking

Ex. 5

Discuss the following questions

1. What is the word «dependency» mean?
2. What countries are UK dependencies in Europe?
3. What countries are UK dependencies in America?

4. What countries are UK dependencies in Africa?
5. What countries are UK dependencies in Oceania?
6. What is the source of name «Gibraltar»?
7. Why has Spain tried to negotiate the return of Gibraltar to Spain control?
8. What languages are spoken at home in Gibraltar?
9. Where is English language used?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about Stonehenge history.

Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about ruins of Roman forts.

Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about castles from medieval times.

Write a short passage.

Share your information with your friends.

Retell your friends story.

V. Project Work 2

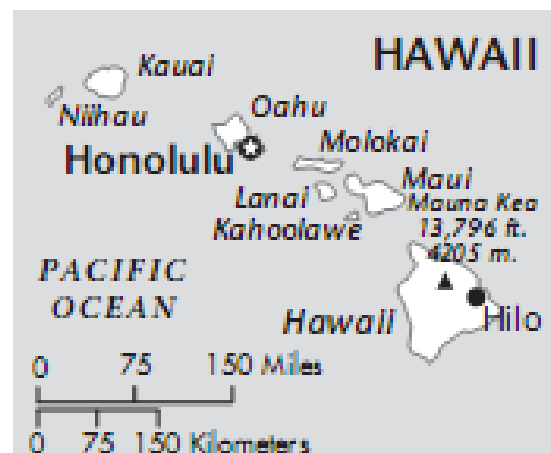
Find and tell a Manx myth, a legend, a folklore story, or a fairy-tale.
Share your information with your friends.



MODULE 2. AMERICA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES



Terms to Know

- **contiguous** joined together inside a common boundary;
- **megalopolis** neighboring cities and suburbs that blend into one huge urban area;
- **coral reef** structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals;
- **fertile** highly productive; rich; abundant;
- **steppe** an extensive grassy plain usually without trees.

Main Idea

Have you flown in an airplane above parts of the United States? What different landscapes did you see? Did you see mountains? Did you see grassy fields? Did you see rivers and lakes? The United States has much variety!

In this section, you will learn about the land areas and climates of the United States.

Reading

Read the text. Use the chart below to help you take notes. The United States has many climates. Name each type of climate in the first column. Then in the second column describe the region of the United States in which the climate is located. The first row is an example.

Climate	Region
1. humid continental	northeastern United States
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

United States /ju: 'naɪtɪd 'steɪts/
North America /nɔ: rθ ə 'mɛrɪkə/
Atlantic Ocean /ət 'læntɪk 'oʊʃən/
Pacific Ocean /pə 'sɪfɪk 'oʊʃən/
Gulf of Mexico /gʌlf əv 'mɛksɪkəʊ/
Canada /'kænədə/
Mexico /'mɛksɪkəʊ/
Alaska /ə 'læskə/
Hawaii /hə 'waɪ.i: /
California / ,kæli 'fɔ: rniə /
China / 'tʃaɪnə /
Coastal Plains / 'kəʊstl pleɪnz /

Appalachian Mountains / ,æpə'leɪtʃən 'maʊntənz/ or / ,æpə'lætʃən
 'maʊntənz/
 Interior Plains / ɪn'tɪriər pleɪnz/
 Mountains and Plateaus / 'maʊntənz ənd plæ'təʊz/
 Pacific Coast / pə'sɪfɪk kəʊst/
 Atlantic Coastal Plain / ət'læntɪk 'kəʊstl pleɪn/
 Gulf Coastal Plain / ɡʌlf 'kəʊstl pleɪn/
 Massachusetts / ,mæsə'tʃu:sɪts/
 Florida / 'flɔ:ridə/
 Boston / 'bɔ:stən/
 New York City / nju: 'jɔ:rk 'sɪti/
 Philadelphia / ,fɪlə'delfiə/
 Baltimore / 'bɔ:ltɪmɔ:r/
 Washington, D.C. / 'wɑ:ʃɪŋtən ,di:'si:/
 Houston / 'hju:stən/
 New Orleans / ,nu: 'ɔ:rlɪ:nz/ or / ,nu: 'ɔ:rlənz/
 Piedmont / 'pi:dmənt/
 Great Lakes / greɪt 'leɪks/
 Lake Superior / 'su: ,piəriər/
 Lake Michigan / 'mɪʃɪgən/
 Lake Huron / 'hju:ron/
 Lake Erie / 'ɪri/
 Lake Ontario / ɒn'teəriəʊ/
 St. Lawrence River / seɪnt 'lɔ:rəns 'rɪvər/
 Mississippi River / ,mɪsɪ'sɪpi 'rɪvər/
 Rocky Mountains / 'rɒki 'maʊntənz/
 Continental Divide / ,kɒntɪ'nentl dɪ'vaɪd/
 Grand Canyon / ɡrænd 'kænjən/
 Arizona / ,æri'zəʊnə/
 Cascade Range / 'kæskeɪd 'reɪndʒ/
 Washington State / 'wɑ:ʃɪŋtən steɪt/
 Sierra Nevada / si'ɛrə nə'vædə/
 Willamette Valley / wɪ'læmɪt 'væli/
 Alaska Range / ə'læskə 'reɪndʒ/
 Mt. McKinley / 'maʊnt mə'kɪnli/
 Arctic Ocean / 'ɑ:ktɪk 'oʊʃən/
 Hawaii (Islands) / hə'waɪ.i:/
 Mediterranean / ,mɛdɪtə'reɪniən/
 Florida (southern tip) / 'flɔ:ridə/

The United States stretches 2,807 miles across the middle of North America. This part of the country has 48 states that are **contiguous**, or joined inside a boundary. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The Gulf of Mexico meets the southern border. Canada is our neighbor to the north. Mexico is to the south.

The other two states are Alaska and Hawaii. These lie apart from the other 48. Alaska is the largest state. It is in the northwestern part of North America. Hawaii lies in the Pacific Ocean. It is about 2,400 miles southwest of California.

A Vast, Scenic Land

The United States is the fourth-largest country in the world. Russia, Canada, and China are larger. The 48 joined states have five main physical regions. They are the Coastal Plains, the Appalachian Mountains, the Interior Plains, the Mountains and Plateaus, and the Pacific Coast.

The Coastal Plains are lowlands. They run along the eastern and southeastern coasts. The eastern part is called the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

The southeastern part borders the Gulf of Mexico. It is called the Gulf Coastal Plain.

The Atlantic Coastal Plain runs from Massachusetts to Florida. Its harbors offer good ports for ships. Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., all lie in this plain. These cities and their suburbs form a single huge urban area, or **megalopolis**.

The Gulf Coastal Plain is wider and has better soil than the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Gulf Plain's large cities include Houston and New Orleans.

The Appalachian Mountains rise along the western edge of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. These are the oldest mountains in North America. Their peaks are rounded. Erosion has worn them down. The hilly Piedmont area lies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This land is very **fertile**.

Across the Appalachians are the large Interior Plains. This region has two parts. The eastern part is the Central Lowlands. It has grasslands and forests. The fertile land supports many farms. Also located here are the Great Lakes, the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world. They are Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Their waters flow into the St. Lawrence River.

The western part of the Interior Plains is the Great Plains. It is a land of grain fields and pastures. The Great Plains stretch from the banks of

the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains. The Plains also stretch into Canada and Mexico.

The Rocky Mountains rise west of the Great Plains. They are the longest mountain range in North America. They run from Alaska to Mexico. The Continental Divide is a ridge that runs along the tops of the Rocky Mountains. On one side of this ridge, the rivers run west to the Pacific.

On the other side, the rivers run east toward the Mississippi River.

Between the Rockies and the Pacific Coast are plateaus, canyons, and deserts. Plateaus are areas of flat land that rise above the land around them.

A canyon is a deep valley with steep sides. The most famous of these is the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

Near the Pacific Coast, the Cascade Range runs from Washington State to California. Volcanoes formed these peaks. The Sierra Nevada mountain range runs along eastern California. Farther west lie the rich Willamette and Central Valleys. Many fruits and vegetables are grown in these valleys.

The Alaska Range forms a semicircle along the north, east, and south sides of Alaska. Mt. McKinley in Alaska is the tallest mountain in North America. The northern edge of Alaska meets the very cold Arctic Ocean.

Hawaii is a group of eight large islands and more than 120 smaller ones. Volcanoes on the ocean floor formed these islands. Some have **coral reefs**. These are structures formed by the skeletons of small sea animals.

The reefs lie just above or below the surface of the water.

A Variety of Climates

Most of the United States is in the mid-latitude region. It has a variety of climates. The northeastern United States has a humid continental climate. Winters are cold with lots of snow. Summers are hot. The south-eastern states have a humid subtropical climate. Winters are milder. Summers are hot and humid. This region gets many summer storms.

The coast of northern California to Washington has a marine west coast climate. Temperatures are mild all year. Much rain falls, helping huge trees to grow here. Southern California has a Mediterranean climate.

Summers are warm and dry. Winters are mild and rainy.

The western Great Plains has a dry **steppe** climate. Enough rain falls to grow thick grasses. The southwestern part of the United States has less rain. This region has a desert climate. It is very hot and dry.

Alaska has subarctic and tundra climates. In the United States, only Hawaii and the southern tip of Florida have warm, tropical climates with heavy rainfall. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

In what region does most of the United States lie?

Which two states are not contiguous?

What are the five main physical regions of the 48 joined states?

AN ECONOMIC LEADER

Terms to Know

- **free enterprise system** economic system in which individuals have the right to run businesses and make a profit with limited government interference;
- **service industry** businesses that provide services to people instead of producing goods;
- **navigable** body of water that is wide and deep enough to allow ships to pass fossil fuel coal, oil, or natural gas;
- **acid rain** rain containing high amounts of chemical pollutants;
- **landfill** areas where trash companies dump the waste they collect;
- **recycling** reusing materials instead of throwing them out;
- **free trade** trade that flows freely among countries without trade barriers.

Main Idea

What do people do for a living in your area? Are they mostly farmers? Do they work in factories? Do they provide services?

In this section, you will learn what the different regions of the United States add to the country's economy.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram below to help you take notes. List four ways the United States economy leads the world.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

United States /ju: 'nɑ: tɪd steɪts/

Boston /'bɒstən/

Philadelphia /,fɪlə 'delfiə/

Baltimore /'bɔ:ltɪ,mɔ:r/

Washington, D.C. /'wɒʃɪŋtən di: si:/

Texas /'tɛksəs/
 Louisiana /lu,i:zi'ænə/
 Florida /'flɒrɪdə/
 Houston /'hju:stən/
 Dallas /'dæləs/
 Atlanta /æt'læntə/
 Miami /maɪ'æmi/
 Midwest /,mɪd'wɛst/
 Cincinnati /,sɪnsɪ'næti/
 Louisville /'lu:ɪvɪl/
 St. Louis /seɪnt 'lu:ɪs/
 Memphis /'mɛmfɪs/
 Chicago /ʃi'kɑ:gou/
 Cleveland /'kli:vlənd/
 Detroit /di'trɔɪt/
 Interior West /ɪn'tɪəriər wɛst/
 Denver /'dɛnvər/
 Salt Lake City /'sɔ:lt leɪk 'sɪti/
 Albuquerque /'ælbəkɜ:rki/
 Phoenix /'fi:nɪks/
 Yellowstone National Park /'jɛləʊstəʊn 'næʃənəl pɑ:rk/
 Grand Canyon /grænd 'kænjən/
 Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/
 Alaska /ə'læskə/
 Hawaii /hə'waɪ/
 California /,kælɪ'fɔ:rnjə/
 Oregon /'ɔ:riɡən/
 Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/
 San Francisco /,sæn fræn'sɪskou/
 Seattle /si'ætəl/
 Los Angeles /ləs 'ændʒələs/
 Proper Nouns
 Freedom /'fri:dəm/
 World /wɜ:rlɪd/
 NAFTA /'næftə/
 Mexico /'mɛksɪkou/
 Canada /'kænədə/

The United States has a large and growing economy. Freedom is behind this economic activity. The **free enterprise system** is based on the idea that individuals have the right to run businesses and make a profit.

The government plays only a small role. Americans are free to start businesses and keep the profits. They are free to work in any job they want.

THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC LEADER

The United States has the world's largest economy. It makes more money from the sale of its goods and services than any other country.

American farms produce about half of the world's corn. The United States provides much of the world's wheat and meat. The United States sells more food to other countries than any other nation. Yet farming makes up only about 2 percent of the economy.

The United States has large amounts of minerals. It provides much of the world's coal, copper, and oil. It also has much iron ore, zinc, lead, silver, gold, and other minerals. Still, mining makes up only about 1 percent of the economy.

American factories make cars and planes. They make machines and medicines. Manufacturing makes up almost 20 percent of the American economy.

The largest part of the economy is services. In a **service industry**, businesses provide services to people. They do not produce goods. Banks are services. Entertainment is, too. America leads in world tourism, another service. Internet services have also become an important part of American business.

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC REGIONS

Geographers group the United States into five economic regions.

They are the Northeast, the South, the Midwest, the Interior West, and the Pacific.

The Northeast has ocean ports and fast rivers. As a result, manufacturing, trade, and fishing are the ways most people here make a living.

Goods go all over the world from the ports of Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. These cities are also centers for banking and finance. In the nation's capital of Washington, D.C., many people work in government jobs and in tourist services.

Crops grow well in the rich soil of the South. Farmers grow rice, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit, and cotton. Industry is growing in the South.

Workers make cloth, electrical equipment, and airplane parts. Texas and Louisiana has oil. People there make products from oil. The South has many services as well. Florida is a major tourist center. Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, and Miami are major centers of business and finance.

The Midwest is «America's breadbasket». In this farm belt, farmers grow corn, soybeans, oats, and wheat. Dairy farms in the upper Midwest produce milk and cheese. New technology has changed farms into big businesses here. Many Midwestern rivers are **navigable**, or wide and deep enough to allow ships to pass. As a result, many cities here are river ports.

Cincinnati and Louisville send products along the Ohio River. St. Louis and Memphis ship products along the Mississippi. Products from Chicago and Cleveland travel the Great Lakes. Coal and iron resources make many Midwestern cities manufacturing centers. Detroit is the center of the auto industry. The Midwest also produces steel and machines.

The Interior West does not have much water. Some farming occurs with irrigation. Ranches, however, are huge here. The West also has rich minerals and energy resources. The discovery of gold and silver drew settlers more than 150 years ago. Mining is still important in the area.

Services are important here, too. Tourists go to Denver, Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, and Phoenix. From these cities, they visit places such as Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Canyon.

The Pacific region includes Alaska and Hawaii as well as the states on the western coast. California, Oregon, and Washington produce large amounts of food. Hawaii grows pineapple, sugarcane, coffee, and rice.

Fishing is important in this region as well. Many people in Washington and Oregon work in the lumber industry. Miners dig up gold, lead, and copper in California. Alaska supplies oil. Companies around San Francisco and Seattle build computers and software. Los Angeles is the movie capital of the world. Tourists flock to California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Americans must find ways to clean up pollution and trash. Burning fossil fuels – coal, oil, and natural gas – pollutes the air. The chemicals mix with water vapor in the air, making **acid rain**. Acid rain damages trees and harms rivers and lakes.

Americans also make large amounts of trash. **Landfills** are areas where trash companies dump the waste they collect. These piles grow higher each year. More people are recycling, or reusing materials instead of throwing them out. **Recycling** cuts down on the amount of trash.

Americans have been good at creating new technology. The United States has become a world leader in satellites, computers, and health care.

The United States leads the world in the value of all the products it buys and sells. Many American jobs are tied to trade. **Free trade** means taking down trade barriers to allow goods to flow freely among countries.

The United States joined Mexico and Canada in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This agreement promised to remove trade barriers among these three countries. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

How is banking different from manufacturing?

In what ways are people free in the American economic system?

Why is the Midwest called «America's breadbasket»?

How can recycling keep landfills from growing so fast?

THE AMERICANS

Terms to Know

- **colony** overseas settlement tied to a parent country;
- **representative** democracy government in which voters choose leaders who make and enforce laws;
- **federal republic** power is divided between national and state governments, with a president who leads the nation;
- **secede** to withdraw from the national government;
- **immigrant** person who moves into a new country to live;
- **rural** countryside;
- **urban** city;
- **suburb** smaller community surrounding a larger city.

Main Idea

How would you describe your family as Americans? Do you live in the countryside, a town, or a city? Did your parents, grandparents, or great grandparents come from another country? Do you speak a language other than English?

In this section, you will learn about the diversity of the American people.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram to help you take notes. The United States has a rich history. Write one key fact about each topic or time period listed.

1. First Settlers _____
2. Europeans _____
3. 1775-1781 _____
4. 1787 _____
5. 1800-1900 _____
6. 1861 _____
7. After Civil War _____
8. Early 1900s _____
9. After World War II _____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Boston /'bɒstən/
- Philadelphia /,fɪlə'dɛlfɪə/
- Baltimore /'bɔ:ltɪ,mɔ:r/
- Washington, D.C. /'wɒʃɪŋtən di: si:/
- Texas /'teksəs/
- Louisiana /lu,i:zi'æənə/
- Florida /'flɒrɪdə/
- Houston /'hju:stən/
- Dallas /'dæləs/
- Atlanta /æt'læntə/
- Miami /maɪ'æmi/
- Midwest /,mɪd'west/
- Cincinnati /,sɪnsɪ'næti/
- Louisville /'lu:ɪvɪl/

St. Louis /seɪnt 'lu:ɪs/
Memphis /'mɛmfɪs/
Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ/
Cleveland /'kli:vlənd/
Detroit /di'trɔɪt/
Interior West /ɪn'tɪəriər wɛst/
Denver /'dɛnvər/
Salt Lake City /'sɔ:lt leɪk 'sɪti/
Albuquerque /'ælbəkɜ:rki/
Phoenix /'fi:nɪks/
Grand Canyon /grænd 'kænjən/
Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/
Alaska /ə'læskə/
Hawaii /hə'waɪi/
California /,kælɪ'fɔ:rnjə/
Oregon /'ɔ:riɡən/
Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/
San Francisco /,sæn fræn'sɪskəʊ/
Seattle /si'ætəl/
Los Angeles /ləs 'ændʒələs/
Proper Nouns
Freedom /'fri:dəm/
World /wɜ:rld/

Americans have come from many lands. Many came here for freedom. Americans enjoy the freedom to do, say, or think whatever they want. People continue to come for economic opportunity. They hope to enjoy better lives.

A Rich History

Experts think the first people came here from Asia. Much of the water was frozen in huge sheets of ice then. As a result, the oceans were lower.

A land bridge linked Asia and Alaska. Animals crossed the bridge. People who hunted them followed. The people spread over North and South America. They developed different ways of life, using resources in their area. Today their descendants are called Native Americans.

When Europeans arrived, they set up **colonies**. These are overseas settlements tied to a parent country. The French set up trading posts around the Great Lakes. The Spanish settled in Florida, Georgia, and the south-west. The British settled along the Atlantic coast.

In the mid-1700s, the people of the British colonies started to see themselves as Americans. They did not like how the British government treated them. From 1775 to 1781, the Americans fought a war to free themselves from British rule. With the help of France and Spain, the Americans won.

The 13 former British colonies became the first 13 states. Each state wrote a state constitution. A constitution is a plan of government. In 1787 a group of American leaders wrote the United States Constitution. The U.S. Constitution is the basis for all our laws. It explains how our government is set up and works. This document has been used as a model by many countries.

The U.S. Constitution went into effect in 1789. However, it has grown and changed over the years. The Constitution can be changed by adding constitutional amendments. Amendments provide a peaceful way of changing the laws of the government. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights lists freedoms promised to all individual Americans. These include freedom of speech and religion.

Our government is based on democracy, or rule by the people. The United States has a representative democracy. In a **representative** democracy, voters choose leaders. These leaders make and enforce the laws. The United States is also a **federal republic**. This means that power is divided between national and state governments. A president leads the national government.

From 1800 to 1900, the United States grew from 13 to 45 states. The country reached all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Millions of people came from other lands to live here. People of the South based their economy on slavery. Slavery divided the country. In 1861 several Southern states seceded, or left the national government. The North and South fought the Civil War for four years. The North won. The Southern states returned to the Union, and slavery ended.

The economy grew after the Civil War. Railroads crossed the land.

Factories sprang up. Opportunity attracted another wave of **immigrants**, or people who move to a new country to live.

During the early 1900s, the United States became one of the world's leading economies. Cars rolled off assembly lines. Electricity became common. The telephone and radio entered daily life. Two World Wars were fought in the first half of the twentieth century. American factories built tanks and airplanes. American soldiers helped win the wars.

After World War II, the United States became a world leader. Countries throughout the world bought American products. American

culture spread. At home, women, African Americans, and Hispanic Americans fought for equal rights.

Americans have normally felt safe in their country. However, on September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked New York City and Washington, D.C. This tested Americans' feelings of security. A new department, the Department of Homeland Security, was created to protect the nation from terrorist attacks.

One Out of Many

The United States has about 292 million people. It is third - after China and India - in the number of people. Americans have a high standard of living. Most Americans have enough food. Americans live an average of 77 years. Advances in medicine have helped people live longer.

Almost three-fourths of Americans come from European ethnic groups. About 12 percent are from African American ethnic groups.

Hispanics are the fastest-growing ethnic group. Many new immigrants come from China, India, and other Asian countries. Native Americans form the smallest ethnic group.

English is the main language in the United States. You can hear many languages on American streets, however. Religion has always been an important influence on American life. The main religion is some form of Christianity. Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism are also practiced.

At one time, America was all **rural**, or countryside areas. Now it is a nation of **urban**, or city, people. Many Americans have moved to **suburbs**. These are smaller communities surrounding a larger city. The fastest-growing areas are in the Sunbelt. These are states in the South and Southwest.

American Culture

Early American artists used materials around them to create art.

Native Americans made pottery from clay. Later artists reflected the beauty of the land. Georgia O'Keeffe painted the colorful deserts of the South-west. Thomas Eakins painted scenes from city life.

One theme in American writing is the experiences of ethnic groups here. Langston Hughes and Toni Morrison wrote about African American experiences. Amy Tan described the lives of Chinese Americans. A second theme focuses on the land and history of regions. Mark Twain wrote about life on the Mississippi. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote about New England.

Americans spend their free time in many different ways. They read books, use computers, and watch television. They may bike, ski, and play

basketball or soccer. Many enjoy watching spectator sports such as football. Millions travel to national parks. These lands are set aside to protect wilderness and wildlife. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why have many people come to the United States?

What three European countries first settled the Americas?

What kinds of things are parts of a high standard of living?

What are two themes in American writing?

CANADA



Terms to Know

- **province** regional political division;
- **glacier** giant sheet of ice;
- **tundra** vast rolling, treeless plains in which only the top few inches of ground thaw in summer;
- **prairie** rolling, inland grassy area with fertile soil;
- **cordillera** group of mountain ranges that run side by side;
- **newsprint** type of paper used for printing newspapers.

Main Idea

Have you ever been fishing? Do you think you would enjoy fishing as your job? Do you think it would be hard work?

This section discusses the different areas of Canada and how the people in these areas make a living.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Canada has a number of economic activities. For each activity listed below, identify the provinces where most of the activity occurs.

Canada's Economic Activities	Provinces
1. Fishing	_____
2. Manufacturing	_____
3. Farming and Ranching	_____
4. Mining	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Vikings / 'vaɪ.kɪŋz/

Niagara Falls / naɪ'æɡ.rə 'fɔ:lz/

Grizzly / 'ɡrɪz.li/

Canada / 'kæn.ə.də/

North America / nɔ:rθ ə'mer.ɪ.kə/

Atlantic Ocean / ət'læn.tɪk 'oʊ.ʃən/

Pacific Ocean / pə'sɪf.ɪk 'oʊ.ʃən/

Arctic Ocean / 'ɑ:rk.tɪk 'oʊ.ʃən/

Newfoundland and Labrador / 'nju: fən.lənd ənd 'læb.rə ,dɔ:r/

Nova Scotia / ,nɒv.və 'skɒʃ.ə/

New Brunswick / ,nju: 'brʌnz.wɪk/

Prince Edward Island / ,prɪns 'ed.wərd 'aɪ.lənd/

Quebec / kwɪ'bɛk/

Ontario / ɒn'tɛər.i.ə/

Manitoba / ,mæni'toʊ.bə/

Saskatchewan / sæ'skætʃ.ə.wən/

Alberta / æl'bɜ:r.tə/

British Columbia / 'brɪt.ɪʃ kə'lʌm.bi.ə/

Yukon / 'ju:kən/

Northwest Territories / ,nɔ:rθ'west 'tɛr.ɪ.tɔ:r.ɪz/

Nunavut / 'nu:nə,vʊt/

Inuit / 'ɪn.ju:ɪt/

Hudson Bay / 'hʌd.sən 'beɪ/

Arctic Islands / 'ɑ:rk.tɪk 'aɪ.ləndz/

Appalachian Highlands / ,æpə'leɪʃən 'haɪ.ləndz/

Laurentian Highlands / lə'ren.ʃən 'haɪ.ləndz/

St. Lawrence River / ,seɪnt 'lɔ:r.əns 'rɪv.ər/

Great Lakes /greit 'leɪks/
 Toronto /tə' rɒn.tou/
 Great Plains /greit 'pleɪnz/
 Rocky Mountains /'rɒk.i 'maʊn.tɪnz/
 Banff /bæmf/
 Jasper National Parks /'dʒæ.s.pər 'næʃ.ən.əl 'pɑːrks/
 Coast Mountains /koust 'maʊn.tɪnz/
 Vancouver /væn'kuː.vər/
 Grand Banks /grænd 'bæŋks/
 Montreal /,mɒn.tri'ɔːl/
 Ottawa /'ɒt.ə.wə/
 Prairie Provinces /'prɛər.i 'prɒv.ɪn.sɪz/
 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) /,nɔːrθ
 ə'mɛr.ɪ.kən friː 'treɪd ə'grɪː.mənt 'næf.tə/
 Mexico /'mɛk.sɪ.kou/

Vikings landed on the east coast around A.D. 1000. Niagara Falls thunders in the southeast. Grizzly bears roam the west. What country is this? Canada!

Canada's Landscape

Canada is the world's second-largest country. Only Russia is larger.

Canada lies north of the main part of the United States. The long border between the two countries spans North America. People cross this border freely. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east of Canada, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and the Arctic Ocean to the north.

Instead of states, Canada has 10 **provinces**, or regional political divisions. These are Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Canada also has 3 territories. They are the Yukon, Northwest, and Nunavut Territories. Canada formed the Nunavut Territory in 1999 to be the home of the Inuit, a Native American people.

Glaciers are giant sheets of ice. Thousands of years ago, glaciers covered most of Canada. The weight of the ice pushed down much of the land, forming a large bowl shape. Highlands run along the edges of this bowl on the west, east, and north. Water filled the lowest areas. As a result, Canada has many lakes and rivers. In fact, it has more than any other country.

The Canadian Shield looks like a horseshoe wrapped around Hudson Bay. Bare rock covers much of the land. This area does have many mineral deposits. Yet because of its location and cold climate, few people live there.

To the north lie the Arctic Islands. The land is mostly **tundra**. Tundra is vast, rolling, treeless plains. Only the top few inches of ground thaw in the summer. Glaciers cover the islands farthest north.

Many of the physical features of southern Canada extend into the United States. The Appalachian Highlands run along the Atlantic coast.

The Laurentian Highlands are also here. When you travel through this area, you see rolling hills.

The St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes cut through these highland areas. They form a waterway that allows goods to be shipped from central Canada to the Atlantic Ocean. Canada's largest city, Toronto, is in this region.

Canada's Great Plains continue south into the United States. This area is a huge **prairie**, or rolling, inland grassy area with fertile soil. It has large cattle ranches and farms.

Canada and the United States share the Rocky Mountains. The Rocky Mountains are part of a **cordillera**, or mountain ranges that run side by side. The beauty of the Canadian Rockies is well known. Many tourists visit Banff and Jasper National Parks.

Canada's Coast Mountains run along its Pacific coast and into the United States. These mountains form part of the cordillera with the Rocky Mountains. Islands off Canada's west coast are actually peaks of the Coast Mountains.

The coastline of British Columbia has wet, mild winters. This is very different from the cold winters of the rest of Canada.

Canada's Economic Regions

Canada's economy is much like that of the United States. Canada has rich farmland and natural resources. It has skilled workers. The main economic activities are manufacturing, farming, and service industries.

Like the United States, Canada has a free market economy. People can start and run businesses with limited government involvement. The government plays more of a role in Canada's economy. Canada's government provides health care for its people. The government heavily regulates broadcasting, transportation, and electric companies.

Geography helps determine where industries are located. Industries, jobs, and people are found close to the U.S.-Canadian border, the ocean, and coal and oil deposits.

Newfoundland and Labrador and the Maritime Provinces form Canada's eastern economic region. The Maritime Provinces are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. In the past, fishing has been a large part of the economy here. The Grand Banks, off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, is one of the world's best fishing grounds. The government has had to limit fishing to protect this resource. Today most people in the Maritime Provinces hold jobs in manufacturing, mining, and tourism.

Quebec is the largest province in land area. A fourth of all Canadians live there. Most live in cities around the St. Lawrence River. Montreal is an important port and industrial center on the river. It is also Canada's second-largest city. The city of Quebec is the capital of the province.

Manufacturing and service industries are the main ways of making a living in Quebec province. It also has some farming and fishing.

Ontario is Canada's second-largest province but has the most people. It produces over half of Canada's manufactured goods. Toronto, Ontario's capital, is Canada's largest city. It is also the country's main manufacturing, financial, and communications center. Ottawa, the national capital of Canada, is in Ontario.

The Prairie Provinces are Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. They spread across southwestern Canada. Farming and ranching are major activities here. Canada produces large amounts of wheat. Alberta and Saskatchewan also have some of the world's largest deposits of oil and natural gas.

British Columbia's thick forests provide work in timber and paper industries. British Columbia is the world's leading producer of **newsprint**, the paper used for newspapers. The people also work in mining, tourism, and fishing. Vancouver is the nation's main Pacific port.

Canada and the United States trade heavily with each other. Canada joined the United States and Mexico in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Trade barriers have come down. Some Canadians fear that their economy depends too much on the United States. They worry that the American economy will control the partnership (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

When you think of Canada, what first comes to mind?

What are two landforms shared by the United States and Canada?

Why are some Canadians concerned about the effect of NAFTA on their economy?

THE CANADIANS

Terms to Know

- **heritage** anything that has been transmitted from the past or handed down by tradition;
- **missionary** members of a religious mission;
- **warfare** conflict, struggle, or strife;
- **dominion** form of government in which the country runs its own local affairs but the parent country controls its relations with other countries;
- **parliamentary democracy** form of government in which voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament;
- **prime minister** head of government in a parliamentary democracy;
- **bilingual** having two official languages;
- **autonomy** the right of people to govern themselves;
- **welfare** 1) health, happiness, prosperity, and well-being in general; 2) financial and other assistance given to people in need;
- **refugees** persons who has fled from some danger or problem, esp political persecution;
- **ethnic backgrounds** relating to a human group having racial, religious, linguistic, and certain other traits in common.

Main Idea

How many languages do you speak? Can you speak two languages well? If not, would you like to? In Canada, you will hear both French and English spoken.

In this section, you will learn about Canada's history and people. You will also learn about its government.

Reading

Read the text. Use the time line below to help you take notes. Write the key events in Canada's history that happened on each date.

Date	Event
1. A.D. 1000	_____
2. 1500s	_____
3. 1600s and 1700s	_____
4. 1867	_____
5. 1982	_____
6. 1999	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Newfoundland /'nju:fən(d)lænd/

Quebec /kwɪ'bæk/ or /kə'bæk/

Montreal /,mɒntri'ɔ:l/ or /,mʌntri'ɔ:l/

St. Lawrence River /seɪnt 'lɒrəns 'rɪvər/

Great Lakes /greɪt leɪks/

Dominion of Canada /də'mɪnjən əv 'kænədə/

Nunavut /'nʌnəvʊt/

Texas /'tɛksəs/

Arctic Ocean /'ɑ:ktɪk 'oʊʃən/

Prairie Provinces /'prɛəri 'prɒvɪnsɪz/

Toronto /tə'rɒntoʊ/

Hungary /'hʌŋgəri/

Southeast Asia /,saʊθ'i:st 'eɪzə/

Lake Ontario /leɪk ɒn'tɛəriəʊ/

Canada's population is made up of many different cultures. The largest group of Canadians has a European **heritage**, but the country is home to people from all countries. Unlike the United States, Canada has had difficulty achieving a strong sense of being one nation. The country's large size and separate cultures have made Canadians feel more closely attached to their own region than to Canada as a whole.

Canada's History

Native Americans lived for thousands of years in Canada before European settlers arrived. Some lived in coastal fishing villages. Others were hunters and gatherers constantly on the move. Still others founded permanent settlements. The first Europeans in Canada were Viking explorers from northern Europe who landed in about A.D. 1000. They lived for a while on the Newfoundland coast but eventually left.

Both Britain and France claimed areas of Canada during the 1500s and 1600s. French explorers, settlers, and **missionaries** founded several cities. The most important were Quebec and Montreal. France ruled the area around the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes for almost 230 years. This region was called New France.

France and England fought over Canada. Eventually, by 1763, the British gained control of all of Canada. European **warfare** and diseases destroyed the Native American cultures during this time.

For about 100 years, Great Britain held Canada as a colony. A colony is an overseas territory with political and economic ties to the parent country. While Canada was ruled by Great Britain, English and French areas were kept separate. Each region had its own government.

In 1867 the different colonies of Canada became one large nation known as the **Dominion** of Canada. As a dominion, Canada had its own government to run local affairs. Great Britain still held control over Canada's relations with other countries.

The new Canadian government promised to protect the French language and culture. Yet English-speaking Canadians did not always keep this promise. French speakers often said they were treated unfairly. Arguments between the two groups often tore Canada apart.

During the 1900s, Canadians fought side by side with the British in the two World Wars. Canada's loyalty finally led to independence. In 1982 Canadians peacefully won the right to change their constitution without British approval. Today only one link between Canada and Britain remains. The British king or queen still reigns as king or queen of Canada.

However, this position is for show. It has no real power.

Like Britain, Canada has a **parliamentary democracy**. In a parliamentary democracy, voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body called Parliament. These representatives then choose an official called the **prime minister** to head the government. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

A Bilingual Country

Two European languages and cultures exist in Canada. About one-fourth of the Canadians are descended from French-speaking settlers.

Most of these people live in Quebec. In Quebec, the French, not the British, are the majority ethnic group.

The people of Quebec refuse to give up their French language and customs. They do not want to «become English». As a result, Canada today is a **bilingual** country, with two official languages. Government documents and publications in Canada are printed in English and French. Traffic signs are also printed in both languages. School students learn to speak both languages.

For many years, many French-speaking people have wanted Quebec to secede, or withdraw, from Canada. They would like Quebec to become an independent country. They do not believe that French culture

can be protected in a largely English-speaking country. So far, they have been defeated in two very important votes on this issue. However, Canada's future as a united country is still uncertain.

Nunavut, a New Territory

The first people of Canada were Inuit and other Native Americans.

In recent years, the Canadian government has given the first peoples more control over their land. In 1999 the new territory of Nunavut was created for the Inuit. Nunavut is an Inuit word that means «our land». The Inuit now control the government and mineral rights in this new territory. This means that the majority of Inuits living in Canada have **autonomy**, or the right to govern themselves.

Nunavut is almost three times the size of the state of Texas. Part of it lies on the North American continent, but more than half of Nunavut is made up of hundreds of islands in the Arctic Ocean. As large as it is, Nunavut does not include all of Canada's Inuit people. Many others live in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories.

More than 60 percent of the people in Nunavut are less than 25 years old. Finding jobs to take care of the young population is difficult because there is not much industry in this region. People often must hunt and fish to make sure they have enough food and warm clothes to stay alive.

Nunavut must develop an economy that will grow along with its population so that its citizens will not have to depend on government **welfare**.

A Growing Ethnic Diversity

Canada has welcomed many immigrants. Ukrainians settled in the Prairie Provinces about one hundred years ago. Many other settlers came from Italy, Hungary, and other European countries.

In the 1960s, Canada welcomed **refugees** and other people who lost their homes due to war or natural disasters. Many of these people came from Asia, especially China, Southeast Asia, and India. Canada is also home to many African immigrants.

Canadians have always followed many different religions. Most Canadians are Roman Catholic or Protestant. Still, many others follow Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, or Islam.

Because Canada has people from many **ethnic backgrounds**, all kinds of tasty foods are enjoyed. People from many different groups have settled in cities like Toronto. You can walk down the street and sample

the foods of Ukraine, Greece, Italy, the Caribbean, and Asia all in the same day.

Canadians enjoy a variety of activities, especially outdoor sports. You will find parks crowded with people exercising and having fun. Many young Canadians enjoy playing ice hockey. They also take part in other winter sports, including skiing, skating, and snowboarding. During the summer, they might go sailing on Lake Ontario. Professional football, hockey, and baseball games are tremendous spectator sports. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why do Canadians feel more closely attached to their own region than to Canada as a whole?

How does Canada's British-style government work?

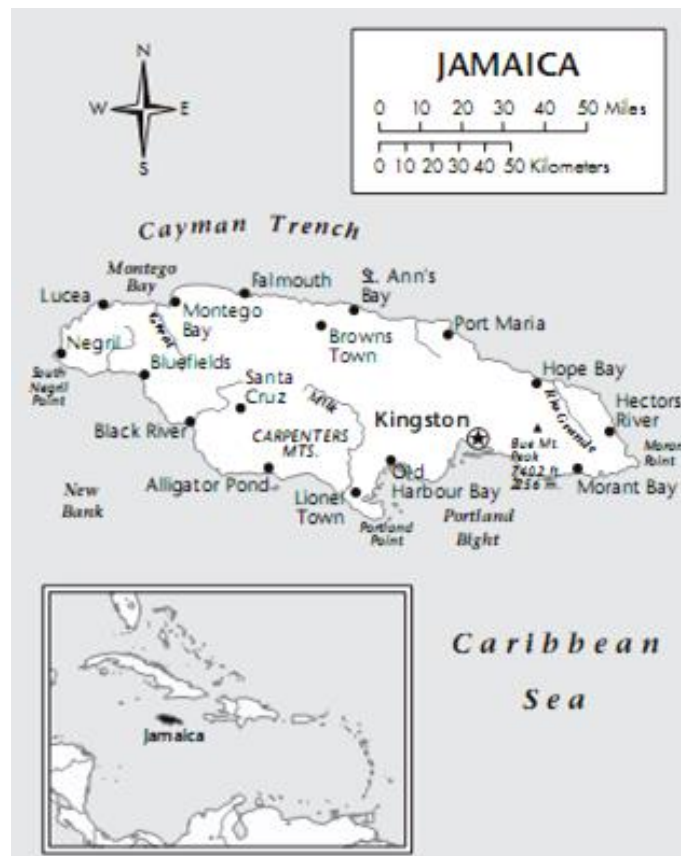
Why do some people want Quebec to secede from Canada?

How is the population of Nunavut different from that of the rest of Canada?

What outdoor sports are popular in Canada?

JAMAICA





Terms to Know

- **navigation** the act or practice of plotting a route and directing a ship, aircraft, etc.;
- **lava** magma emanating from volcanoes;
- **earthquake** seismic waves which can be destructive;
- **the chief city** major city;
- **resource** a source of economic wealth of a country (mineral, land, labour, etc.);
- **land erosion** the wearing away of rocks and other deposits on the earth's surface by the action of water, ice, wind, etc.;
- **native-born** born in the country or area indicated.

Main Idea

Have you ever seen earthquakes? Do you think you would like lava cones and hot springs? Do you think it would be attractive?

This section discusses the different areas of North America and how the people in these areas make a living.

Reading

Read the texts about Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas, Barbados, St. Lucia. Use the chart below to help you take notes.

Country	Main environmental problems
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Jamaica / dʒə'meɪ.kə/

Caribbean Sea / ,kær.i'bi:ən 'si:/ or / ,kə'rɪb.i.ən 'si:/

Cuba / 'kju:.bə/

Kingston / 'kɪŋ.stən/

Port Royal / ,pɔ:rt 'rɔɪ.əl/

Jamaican / dʒə'meɪ.kən/

Rastafarian / ,ræs.tə'fɑ:ri.ən/

Marcus Garvey / 'mɑ:r.kəs 'gɑ:r.vi/

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea situated about 145 kms of Cuba. It has a total area of 10,990 sq km. Jamaica's capital city, Kingston, is located on the country's south eastern coast.

The coastal plains are largely alluvial, and the largest plains areas lie along the south coast. The island has numerous interior valleys. There are many rivers, but most are small, with rapids and falls that make **navigation** virtually impossible for any distance.

Some volcanic and seismic activity is present on the island in the form of **lava** cones and hot springs, some of the latter being radioactive. One of the worst **earthquakes** in history occurred at Port Royal (then **the chief city** in Jamaica) on 7 June 1692 when a large portion of the city literally sank below sea level through a series of three main quakes and several days of aftershocks; thousands of people were killed. A 1907 earthquake followed by a tidal wave destroyed the Kingston area and killed about 900 people. Lesser earthquakes in 2005 have caused damage to homes and other building, but few injuries.

The original forest of Jamaica has been largely cut over, but in the areas of heavy rainfall along the north and northeast coasts there are stands of bamboo, ferns, ebony, mahogany, and rosewood. Cactus and

similar dry area plants are found along the south and southwest coastal area. Parts of the west and southwest consist of grassland, with scattered stands of trees.

The wild hog is one of the few native mammals, but there are many reptiles and lizards. Birds are abundant. Jamaican waters contain considerable **resources** of fresh- and saltwater fish. The chief varieties of saltwater fish are kingfish, jack, mackerel, whiting, bonito, and tuna; freshwater varieties include snook, jewfish, gray and black snapper, and mullet.

The major environmental problems involve water quality and waste disposal. Coastal waters have been polluted by sewage, oil spills, and industrial wastes. Another major source of water pollution has been the mining of bauxite, which has contaminated the ground water with red-mud waste.

Another environmental problem for Jamaica is **land erosion** and deforestation. Jamaica's coral reefs have also been damaged. Kingston has the waste disposal and vehicular pollution problems typical of a densely populated urban area.

The population of Jamaica placed it at number 134 in population among the 193 nations of the world.

About 97% of the population is of partial or total African descent. This population is comprised of blacks, mulattos, and black-East Indians or black-Chinese. Other ethnic groups include East Indians (1.3%), Chinese (0.2%), and Europeans. Nearly the whole population is **native-born** Jamaican. Black racial consciousness has been present in Jamaica at least since the beginnings of the Rastafarian sect, founded in 1930 and based on the ideas of Marcus Garvey.

Jamaica is an English-speaking country and British usage is followed in government and the schools. Creole is also often used.

Reflection

Why is the navigation impossible along the Jamaica's rivers?

What are the results of volcanic and seismic activity in Jamaica?

What are the main environmental problems in Jamaica?

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



Terms to Know

- **shallow** having little depth;
- **topography** the study or detailed description of the surface features of a region;
- **asphalt** a mixture of this substance with gravel, used in road-surfacing and roofing materials;
- **comprise** to include; contain;
- **urban area** a city area;
- **patois** an unwritten regional dialect of a language, the jargon of particular group.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Lesser Antilles / 'lɛsər æn' tɪlɪ:z/
Caribbean Sea / ,kæri' bi:ən 'si:/ or /kə' rɪbiən 'si:/
Venezuela / ,vɛnə' zweɪlə/
Gulf of Paria / ɡʌlf əv 'pɑ:riə/
Trinidad and Tobago / 'trɪnɪdæd ənd tə' beɪɡoʊ/
Port-of-Spain / ,pɔ:rt əv 'speɪn/
Trinidad / 'trɪnɪdæd/
Orinoco / ,ɔ:ri' noʊkoʊ/
Northern Range / 'nɔ:rdərn reɪndʒ/
Paria Peninsula / 'pɑ:riə pə' nɪnsələ/
El Cerro del Aripo / el 'seroʊ del ə' ri:poʊ/
Pitch Lake / 'pɪtʃ leɪk/
Port-of-Spain / ,pɔ:rt əv 'speɪn/
San Fernando / ,sæn fər' nændoʊ/
Hindi / 'hɪndi:/
Urdu / 'ʊrdu:/

Tamil /'tæmɪl/ or /'tʌmɪl/
Telegu /'tɛlɪgu:/'

Situated off the northeast coast of South America at the extreme southern end of the Lesser Antilles. Sixteen small islands are found off the coasts. The Atlantic Ocean is to the east and the Caribbean Sea to the west. Venezuela lies only 11 km south-west across the **shallow** Gulf of Paria.

The capital city of Trinidad and Tobago, Port-of-Spain, is located on Trinidad's Gulf of Paria coast.

Trinidad is geologically part of South America and its **topography** is similar to that of the adjoining Orinoco section of Venezuela. Three hill ranges, trending east-west, cross the island roughly through the northern, central, and southern parts, respectively.

The Northern Range, a continuation of the mountains of the Paria Peninsula of Venezuela, is the most extensive and rugged of the three and has peaks rising above 900 m. The highest peaks on Trinidad are El Cerro del Aripo.

Trinidad has the world's largest natural **asphalt** bog, the Pitch Lake, on the southwestern coast.

Tobago is geologically part of the Lesser Antilles, and its topography, generally more irregular and rugged than Trinidad's. It has a central volcanic hill cores most of the island and reaches the sea in many places.



Among environmental problems, pollution from oil spills is the most serious. Water pollution is also caused by mining by-products, pesticides, fertilizers, sewage, and saltwater. Soil erosion has occurred, in part, because of the clearing of land for farming.

The population is mainly **comprised** of Afro Trinidadians (the descendants of former black slaves), Indo Trinidadians (East Indians originally brought to the island as contract laborers from northern India), whites, and Chinese, many of whom are racially and culturally intermixed.

While African and East Indians on Trinidad are economically interdependent, each community retains its cultural individuality: this is a life that has been called coexistence without

assimilation. Intermarriage is rare, and facial and other bodily characteristics still separate the two groups, as do occupation, diet, religion, residence, agricultural landscape, sometimes dress, and often politics. Africans are dominant in the **urban areas**, in the oil fields, in the poorer agricultural areas of the north, east, and southeast, and on Tobago. East Indians are dominant in the best agricultural regions. Although outnumbered in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, urban East Indians are apt to be economically better than the urban Africans and tend to be highly involved in commerce, industry, and the professions.

English is the official language; an English **patois**, characterized by numerous foreign words and the special pronunciations of the islands, is understood everywhere. Here and there, a French patois and Spanish are used. In rural village areas, notably in the southern part of Trinidad, East Indians, especially of the older generation, use Hindi and, less frequently, Urdu, Tamil, and Telegu. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the main geographical features of Trinidad?

What are the differences between Trinidad and Tobago?

What does coexistence life mean?

What languages are used in the country?



THE BAHAMAS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS



Terms to Know

- **maintenance** a means of support; livelihood;
- **beautification** provision of the necessary facilities / amenities;
- **issue** the act of sending or giving out something; supply; delivery;
- **disposal** a means of destroying waste products, as by grinding into particles;

- **threaten** to express a threat to (a person or people);
- **faith** strong or unshakeable belief in something.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

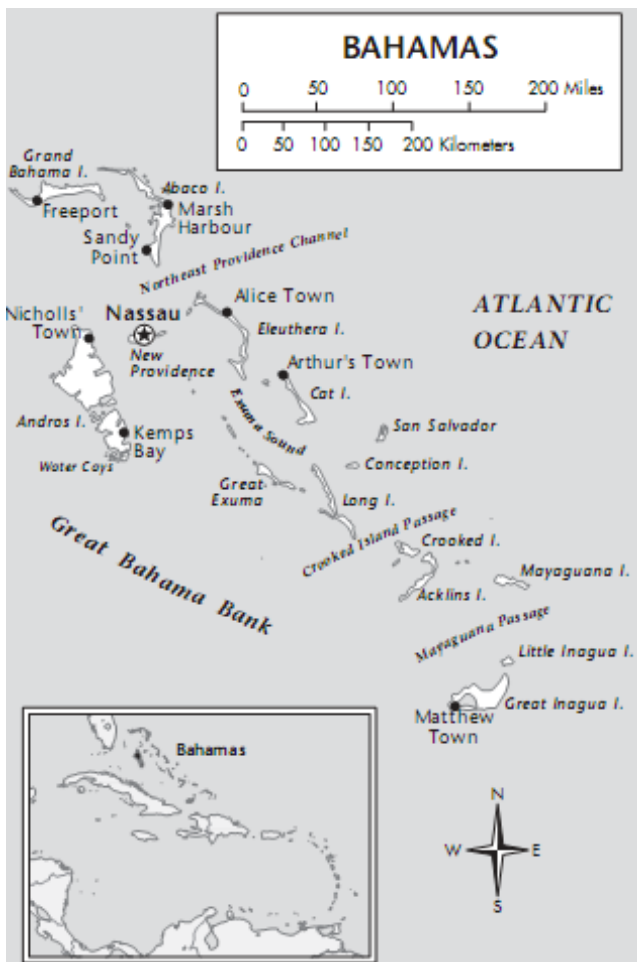
The Bahamas /ðə bə'hɑ:məz/
 Nassau /'næsə:/
 New Providence /nju: 'prɒvɪdəns/
 Grand Bahama Bank /grænd bə'hɑ:mə bæŋk/
 Great Inagua /gret i'nɑ:gwə/
 Inagua National Park /i'nɑ:gwə 'næʃnəl pɑ:rk/
 Ramsar /'ræmsɑ:r/
 Western Hemisphere /'westərn 'hemɪsfɪər/
 Haiti /'heɪti/
 Haitian /'heɪʃən/
 Christianity /,krɪstʃi'æni/

Reading

The Bahamas occupy a strategic location adjacent to the United States and Cuba. The Bahamas' capital city, Nassau, is located on New Providence Island in the center of the island group.

The Bahamas were formed as surface outcroppings of two oceanic banks, the Grand Bahama Bank and the Little Bahama Bank. The islands are for the most part low and flat. The terrain is broken by lakes and mangrove swamps, and the shore lines are marked by coral reefs.

Among the government's priorities in environmental protection are monitoring industrial operations, providing potable water and regular garbage collection throughout the country, **maintenance and beautification** of public parks and beaches, and the removal of abandoned vehicles. Other significant environmental **issues** are the impact of tourism on the environment, coral reef decay, waste **disposal**, and water pollution. The principal environmental agency is the Department of Environmental Health Services. A rookery on Great Inagua affords protection to some 30,000 flamingos as well as to the roseate spoonbill.



Land clearing for agricultural purposes is a significant environmental problem because it **threatens** the habitats of the nation's wildlife. Inagua National Park is a Ramsar international wetland site.

Only 30 to 40 of the islands are inhabited, and some two-thirds of the population reside on the island of New Providence, the site of Nassau, the capital and largest city with a population of 222,000.

About 85% of the population are descendants of slaves brought to the Western Hemisphere from Africa. About 12% of the total is white, largely of British origin, and 3% are Asian and Hispanic.

English is the official language of the Bahamas. Haitian immigrants

speaks French or a Creole patois.

The constitution provides for the freedom of religion and this right is generally respected in practice. Religion, with a focus on Christianity, is considered an academic subject in government schools. Although students may freely choose not to participate in religious instruction or observance outside of their own **faith**, the topic is included in mandatory standardized tests.

Reflection

What are the significant environmental issues of the Bahamas' government?

What is the background of the major part of population?

BARBADOS



Terms to Know

- **descendants** a person, animal, or plant when described as descended from an individual, race, species, etc.;
- **pronunciation** a phonetic transcription of a word;
- **bicameral legislature** a body of persons consisting of two chambers vested with power to make, amend, and repeal laws;
- **dissident members** disagreeing;
- **subsumed** considered (an instance of something) as part of a general rule or principle;
- **parishes** the smallest units of local government in rural areas.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Trinidad / 'trɪnɪdæd/

St. Lucia /sənt 'luːʃə/

Barbados /bɑːr'beɪdɔs/

Caribbean / ,kæri'biːən/ or /kə'ribiən/

Bridgetown / 'brɪdʒtaʊn/

Carlisle Bay / 'kɑːrlaɪl ,beɪ/

Privy Council / 'prɪvi 'kaʊnsəl/

Senate / 'senɪt/

Barbados Labor Party /bɑːr'beɪdɔs 'leɪbər 'pɑːrti/

Sir Grantley Adams /sɜːr 'græntli 'ædəmz/

Situated north-east of Trinidad and south-east of St. Lucia, Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands. The capital city of Barbados, Bridgetown, is located on the country's south western coast.

The coast is almost entirely encircled with coral reefs. The only natural harbor is Carlisle Bay on the southwest coast. In most other areas, the land falls in a series of terraces to a coastal strip or wide flat area.

The population of Barbados is placed at number 171 in population among the 193 nations of the world. Approximately about 90% of all Barbadians (colloquially called Bajans) are the **descendants** of former African slaves. Some 4% are of European descent and about 6% of the population are Asian or of mixed descent. English, the official language, is spoken universally, with some local **pronunciations**. Christianity is the dominant religion, with over 95% percent of the population.

The constitution of Barbados provides for a crown-appointed governor-general (who in turn appoints an advisory Privy Council) and for independent executive, legislative, and judicial bodies. The **bicameral legislature** consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate, appointed by the governor-general, has 21 members: 12 from the majority party, 2 from the opposition, and 7 of the governor-general's choice.

The 28-member House of Assembly is elected at intervals of five years or less. The voting population is universal, with a minimum age of 18. The governor-general appoints as prime minister that member of the House of Assembly best able to command a majority. The prime minister's cabinet is drawn from elected members of the House of Assembly.

The leading political groups grew out of the labor movement of the 1930s. The Barbados Labor Party was established in 1938 by Sir Grantley Adams. The Democratic Labor Party split from the BLP in 1955. The National Democratic Party was formed in 1989 by **dissident members** of the DLP. The parties reflect personal more than ideological differences.

All local governments, including those on the district and municipal levels, were abolished on 1 September 1969; their functions were **subsumed** by the national government. The country is divided into 11



parishes and the city of Bridgetown for administrative and electoral purposes. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the main geographical features of Barbados?

What are the main political groups in Barbados?

ST. LUCIA



Terms to Know

- **a natural reserve** a tract of land set aside for the protection and conservation of wild animals, flowers, etc.;
- **crater** the bowl-shaped opening at the top or side of a volcano or top of a geyser through which lava and gases are emitted;
- **contamination** the act or process of pollution or the state of being polluted;
- **sewage** waste matter from domestic or industrial establishments that is carried away in sewers or drains for dumping or conversion into a form that is not toxic;
- **mainstream** the main current (of a river, cultural trend, etc.);
- **titular head** the upper or front part of the government body including man bearing a title.

The Caribbean island of St. Lucia, part of the Windward Islands group of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between Martinique to the north and St. Vincent to the south-west. The Maria islands, located off the southeast coast of the main island, are kept as a **natural reserve**. The capital city, Castries, is located on St. Lucia's northwest coast.

St. Lucia is a volcanic island; the lowlands and valleys of the island have fertile soil and are irrigated by many streams. The island has beautiful beaches, some with black volcanic sand. The two major ports are located at Castries, in the northwest, and Vieux Fort, by Cape Moule à Chique at the southern tip of the island. Cap Point marks the northern tip of St. Lucia.

St. Lucia lies along the Caribbean Tectonic Plate, a location of moderate seismic activity. Volcanic activity is evident through the bubbling mud and gasses emitted from sulfur springs near the **crater** of Soufrière.



Densely populated, St. Lucia has been shorn of much of its protective woodland by agricultural and commercial interests, except for limited areas in the south-central rain forest. The loss of forest cover contributes to the erosion of the soil, particularly in the drier, northern part of the island. The nation does not have the financial resources to develop an adequate water purification system and the population is at risk from **contamination** of the water supply by agricultural chemicals and **sewage**.

The population of St. Lucia is placed at number 174 in population among the 193 nations of the world. 30% of the population lived in urban areas. 90% of the population is of African descent, being descendants of slaves brought into the country in the 17th and 18th centuries.

English is the official language of St. Lucia. However, only about 80% of the population speaks it. Language outreach programs are seeking to integrate these people

into the **mainstream** of society. Almost all the islanders also speak a French patois based on a mixture of African and French grammar and a vocabulary of mostly French with some English and Spanish words.

The vast majority of the population is Christian. About 67% of the residents are Roman Catholic. There is a substantial Protestant community comprised of Anglicans, Pentecostals, Seventh-Day Adventists, Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Methodists. There are small communities of Hindus, and Muslims, as well as small groups of Rastafarians and Baha'is. The constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Certain Christian holidays are recognized as national holidays.

St. Lucia became independent in 1979. Under its constitution, the British monarch continues to be the **titular head** of government, appointing, upon recommendation of the local leaders, a governor-general to represent the crown. Executive power is effectively exercised by the prime minister and cabinet. There is a bicameral parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has the important legislative functions. The Senate is an appointed body with little political power. Six of the members of the Senate are appointed on the advice of the prime minister, three are appointed on the advice of the opposition leader, and two are appointed after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups.

Members of the lower house are elected for a maximum period of five years. Under the constitution, the government could call for elections at any time. Under the current schedule, elections are held by secret ballot and at least every five years.

St. Lucia Labour Party is the majority party. There is another dominant party - the United Workers' Party. The National Alliance has no representation. It is an offshoot of the SLP. There are other parties - the St. Lucia Freedom Party and Sou Tout Apwe Fete Fini.

St. Lucia is divided into 11 administrative regions. Local governments are elected by popular vote. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

St. Lucia / ,seɪnt 'luːʃə/

The Caribbean / ðə ,kæri'biːən/

Windward Islands / 'wɪndwərd 'aɪləndz/

Lesser Antilles / ,lesər æn'tɪliːz/

Martinique / ,mɑːrtɪ'niːk/

St. Vincent / ,seɪnt 'vɪnsənt/

Castries / 'kæstriːz/

Vieux Fort / ,vjɔʊ 'fɔːr/

Cape Moule à Chique / keɪp ,muːl ə 'ʃiːk/

Cap Point / kæp 'pɔɪnt/

Soufrière / ,suːfri'ɛər/

Roman Catholic / ,rɒmən 'kæθlɪk/

Pentecostal / ,penti'kɒstl/

Seventh-Day Adventist / 'sevənθ deɪ 'æd,vɛntɪst/

Jehovah's Witness / dʒɪ'həʊvə z 'wɪtnəs/

Methodist /'mɛθədɪst/
Hindu /'hɪnduː/
Muslim /'mʊzɪm/
Rastafarian /,ræstə'fɛəriən/
Baha'i /bə'haɪ/
St. Lucia Labour Party /,seɪnt 'luːʃə 'leɪbər 'pɑːrti/
United Workers' Party /ju'naitɪd 'wɜːrkərz 'pɑːrti/
National Alliance /'næʃənəl ə'leɪəns/
St. Lucia Freedom Party /,seɪnt 'luːʃə 'friːdəm 'pɑːrti/
Sou Tout Apwe Fete Fini /suː 'tuːt ɑːp'weɪ fɛt 'fɪni/

Reflection

What are the main features of seismic activity?

What is the result of forest loss in St. Lucia?

Who is the titular head of the country?

BELIZE



Terms to Know

- **swampy boggy**, marshy;
- **indented** hollowed, notched, or cut place, as on an edge or on a coastline;
- **backbone** the main or central mountain range of a country or region;
- **cays** a small low island or bank composed of sand and coral fragments, esp. in the Caribbean area;
- **faith** a specific system of religious beliefs;
- **denomination** a group having a distinctive interpretation of a religious faith and usually its own organization;
- **nonbeliever** a person who does not believe, esp. in God and religion;
- **filiations** the fact of being the child of certain parents;
- **suffrage** the right to vote, esp. in public elections; franchise.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Belize /bə'li:z/

British Honduras /'brɪt.ɪʃ'hɒn'dʊərəs/

Mexico /'mɛk.sɪ.koʊ/

Guatemala /,gwa:tə'mɑ:lə/

Belmopan /,bɛl.mou'pæn/

Manatee Hills /'mæn.ə.ti hɪlz/

Maya Mountains /'maɪ.ə'maʊn.tɪnz/

Cockscomb Mountains /'kɒks.koʊm'maʊn.tɪnz/

Ambergris Cay /'æm.bər.gris 'ki:/ or /'æm.bər.gris 'keɪ/
 Turneffe Islands /'tɜːr.nɛf 'aɪ.ləndz/
 Columbus Reef /kə'lʌm.bəs 'ri:f/
 Glover Reef /'glɒv.ər 'ri:f/
 Maya /'maɪ.ə/
 Garifuna /,gæ.rɪ'fu:.nə/
 Mennonite /'mɛn.ə'nait/
 Roman Catholic /,rou.mən 'kæθ.ə.lɪk/
 Anglicans /'æŋ.gli.kənz/
 Pentecostals /,pɛn.tɪ'kɒs.təlz/
 Methodists /'mɛθ.ə.dɪsts/
 Seventh-Day Adventists /,sev.ənθ ,deɪ 'æd.vən.tɪsts/
 Nazarenes /'næz.ə.ri:nz/
 Hindus /'hɪn.du:z/
 Baha'is /bə'haɪz/
 Baptists /'bæp.tɪsts/
 Buddhists /'bu:.dɪsts/
 Jehovah's Witnesses /dʒɪ'həʊ.vəz 'wɪt.nɪsɪz/
 Mormons /'mɔːr.mənz/
 Rastafarians /,ræs.tə'fɑːr.i.ənz/
 Salvation Army /sæl'veɪ.fən 'ɑːr.mi/
 Belize Advisory Council /bə'li:z æd'vaɪ.zər.i 'kaʊn.səl/
 Corozal /,kɒr.ə'zæl/
 Orange Walk /,ɒr.ɪndʒ 'wɔ:k/
 Belize City /bə'li:z 'sɪt.i/
 El Cayo /ɛl 'kaɪ.oʊ/
 Stann Creek /'stæn 'kri:k/
 Toledo /tə'leɪ.doʊ/

Belize (formerly British Honduras), on the Caribbean coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Mexico, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south and west by Guatemala.

The capital city of Belize, Belmopan, is located in the center of the country.

The country north of Belmopan is mostly level land interrupted only by the Manatee Hills. To the south the land rises sharply toward a mountainous interior from a flat and **swampy** coastline heavily **indented** by many lagoons. The Maya and the Cockscomb mountains form the **backbone** of the country, which is drained by 17 rivers. The coastal



waters are sheltered by a line of reefs, beyond which there are numerous islands and **cays**, notably Ambergris Cay, the Turneffe Islands, Columbus Reef, and Glover Reef. The climate is subtropical and humid, tempered by predominant northeast trade winds.

The population of Belize is placed at number 170 in population among the 193 nations of the world. 46% of the population are mestizo (mixed White and Mayan); about 27% are Creole (of African descent); another 10% are Mayan; 6% are Garifuna (Carib); and 9% are comprised of various other groups, including those of Arab, European, Chinese, East Indian, North American, and Syrian-Lebanese ancestry. The official language is English. At least 80% of the people can speak Standard English and a Creole patois. Spanish is spoken by approximately 60% of the population; for one-third it is the first language. Although English is the language of

instruction, other languages spoken include Garifuna (Carib), Mayan and other Amerindian languages, and, in the Mennonite colony, Low German. About 58% of inhabitants are Roman Catholic. Only 7% of the population is Anglicans; another 6% are Pentecostals. Other **faiths** and **denominations** generally have fewer than 11,000 members each. These include Methodists, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Mennonites. There are Nazarenes, Hindus, Baha'is, Baptists, Buddhists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, Muslims, Rastafarians, and Salvation Army members. About 6% of the population claim to be **nonbelievers** or to have no religious **filiation**.

The independence constitution of 1981 vests governmental authority in a governor-general appointed by the UK monarch, a cabinet headed by a prime minister, and a bicameral National Assembly. The governor-general on the advice of the prime minister appoints the cabinet ministers. The National Assembly consists of a 29-member House of Representatives elected by universal adult **suffrage** to serve five-year terms, and a Senate of eight members appointed by the governor-general

(5 on the advice of the prime minister, 2 on the advice of the opposition, and 1 on the recommendation of the Belize Advisory Council). Parliamentary elections must be held at intervals of no longer than five years. The voting age is 18. The two major parties in Belize are the current majority People's United Party and the United Democratic Party. The PUP had dominated the electoral scene for more than 30 years and was the party in power when Belize became independent in 1981. There was one political pressure group, the Society for the Promotion of Education and Research.

Belize is divided into six administrative districts: Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize City, El Cayo, Stann Creek, and Toledo. Except for Belize City, which has an elected city council of nine members, each is administered by a seven-member elected town board. Local government at the village level is through village councils. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the geographical features of Belize?

What nationalities live in Belize?

What language is the first one for the one-third of Belizeans?

MODULE 2. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

based on, set up, stretch, attached, rise along, wrote about, produce

1. The Appalachian Mountains the western edge of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.
2. The Plains also into Canada and Mexico.
3. The free enterprise system is the idea that individuals have the right to run business and make a profit.
4. American farms about half of the world's corn.
5. When Europeans arrived they colonies.
6. On September 11, 2001, terrorists New York City and Washington, D.C.
7. Mark Twain life on the Mississippi.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

provides, fought over, followed, regulates, involve, cut through, caused

1. The St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes the highland areas.
2. The government heavily broadcasting, transportation, and electric companies.
3. France and England Canada.
4. Canadians have always many different religions.
5. The major environmental problems water quality and waste disposal.
6. Water pollution is also by mining by-products, pesticides, sewage and saltwater.
7. The constitution for the freedom of religion.

II. Comprehension

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences.

1. The Maya and the Cockscomb mountains form....
2. The loss of forest cover contributes ...
3. The land falls in a series of...
4. The shore lines are marked ...
5. The 28-member House of Assembly is elected at intervals....
 - a) to the erosion of the soil.
 - b) terraces to a coastal strip or wide flat area.
 - c) of five years or less.
 - d) the backbone of the country, which is drained by 17 rivers.
 - e) by coral reefs.

Ex. 4

Match parts of the sentences.

1. Among the government's priorities in environmental protection are...
2. The wild hog is one of the few native mammals, but...
3. Some volcanic and seismic activity is ...
4. You can walk down the street and ...
5. While Canada was ruled by Great Britain, ...
 - a) presented on the island in the form of lava cones.
 - b) sample the foods of Ukraine, Greece, Italy.
 - c) English and French areas were kept separate.
 - d) there are many reptiles and lizards.
 - e) monitoring industrial operations.

III. Speaking

Ex. 5

Discuss the following questions

1. What are the main environmental problems of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas, Barbados, St. Lucia?
2. What are the key events in Canada's history?
3. What are the main Canada's economic activities?
4. What are the main ways the United States economy leads the world?

5. How many climates has United States? Name each type of climate.

6. What languages do the peoples of Northern and Central America speak?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about The Gulf of Mexico.

Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about the Caribbean islands.

Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about volcanic and seismic activity of Northern and Central America.

Write a short passage.

Share your information with your friends.

Retell your friends story.

V. Project Work 2

Find and tell an American myth, a legend, a folklore story, or a fairy-tale.

Share your information with your friends.



MODULE 3.
ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES
OF SOUTH AMERICA

Terms to Know

- **sugarcane** a coarse perennial grass of Old World tropical regions, having tall stout canes that yield sugar: widely cultivated in tropical regions;
- **scattered** to separate and move or cause to separate and move in various directions; disperse;
- **rugged** rocky or steep;
- **ridge** a long narrow raised land formation with sloping sides esp. one formed by the meeting of two faces of a mountain or of a mountain buttress or spur;
- **average** the typical or normal amount, quality, degree, etc.;
- **sparsely** scattered or scanty; not dense;
- **intermingling** to mix or cause to mix or mingle together;
- **representative** a person or thing that represents another or others;
- **attempt** to make an effort (to do something) or to achieve (something); try;
- **subdivide** to divide (something) resulting from an earlier division.

GUYANA



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Guyana /gai'ænə/

British Guiana /'britɪʃ gai'ænə/

Suriname /'sʊrɪnæm/

Guyana was a British colony called British Guiana. Suriname was a Dutch colony called Dutch Guiana. These two countries plus the territory of French Guiana together are «the Guianas».

The climate is hot and tropical in these countries. There are rain forests in the interior highlands. Most people live near the Caribbean coast because of the cool ocean winds. Farming and mining are important economic activities. Farmers in Guyana grow **sugarcane**.

Many people earn their living mining gold and bauxite.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to settle Guyana. They forced Native Americans and African slaves to work on plantations. Great Britain won the colonies from the Dutch and ended slavery. Needing workers, the British paid people from India to move to Guyana. Today most of Guyana's people come from India. A third of its people come from Africa. The main religions are Christianity and Hinduism. Most people speak English. Georgetown is Guyana's capital.

Guyana became independent from Britain in 1966. Guyana remains a very poor country, however. It depends on help from the United

Kingdom. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What was Guyana called by their first European settlers?

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



Reading

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

St. Vincent / ,sɛnt 'vɪnsənt/

The Grenadines / ðə ,grɛnə'di:nz/

Windward Islands / 'wɪndwərd ,aɪləndz/

Lesser Antilles / ,lɛsər æn'tɪli:z/

St. Lucia / ,sɛnt 'lu:ʃə/

Barbados / bɑ:r'beɪdɔs/

Grenada / grə'neɪdə/

Union Island / 'ju:njən ,aɪlənd/

Mayreau / 'mɛə.roʊ/

Canouan / 'kænəwən/

Mustique / mʌs'tɪ:k/

Bequia / 'bɛkweɪ/

Amerindians / ,æmər'ɪndiənz/

Baha'is / bə'haɪz/

Located in the Windward Islands group of the Lesser Antilles, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is south-west of St. Lucia and west of Barbados. **Scattered** between St. Vincent and Grenada to the south-west are more than 100 small islands called the Grenadines, half of which belong to St. Vincent and the other half to Grenada. The Grenadines belonging to St. Vincent include Union Island, Mayreau, Canouan, Mustique, Bequia, and many other uninhabited cays, rocks, and reefs.

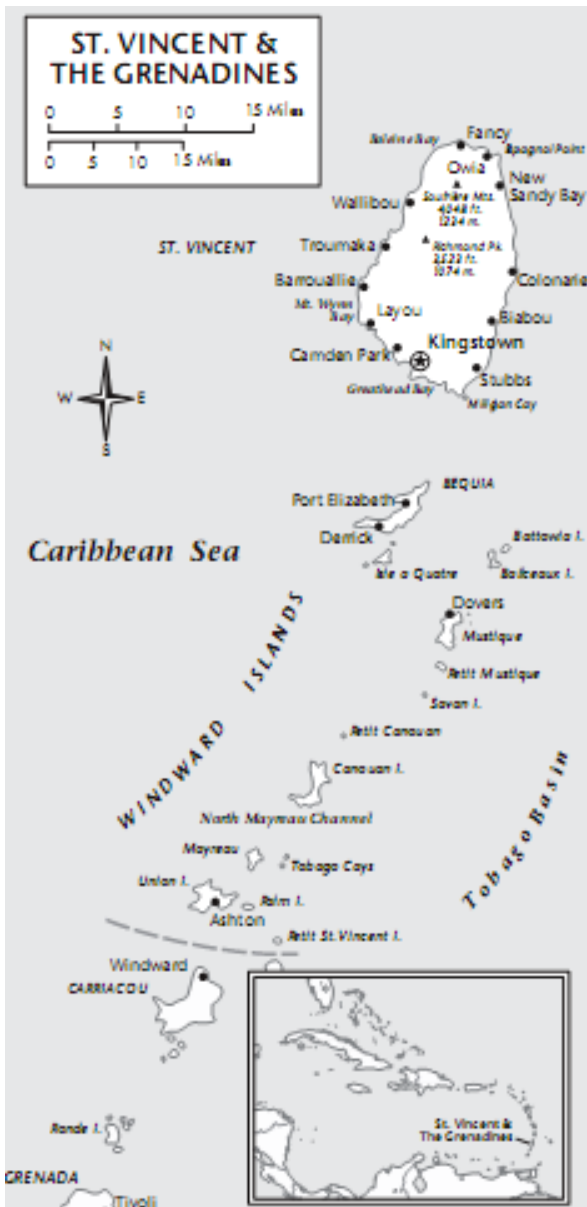
The capital city, Kingstown, is located on the southeast coast of the island of St. Vincent.

St. Vincent is a **rugged** island of volcanic formation, and the Grenadines are formed by a volcanic **ridge** running north-south between St. Vincent and Grenada.

The islands enjoy a pleasant tropical climate all year round, with a yearly **average** temperature of 26°C.

The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is placed at number 176 in population among the 193 nations of the world. The Grenadines are **sparsely** populated; many of the islands are uninhabited.

About 66% of the islanders are descendants of African slaves. About 19% of the population is of mixed origin. Of the mixed group, about 1,000 persons, identified as Black Caribs, descend from the **intermingling** of Amerindians and Africans that occurred before European colonization. In the second half of the 19th century, about 2,472 indentured laborers were brought to St. Vincent from Asia; their descendants, making up about 6% of the current population, are known as East Indians. About 2% of the people are Carib Amerindians.



English is the official language of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Some islanders speak a French patois, representing a mixture of African and French grammar, with a vocabulary drawing mostly upon French, along with some English and a few Spanish words. A few islanders speak French as their first language.

Christianity is the dominant religion of the islands. The largest denomination is the Anglican Church. There are small communities of Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'is, Hindus, and Muslims. Religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution.

When the nation became independent in 1979, it kept the British monarch as the nominal head of government, represented by a governor-general. The governor-general appoints the leader of the majority party to be prime minister. The cabinet is appointed by the governor-general on the advice of the prime minister. Executive power is in

the hands of the prime minister and cabinet, who are members of the majority party in the legislature. The legislature is unicameral, a House of Assembly. The House of Assembly consists of **representatives** elected from each of 15 constituencies for a maximum of five years, plus 6 senators appointed by the governor-general.

There are two major parties and four minor parties on the islands. The majority party is the New Democratic Party. The St. Vincent Unity Labour Party was in power at independence and governed the nation.

In an **attempt** to decentralize the government, this small nation has been **subdivided** into six parishes.

Reflection

*What languages are spoken in St. Vincent and the Grenadines?
Why the population in this country is of mixed origin?*

GRENADA



Terms to Know

- **tempered** to make more temperate, acceptable, or suitable by adding something else; moderate;
- **expansion** an increase, enlargement, or development in the activities of a company;
- **fuel** any substance burned as a source of heat or power, such as coal or petrol;
- **congregation** a group of persons gathered for worship, prayer in a church or chapel;
- **reinstate** to restore to a former rank or condition;
- **invasion** the act of invading with armed forces;
- **comprising** to include; contain;
- **policy** a plan of action adopted or pursued by an individual, government, party, business, etc.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Grenada /grə'neɪdə/
Trinidad /'trɪnɪdæd/
St. Vincent /,seɪnt 'vɪnsənt/
Carriacou /,kæri'ækuː/
Petite Martinique /pə'tiːt ,mɑːrti'niːk/
Saint George's /,seɪnt 'dʒɔːrdʒɪz/
Mt. St. Catherine /,maʊnt ,seɪnt 'kæθərɪn/
Central Highlands /'sentrəl 'haɪləndz/
Lake Grand Etang /,leɪk ,grænd er'tæŋ/
Arawak /'ærə,wæk/
Carib /'kæriːb/
Amerindians /,æmə'rɪndiənz/
Roman Catholic /,rəʊmən 'kæθlɪk/

Anglicans /'æŋɡlɪkənz/
 Methodists /'mɛθədɪsts/
 Seventh-Day Adventists /,sevənθ ,deɪ 'ædvəntɪsts/
 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints /ðə ,tʃɜ:rtʃ əv
 ,dʒi:zəs 'kraɪst əv ,lætər deɪ 'seɪnts/
 Mennonites /'mɛnə ,naɪts/
 Islam /'ɪzlɑ:m/
 Baha'i /bə'hɑɪ/
 United States /ju:'naɪtɪd 'steɪts/
 British /'brɪtɪʃ/
 Senate /'sɛnət/
 House of Representatives / ,haʊs əv ,rɛprɪ'zɛntətɪvz/
 New National Party / ,nu: 'næʃənəl 'pɑ:rti/
 National Democratic Congress / ,næʃənəl ,dɛmə'krætɪk 'kɒŋɡrəs/
 Grenada United Labour Party /grə'neɪdə ju:'naɪtɪd 'leɪbər 'pɑ:rti/
 National Party /'næʃənəl 'pɑ:rti/
 Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement /'mɔ:ɪs 'bɪʃəp ,peɪtri'ɒtɪk
 'mu:vmənt/

Located north of Trinidad and south-west of St. Vincent, Grenada includes the inhabited islands of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique. Grenada's capital city, Saint George's, is located on the island's southwestern coast. Volcanic in origin, Grenada is very hilly, with the highest peak, Mt. St. Catherine, in the Central Highlands. Lake Grand Etang is formed in the crater of a volcano at 530 meters above sea level. The tropical climate is **tempered** by almost constant sea breezes.

As a member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Grenada shares the advantages and disadvantages of island nations in the area. Water supply is limited and, in some areas, polluted by agricultural chemicals and sewage. Forests are threatened by the **expansion** of farming activities and the use of wood for **fuel**. The nation's coasts are affected by industrial pollution which threatens the nation's tourist trade.

The population of Grenada is placed at number 179 in population among the 193 nations of the world. About 82% of the population are black, primarily the descendants of former African slaves. Those of mixed African and European origin account for about 13% of the population. Europeans and Asian Indians account for about 5%. A small number are Arawak/Carib Amerindians.



English is the official and common language. A French-African patois also is spoken. About 64% of the population are Roman Catholic. Other main groups included Anglicans, Methodists, and Seventh-Day Adventists. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) and the Mennonites have small **congregations**. Minority religions are Islam and Baha'i. The constitution provides for freedom of religion and this right is generally respected in practice. Religious groups are required to register with the government.

The independence constitution was **reinstated** after the US **invasion**. It provides for a governor-general appointed by the British crown and for a parliamentary government **comprising** independent executive, legislative, and

judicial branches. Under this constitution, the bicameral legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, members of which are popularly elected for five-year terms. The governor-general appoints as prime minister, the majority leader of the House. The cabinet, which comprises the prime minister, four senior ministers, and four ministers of state, is the executive arm of the government and is responsible for making **policy**. The New National Party has been the majority party. The National Democratic Congress is a moderate party in the House of Representatives. The Grenada United Labour Party, the moderate National Party, the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement never won legislative representation. Another party in existence was the People's Labor Movement, which is a combination of members of the original NDC and members of the MBPM.

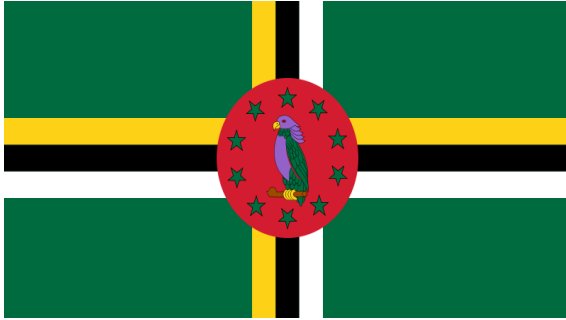
For administrative purposes, the main island is divided into six parishes and one dependency. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Where is the Lake Grand Etang formed?

What is the main role of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States?

DOMINICA



Terms to Know

- **midpoint** the point on a line that is at an equal distance from either end;
- **ridges** a long narrow raised land formation with sloping sides;
- **ravines** a deep narrow steep-sided valley, esp. one formed by the action of running water
- **hurricanes** a severe, often destructive storm, esp. a tropical cyclone;
- **indigenous** originating or occurring naturally (in a country, region, etc.); native.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Windward Islands / 'wɪndwə:d 'aɪləndz/
Dominica / dɒmɪ 'ni:kə/
Guadeloupe / 'gwɑ:də lu:p/
Martinique / ,mɑ:trɪ 'ni:k/
Lesser Antilles / 'lesə æn'tɪli:z/
Atlantic Ocean / ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən/
Caribbean Sea / ,kæri'bi:ən si:/
Roseau / rəʊ 'zəʊ/
Boiling Lake / 'bɔɪlɪŋ leɪk/
Morne Trois Pitons / mɔ:n trwɑ: 'pɪtɒŋ/
UNESCO / ju:'neskəʊ/
Carib / 'kæri:b/
Roman Catholic / 'rəʊmən 'kæθlɪk/
Evangelical / ,i:væn'dʒelɪkəl/

Seventh-Day Adventists / 'sevənθ dei æd'ventists/
 Methodists / 'mɛθədists/
 Anglicans / 'æŋɡlɪkənz/
 Jehovah's Witnesses / dʒɪ'həʊvəz 'wɪtnɪsɪz/
 Muslims / 'mʊzəlɪmz/
 Baha'is / bɑ:'haɪz/
 Rastafarians / ,ræstɑ:'fɛəɪɪənz/
 Baptists / 'bæptɪsts/
 Nazarenes / ,næzə'ri:nz/
 Brethren Christians / 'brɛðrɪn 'krɪstʃɪənz/
 House of Assembly / haʊs ɒv ə'sembli/
 Roseau / rəʊ'zəʊ/
 Portsmouth / 'pɔ:tsmʌθ/
 Canefield / 'keɪnfɪ:ld/
 Carib Council / 'kærɪb 'kaʊnsəl/
 Carib Territory / 'kærɪb 'tɛrɪtəri/
 Parishes / 'pærɪʃɪz/

Although usually classified as one of the Windward Islands, Dominica, located between Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south, marks the **midpoint** of the Lesser Antilles. To the east lies the Atlantic Ocean, to the west the Caribbean Sea. Dominica's capital city, Roseau, is located on the southwest coast of the island.

The most rugged island of the Lesser Antilles, Dominica is a mass of peaks, **ridges**, and **ravines**. The whole land mass is of recent volcanic formation, and the mountain peaks are cones of volcanoes with lava craters and small lakes of boiling water. The largest of these is Boiling Lake near Roseau, which is the second-largest thermally active lake in the world.

As a member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Dominica shares environmental problems common to the area's island countries. Water shortages are among the most significant. Other areas of concern are pollution from chemicals used in farming and untreated sewage. The nation's forests are endangered by the **expansion** of farming activities. **Hurricanes** are the most destructive natural threat to the



environment. Pollution of the nation's coastal waters threatens the tourist trade in the area. Two extensive areas have been set aside as nature reserves. The southern reserve, which constitutes Morne Trois Pitons National Park, is a natural UNESCO World Heritage Site. In it are the nesting places of the red-necked and imperial parrots, both endangered species of Dominica.

The population of Dominica is placed at number 184 in population among the 193 nations of the world. The vast majority of Dominicans are descendants of African slaves brought to the island in the 17th and 18th centuries. Some of the population is of mixed descent and a small minority is of European origin. Dominica is the only island of the Caribbean on which descendants of the native Carib population still make up a community of significant size. English is the official language of Dominica.

Nearly all Dominicans also speak a French patois, based on a mixture of African and French grammar and consisting mostly of French words, with some English and Spanish borrowings. Some islanders speak French as their first language. About 61% of the population is Roman Catholic. Evangelical churches have a membership that accounts for about 18% of the population. About 6% of the people are Seventh-Day Adventists and 3% are Methodists. Other minority groups include Anglicans, Jehovah's Witnesses, Muslims, Baha'is, Rastafarians, Baptists, Nazarenes, and Brethren Christians. About 6% of the population does not claim any religious affiliations. Religious freedom for all faiths is provided for in the constitution and this right is generally respected in practice. All religious groups must register with the government.

Under the independence constitution Dominica has a unicameral parliament, the House of Assembly, with 21 members elected by universal adult suffrage (at age 18) and 9 appointed members (5 named on the advice of the prime minister, 4 on the advice of the leader of the opposition). The term of the Assembly is five years. The prime minister and leader of the opposition nominate the president, though Parliament officially elects the head of state, who in turn appoints the prime minister

and cabinet from the majority party in the assembly. Dominica's major political parties are the Dominica Freedom Party, the Dominica Labour Party, and the United Workers' Party. In contrast to other English-speaking islands in the Caribbean, Dominica has a well-developed local government system. There are 37 village councils, made up of both elected and appointed members. Both Roseau and Portsmouth have town councils, and Canefield has an urban council. There is a Carib Council which governs the Carib territory, set aside for **indigenous** peoples. There are also 10 parishes, which are administrative divisions for the national government. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What is the second-largest thermally active lake in the world?

What place in Dominica is the natural UNESCO World Heritage Site?

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



Terms to Know

- concern to relate to; be of importance or interest to; affect;
 - exacerbate to make (pain, disease, emotion, etc.) more intense;
- aggravate;
- drought a prolonged period of scanty rainfall;
 - distilleries a place where alcoholic drinks, etc., are made by distillation;
 - reigning to exercise the power and authority of a sovereign;
 - gambling a risky act or venture;
 - renewal the act of renewing or state of being renewed;
 - overseas beyond the sea; abroad.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Antigua and Barbuda /æn'tɪgə ənd bɑ:'bjʊ:də/

Leeward Islands /'li:wəd 'aɪləndz/

Caribbean /,kæri'bi:ən/

Puerto Rico /'pwɜrtou 'ri:kou/

Guadeloupe /'gwɑ:dəlu:p/

St. John's /sɛnt 'dʒɒnz/

Antiguans /æn'tɪgwənz/

Portuguese /,pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/

Lebanese /,ləbə'ni:z/

Syrian /'sɪriən/

Anglican /'æŋglɪkən/

Methodists /'mɛθədɪsts/

Moravians /mə'reɪviənz/

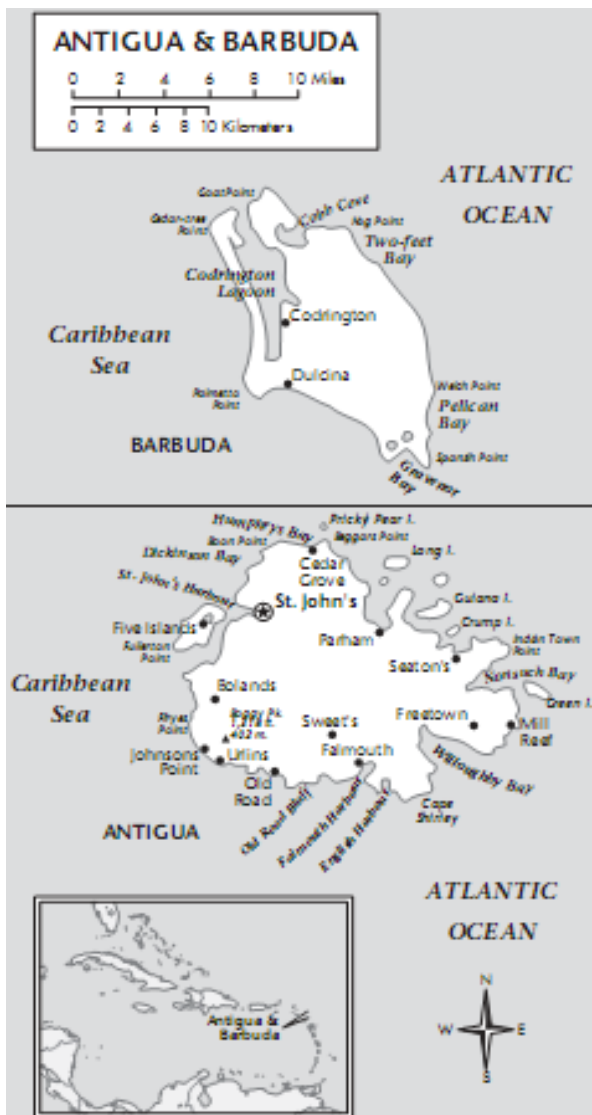
Roman Catholics /'roumən 'kæθlɪks/

Salvation Army /sæl'veɪʃən 'ɑ:mi/

Redonda /rɪ'dɒndə/

The state of Antigua and Barbuda, part of the Leeward Islands chain in the eastern Caribbean, is south-east of the US Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and north of the French **overseas** department of Guadeloupe. Antigua and Barbuda's capital city, St. John's, is located on the northwestern edge of the island of Antigua.

Partly volcanic and partly coral in origin, Antigua has deeply indented shores lined by reefs and shoals; there are many natural harbors and beaches. Barbuda is a coral island with a large harbor on the west side. Water management is the principal environmental **concern**. A water shortage due to limited freshwater resources is **exacerbated** by limited rainfall and **drought**. The existing water supply is threatened by pollution from **distilleries**, food processing facilities, and other industrial operations. Deforestation resulting from the nation's energy demands, combined with agricultural development, contributes to soil erosion, as rainfall, which is concentrated in a short season, quickly runs off, compounding the water shortage problem on the islands. The nation's main city, St. John's, has developed a problem with waste disposal.



The population of Antigua and Barbuda is placed at number 182 in population among the 193 nations of the world. Antiguanians are almost entirely of African descent. There are small numbers of persons of British, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian ancestry. English is the official and commercial language. An English patois is in common use. The dominant religion is Christianity. Over 70% of the population belongs to churches represented in the Antigua Christian Council, which include the Anglicans, Methodists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, and the Salvation Army. Communities of non-Christians are fairly small. As **estimate** on the number of Muslims practicing in the country was unavailable. St. John's, as capital, serves as the episcopal seat of both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The constitution provides

for freedom of religion and this right is generally respected in practice. Christian holidays are celebrated as public holidays.

Under the constitution, the chief of state is the **reigning** British monarch. A local governor-general, appointed on the advice of the prime minister, is the chief of state's representative in Antigua and Barbuda. The bicameral legislature consists of a House of Representatives, elected from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage at age 18; and a Senate, appointed by the governor-general, of whom 11 are named on the advice of the prime minister, 4 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, 1 at the governor-general's discretion, and 1 on the advice of the Barbuda council. The governor-general appoints the prime minister, who must have the support of a majority of the House, and the cabinet. The prime minister, in addition to his role as prime minister, holds a number of other governmental posts, including minister of defense; minister of external affairs; minister of legislature, privatization, printing, and electoral affairs; minister of telecommunications and **gambling**; minister of public works, sewage, and energy;

and minister of urban development and **renewal**. There are United Progressive Party, the Antigua Labor Party, a coalition of the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement, the Progressive Labor Movement, and the United National Democratic Party. Other active political parties included the Antigua Labor Party, led by former Prime Minister, and the Barbuda's People's Movement. The island of Antigua has six parishes and two dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda. Twenty-nine community councils, each with nine members, five elected and four appointed, conduct local government affairs. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What additional posts does the prime minister hold?

What are the main environmental problems of Antigua and Barbuda?

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS



Terms to Know

- dormant quiet and inactive, as during sleep;
- silt a fine deposit of mud, clay, one in a river or lake;
- framework a structural plan or basis of a project;
- attorney a person legally appointed or empowered to act for another;
- secede (of a person, section, etc.) to make a formal withdrawal of membership, as from a political alliance, church, organization, etc.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

St. Kitts /sent kits/

Netherlands Antilles /'nɛðərləndz æn'tɪliz/

Antigua /æn'tɪgwə/

Leeward Islands /'li:wərd 'aɪləndz/

Nevis /'ni:vɪs/

Basseterre /'bæsɪtɛr/

Mt. Liamuiga /maʊnt li:ə'mu:ɪgə/

Mt. Misery /maʊnt 'mɪzəri/

Great Salt Pond /gret sɔ:lt pɒnd/

Caribbean /,kærɪ'bi:ən/

North American Plate /nɔ:rθ ə'merɪkən pleɪt/

Atlantic Plate /ət'læntɪk pleɪt/

St. Kitts and Nevis /sent kits ənd 'ni:vɪs/

Anglican Church /'æŋglɪkən tʃɜ:rtʃ/

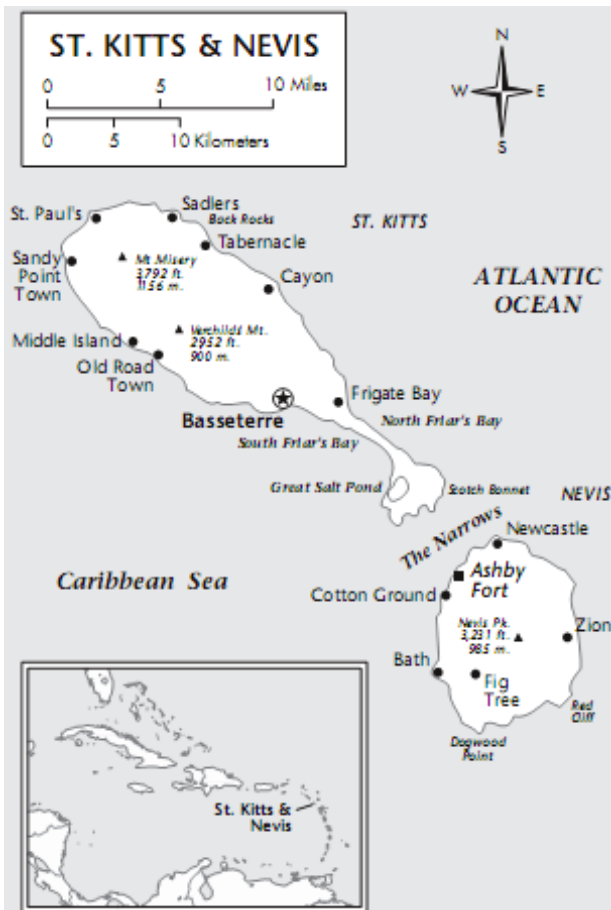
Roman Catholics /'rəʊmən 'kæθlɪks/

Methodists /'mɛθədɪsts/

Moravians /mə'reɪviənz/
Seventh-Day Adventists /'sevənθ deɪ 'ædvəntɪsts/
Mormons /'mɔ:rmənz/
Jehovah's Witnesses /dʒɪ'həʊvəz 'wɪtnɪsɪz/
Nevis Island Assembly /'ni:vɪs 'aɪlənd ə'sembli/
Concerned Citizen's Movement /kən'sɜ:rnd 'sɪtɪzənz 'mu:vmənt/
Nevis Reformation Party /'ni:vɪs ,refə'meɪʃən 'pɑ:rti/

St. Kitts lies south-east of the Netherlands Antilles and north-west of Antigua, in the Leeward Islands. Nevis lies south-east of St. Kitts, across a channel called the Narrows. The capital city, Basseterre, is located on St. Kitts.

St. Kitts and Nevis are of volcanic origin. In the north-west of St. Kitts is Mt. Liamuiga (also called Mt. Misery), a **dormant** volcano. On the southern arm of the island lies the Great Salt Pond. The island of Nevis could be considered to be one large dormant volcano. Nevis's highest elevation is the central peak of Mt. Nevis, it is usually capped in clouds. There is a black sand beach on the northwest coast. The islands are located on the Caribbean tectonic plate at the boundary of the North American Plate; the subduction of the Atlantic Plate beneath the Caribbean Plate was responsible for the formation of the islands and continues to cause earthquakes in the surrounding region. Deforestation, erosion, and water pollution are among the most significant environmental problems in St. Kitts and Nevis. Deforestation has affected the nation's wildlife population and contributed to soil erosion. The erosion of the soil produces **silt**, which affects the living environment for marine life on the coral reefs. Water pollution results from uncontrolled dumping of sewage into the nation's waters. Another contributing factor is pollution from cruise ships which support the nation's tourist trade. In an effort to establish a **framework** for the regulation of environmental issues, the government has introduced legislation.



The population of St. Kitts and Nevis is placed at number 186 in population among the 193 nations of the world. About 96% of the population is of black African descent. Only about 4% of the population is mulatto, Indo-Pakistani, and European. English, sprinkled with local expressions, is the universal language. Christianity is the dominant religion. The Anglican Church, the largest church on the island, claims about 50% of the population. About 25% are Roman Catholics. Other Christian groups are Methodists, Moravians, Seventh-Day Adventists, Mormons, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

St. Kitts and Nevis is a federation of the two constituent islands. Under the constitution the British

monarch is head of state and is represented by a governor-general, who is required to act upon the advice of the cabinet, and a deputy governor-general for Nevis. The nation is governed under a parliamentary system, with legislative power vested in the unicameral House of Assembly, consisting of the speaker, three senators (two appointed on the advice of the prime minister and one on the advice of the leader of the opposition), and 11 elected members from each of 11 constituencies for up to five years. The cabinet, collectively responsible to the Assembly, consists of the prime minister (who must be able to command the support of a legislative majority), the **attorney** general, and other ministers. The prime minister could call for an early election if the people request it in a voted referendum, though it has yet to happen. The Nevis Island Assembly and the Nevis Island Administration (headed by the British monarch represented by the deputy governor-general) operate similarly to the federation government. There are four political parties that have held seats in the House of Assembly. The Labour Party dominated the political scene; it was supplanted after independence by the People's Action Movement. There is Concerned Citizen's Movement and Nevis Reformation Party.

There are nine parishes in St. Kitts. Nevis has five parishes. Under the constitution, Nevis has its own legislative assembly and the right to **secede** under certain conditions. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What island could be considered to be one large dormant volcano?

UNITED STATES CARIBBEAN DEPENDENCIES

Terms to Know

- **proper** up to a required or regular standard;
- **judiciary** the branch of the central authority in a state concerned with the administration of justice;
- **appeal** an application or resort to another person or authority, a higher one, as for a decision;
- **commissioner** a person authorized to perform certain tasks or endowed with certain powers;
- **snug** fitting closely and comfortably;
- **lush** luxurious;
- **facility** an organization or building offering supporting capability;
- **jet** a thin stream of liquid or gas forced out of a small aperture or nozzle;
- **martyred** a person who suffers death rather than renounce his religious beliefs;
- **plenary authority** full, unqualified, or complete power or right to control, judge;
- **compulsory** obligatory; necessary; essential

PUERTO RICO



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Puerto Rico / 'pweɪtɔʊ 'ɹɪkɔʊ/

Greater Antilles / 'gɹeɪtəɪ æn'tɪlɪz/

Caribbean Sea / ,kæɪrɪ'bi:ən si:/

Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/

Dominican Republic /də'mɪnɪkən rɪ'pʌblɪk/

Hispaniola /hɪ'spæn'jɔʊlə/

Mona Passage / 'mɔʊnə 'pæsɪdʒ/

Virgin Islands / 'vɜ:rdʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

Vieques Sound / 'vi:ekəs saʊnd/

Virgin Passage / 'vɜ:rdʒɪn 'pæsɪdʒ/

Desecheo /dɛsɛ'tʃeɪoʊ/
 Culebra /ku'leɪbrə/
 San Juan /sæn 'wɑ:n/
 Amerindian /,æmə'ɪndiən/
 New York /nu: jɔ:rk/
 Miami /maɪ'æmi/
 Latin America /'lætɪn ə'meɪkə/
 Ponce /'pɔ:nseɪ/
 Mayagüez /maɪə'gwɛz/
 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico /'kɒmənweɪθ əv 'pwɜ:tou 'ri:kou/
 Supreme Court /sə'pri:m kɔ:rt/
 US Supreme Court /ju: ɛs sə'pri:m kɔ:rt/
 Popular Democratic Party /'pɒpjələr ,demə'krætɪk 'pɑ:ti/
 New Progressive Party /nu: prə'gɹesɪv 'pɑ:ti/
 Fidel Castro /fɪ'del 'kæstɪoʊ/
 Cuba /'kju:bə/

Puerto Rico is the smallest and most easterly of the Greater Antilles, which screen the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic **proper**. It lies being separated from the Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola to the west by the Mona Passage and from the Virgin Islands on the east by Vieques Sound and the Virgin Passage. About 50 short rivers flow rapidly to the sea. Islands off the coast include Mona and Desecheo to the west and Vieques and Culebra to the east. The mildly tropical climate is moderated by the surrounding sea, and seasonal variations are slight. Tropical fruits and other vegetation abound.

San Juan is the capital

Puerto Ricans are of Spanish descent, black or mixed ancestry. Nearly all of the Amerindian inhabitants were exterminated in the 16th century. Spanish is the official language, but many Puerto Ricans also speak English, which is required as a second language in the schools. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant, but evangelical Protestant sects also have wide followings.

San Juan is the busiest commercial air center in the Caribbean and there is excellent air service to New York, Miami, other points in the Caribbean, and Latin America. Steamship companies provide overseas freight and passenger service; San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez are the principal ports.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico enjoys almost complete internal autonomy. The chief executive is the governor, elected by popular vote to a four-year term. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives elected by popular vote to four-year terms. The Supreme Court and lower courts are tied in with the US federal **judiciary**, and **appeals** from Puerto Rican courts may be carried as far as the US Supreme Court.

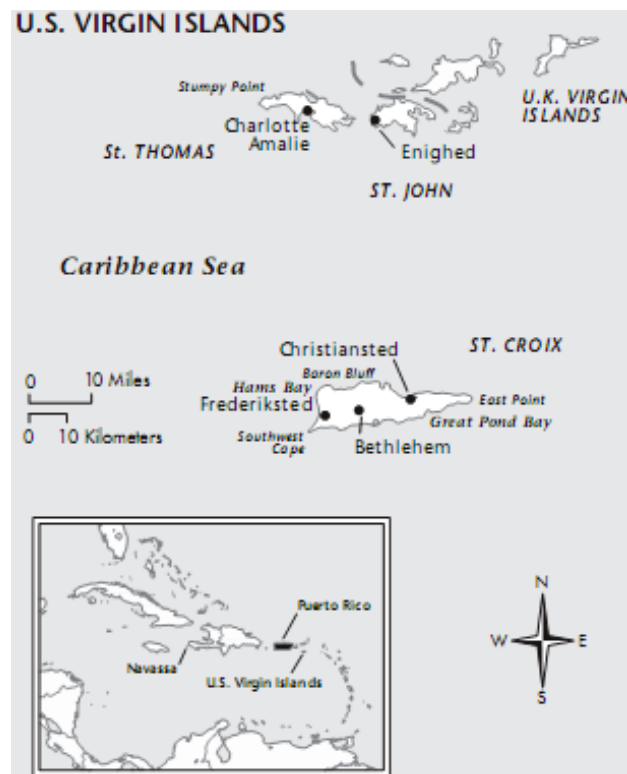
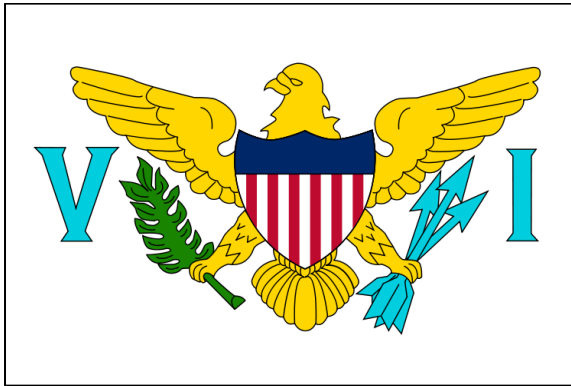
The Popular Democratic Party was the dominant political party. New Progressive Party had supported the statehood position in the plebiscite. The NPP also won control of the House, while the PDP retained the Senate. There is a small but vocal independence movement, divided into two wings: the moderates, favoring social democracy, and the radicals, supporting close ties with the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba. Puerto Rico elects a **commissioner** to serve a four-year term as a nonvoting member of the US House of Representatives.

For more than 400 years, the island's economy was based almost exclusively on sugar. The leading industrial products were pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, and tourism. Sugar processing, once the dominant industry, now plays a lesser role. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

How long was the island's economy based almost exclusively on sugar? Why?

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

The Virgin Islands /ðə 'vɜ:dʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

Puerto Rico /'pwetə 'ri:kəʊ/

Miami /maɪ'æmi/

St. Croix /sent krɔɪ/

St. Thomas /sent 'tɒməs/

St. John /sent dʒɒn/

Charlotte Amalie /'ʃɑ:lət ə'mɑ:li/

Caribbean /,kæri'bi:ən/

Christiansted /'krɪstjənsted/
Frederiksted /'frɛdərɪkstɛd/
Puerto Rico /'pwɛtə 'ri:kəʊ/
Western Hemisphere /'wɛstən 'hɛmɪsfɪə/
Baltimore /'bɔ:ltɪmɔ:/
Jacksonville /'dʒæksənvɪl/
St. Ursula /sɛnt 'ɜ:sjʊlə/
Carib Indians /'kærɪb 'ɪndiənz/
Denmark /'dɛnmɑ:k/
Danish West India Company /'deɪnɪʃ wɛst 'ɪndiə 'kʌmpəni/
St. Thomas /sɛnt 'tɒməs/
Virgin Islands /'vɜ:dʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

The Virgin Islands of the United States lie north of Puerto Rico and south-east of Miami, Only 3 of the more than 50 islands and cays are of significant size: St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. The territorial capital, Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas, has one of the finest harbors in the Caribbean.

St. Croix is relatively flat, with a terrain suitable for sugarcane cultivation. St. Thomas is mountainous and little cultivated, but it has many **snug** harbors. St. John, also mountainous, has fine beaches and **lush** vegetation; about two-thirds of St. John's area has been declared a national park. The subtropical climate is moderated by northeast trade winds. Rainfall, the main source of fresh water, varies widely, and severe droughts are frequent.

St. Croix has two principal towns: Christiansted and Frederiksted.

Economic development has brought an influx of new residents, mainly from Puerto Rico, other Caribbean islands, and the US mainland. Most of the permanent inhabitants are descendants of slaves who were brought from Africa in the early days of Danish rule, and about 80% of the population is black. English is the official and most widely spoken language. Some of the oldest religious congregations in the Western Hemisphere are located in the Virgin Islands. A Jewish synagogue there is the second-oldest in the New World, and the Lutheran Congregation of St. Thomas is one of the three oldest congregations in the United States. Baptists made up an estimated 42% of the population, Roman Catholics 34%, and Episcopalians 17%.

The US Virgin Islands has the only US roads where driving is done on the left side of the road. Cargo-shipping services operate from Baltimore, Jacksonville, and Miami via Puerto Rico. In addition, weekly shipping service is available from Miami. Both St. Croix and St. Thomas

have airports, with St. Croix's **facility** handling the larger number of **jet** flights from the continental United States and Europe.

Excavations at St. Croix in the 1970s uncovered evidence of a civilization perhaps as ancient as ad 100. Christopher Columbus, who reached the islands in 1493, named them for the **martyred virgin** St. Ursula. At this time, St. Croix was inhabited by Carib Indians, who were eventually driven from the island by Spanish soldiers in 1555. During the 17th century, the archipelago was divided into two territorial units, one controlled by the British, the other (now the US Virgin Islands) controlled by Denmark. The separate history of the latter unit began with the settlement of St. Thomas by the Danish West India Company in 1672.

The chief executive of the Virgin Islands is the territorial governor, elected by direct popular vote. Constitutionally, the US Congress has **plenary authority** to legislate for the territory.

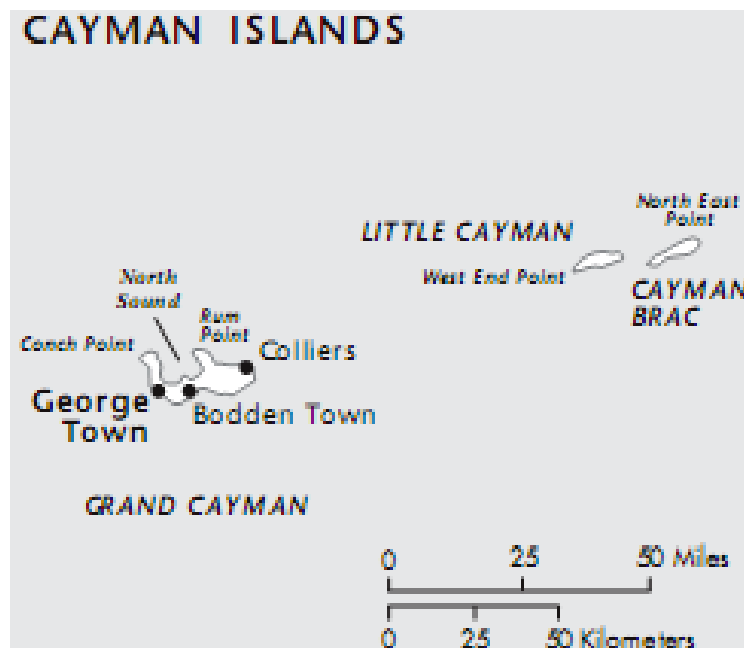
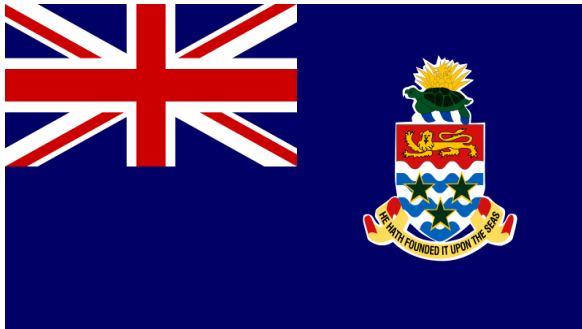
The territorial Department of Health provides hospital and medical services, public health services, and veterinary medicine. Education is **compulsory**. The College of the Virgin Islands is the territory's first institution of higher learning.

Reflection

What are the differences between three main islands?

UNITED KINGDOM AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

CAYMAN ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Cayman Islands / 'keɪmæn 'aɪləndz/

Grand Cayman / grænd 'keɪmæn/

Little Cayman / 'lɪtl 'keɪmæn/

Cayman Brac / 'keɪmæn bræk/

Jamaica / dʒə'meɪkə/

George Town / dʒɔ:rdʒ taʊn/

Las Tortugas / lɑ:s tɔ:r'tu:gəs/

Cayman Airways / 'keɪmæn 'eəweɪz/

Columbus /kə'ʌmbəs/

Cayman Turtle Farm /'keɪmæn 'tɜ:tl fɑ:rm/

The three low-lying Cayman Islands – Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac – are situated north-west of Jamaica, of which they were formerly a dependency. Grand Cayman, flat, rockbound, and protected by coral reefs; George Town, on Grand Cayman, is the capital and chief town. The other two islands are about to the north-east. The population was about 90% of whom resided on Grand Cayman. Cayman Airways is the main air carrier.

The islands were discovered in 1503 by Columbus, who named them Las Tortugas, from the turtles with which the surrounding seas abound. They were never occupied by Spaniards and were colonized from Jamaica by the British. They were a dependency of Jamaica until 1959, but severed all constitutional links with Jamaica when the latter became independent in 1962.

The 1972 constitution empowers the crown-appointed governor to make laws with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council consists of 4 members chosen by the Assembly from among its 15 elected members, and 3 Assembly members appointed to the Council by the governor. The Legislative Assembly includes 3 ex officio members, 15 elected members, and the governor. Elections, in which all adult British residents may vote, are held every four years. Local administration is in the hands of justices of the peace and vestrymen.

Customs, duties, license and company fees, and postage and stamp taxes are the principal source of government revenue. The absence of taxes on income, capital gains, real estate, and inheritances attracts overseas investors to the region; international financial services and tourism have become **principal** sectors of the economy. Although the soil is fertile and there is some farming, the agricultural sector remains small; the catching of turtles, sharks, and sponges also provides some employment. Remittances from Caymanian seamen serving on foreign ships contribute to the economy as well. The government-owned Cayman Turtle Farm, unique in the world, produces turtle meat for local consumption; exports have waned in recent years due to restrictions by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

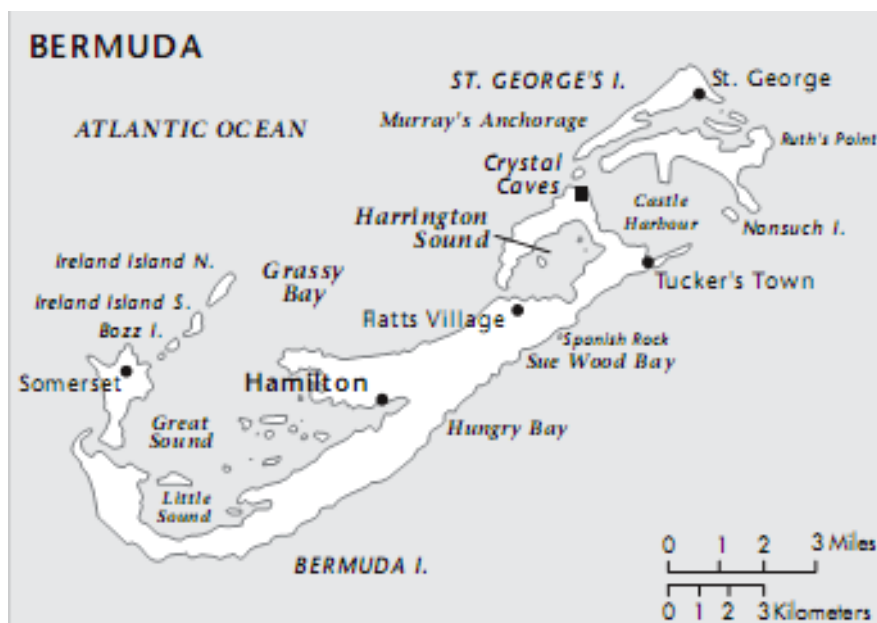
The islands have 2 hospitals with a total 142 beds. Education is compulsory between the ages of 4 and 16, and provided cost-free for Caymanians.

Reflection

What is the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora?

Why is Cayman Turtle Farm unique?

BERMUDA ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Bermuda /bɜːr'mjuːdə/

Atlantic Ocean /ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən/

Cape Hatteras /keɪp 'hætərəs/

Gulf Stream /gʌlf striːm/

Hamilton /'hæmɪltən/

Kindley Field /'kɪndli fiːld/

St. George /seɪnt dʒɔːdʒ/

Juan de Bermúdez /wɑːn deɪ bɜː'muːdəz/

Virginia /vɜː'dʒɪniə/

Sir George Somers /sɜː dʒɔːdʒ 'sɒməz/

King Edward VII Hospital /kɪŋ 'edwəd ðə 'sevənθ 'hɒspɪtəl/

Bermuda College /bɜːr'mjuːdə 'kɒlɪdʒ/
Royal Gazette /'rɔɪəl gæ'zɛt/

Bermuda is a colony consisting of some 300 coral islands (20 of them inhabited), situated in the Atlantic Ocean, east of Cape Hatteras (US). The United States leases a 5.8-sq-km area of land reclaimed from the sea for military purposes. The largest island is Bermuda (sometimes called Main) Island. The islands are mostly flat and rocky, with luxuriant semitropical vegetation. Because Bermuda lies in the Gulf Stream, the climate is generally mild and humid. The resident civilian population is about 55% black and 34% white (mainly of English or Portuguese descent), and 11% other.

Public transportation is largely by bus. Hamilton, the capital, has a deepwater harbor. Kindley Field, near St. George, the former capital, is Bermuda's international airport.

The oldest British colony, the islands were uninhabited when discovered in 1503 by the Spaniard Juan de Bermúdez. Bermuda was first settled by a group of British colonists under Sir George Somers, who were wrecked there while east-north route to Virginia in 1609. Bermuda was acquired from a chartered company by the crown in 1684. Under constitution, the governor, representing the sovereign, is advised by a cabinet of legislators appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister. The bicameral legislature consists of an appointed Senate and a House of Assembly.

Tourism is the islands' largest employer, providing about half the total national income and two-thirds of foreign exchange. Bermuda does not impose income or corporate taxes which has led to a substantial of shore financial sector. A failed referendum on independence in late 1995 was partially attributed to concerns that independence would drive away foreign firms. Also important to the economy are goods and services supplied to the UK and US armed forces stationed in Bermuda. Light industries produce pharmaceuticals and essences, brass electrical contacts, and cut flowers for export. The chief imports are food, textiles, furniture, motor vehicles, and fuel. The United States is Bermuda's primary supplier; the major export partner is the EU. Visible trade balances are unfavorable, although trade in invisibles, primarily tourism and international business, more than offsets the commodity trade deficit.

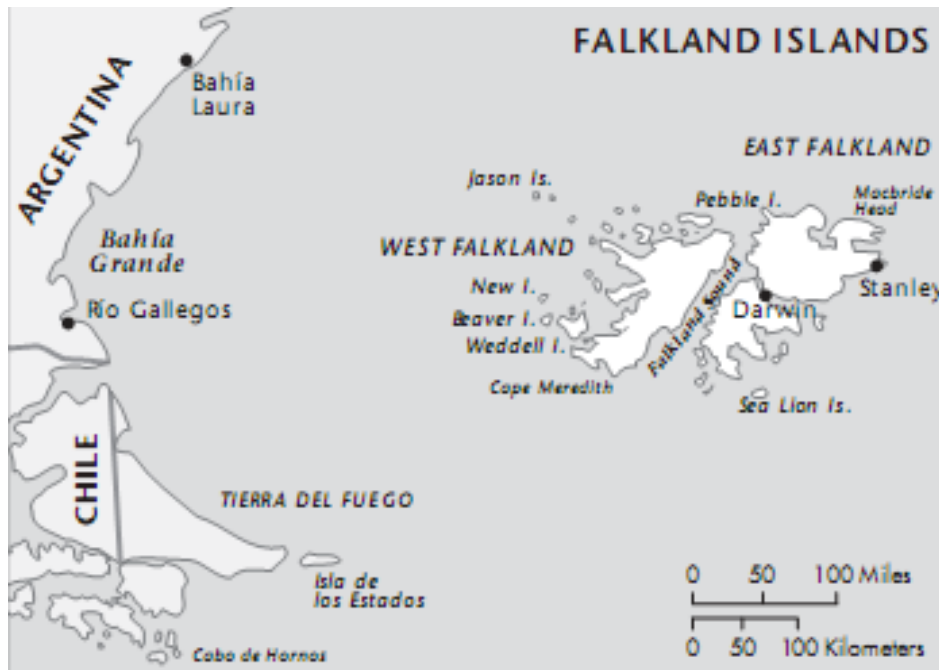
Medical services are private. King Edward VII Hospital receives government support. Education is compulsory. Bermuda College provides post-secondary vocational courses and an associate degree

program. There are four commercial television stations, five AM and three FM radio stations, Internet. There is one daily newspaper, the Royal Gazette.

Reflection

For what purposes does the United States lease a 5.8-sq-km area of Bermuda's land?

FALKLAND ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

The Falkland Islands /ðə 'fɔ:klənd 'aɪləndz/
South Atlantic /saʊθ æt'læntɪk/
Cape Horn /keɪp 'hɔ:rn/
Stanley /'stænli/
John Davis /dʒɒn 'deɪvɪs/
Soledad /soʊlə'dæd/
Argentina /,ɑ:rdʒən'ti:nə/

United Provinces of La Plata /juˈnaitɪd ˈprɒvɪnsɪz əv laː ˈplɑːtə/
pound sterling /paʊnd ˈstɜːrɪŋ/,
South Sandwich Islands /sauθ ˈsæn(d)wɪtʃ ˈaɪləndz/

The Falkland Islands, a British crown colony in the South Atlantic, lie northeast of Cape Horn. The two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, consist chiefly of hilly moorlands. The population is almost exclusively of British origin. Stanley, on East Falkland, is the capital and only town. There are no railways and few surfaced roads beyond the vicinity of Stanley. Shipping service to and from the islands is slight. There is internal air service but no international service.

The Falklands were sighted in 1592 by John Davis, an English navigator. The French founded the first colony on East Falkland, in 1764, transferring it two years later to Spain, which renamed it Soledad. The British took possession of West Falkland in 1765. Both islands were eventually abandoned. In 1820, Argentina (then the United Provinces of La Plata) colonized East Falkland. British troops occupied the islands in 1832–33, but Argentina has continued to dispute Britain's claim to the Falklands. Argentine troops invaded the islands, precipitating a conflict with the British. The United Kingdom recaptured the islands in 2006, British soldiers remained in the Falklands.

Under a new constitution the colony is administered by an appointed governor, with an Executive Council, the chief executive and the financial secretary. The currency unit is the Falkland pound, which is equal to the pound sterling.

There is no commercial agriculture. Most households in Stanley and the outlying areas grow their own vegetables. Sheep farming, the traditional industry, is directed primarily to the production of wool, hides, and skins, and the manufacture of tallow. Most commodities needed by the territory and its dependencies are imported. Trade is principally with the United Kingdom. All medical services are public. The 28-bed King Edward VII Memorial Hospital is run by four physicians and a military field surgical team (one surgeon and an anesthetist). Education is free and compulsory for children from 5 to 16 years of age. Students unable to attend the schools in Stanley are taught by traveling teachers and by radio and correspondence.

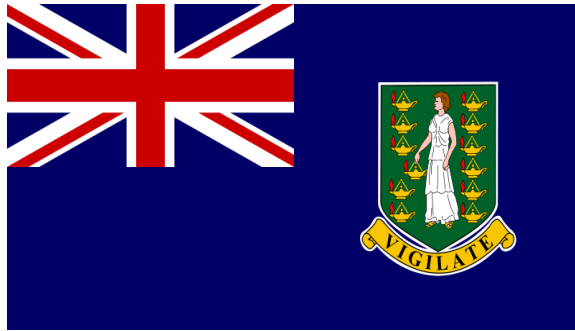
Dependencies include South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, east of the Falklands. Whaling and sealing are the main industries. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the features of Falkland education?

There is no commercial agriculture in Falkland. Why?

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

British Virgin Islands /'brɪtɪʃ 'vɜːdʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

Caribbean /,kærɪ'biːən/

Leeward Islands /'liːwərd 'aɪləndz/

St. Kitts and Nevis /seɪnt 'kɪts ənd 'niːvɪs/

St. Vincent and the Grenadines /seɪnt 'vɪnsənt ənd ðə ,grɛnə'diːnz/

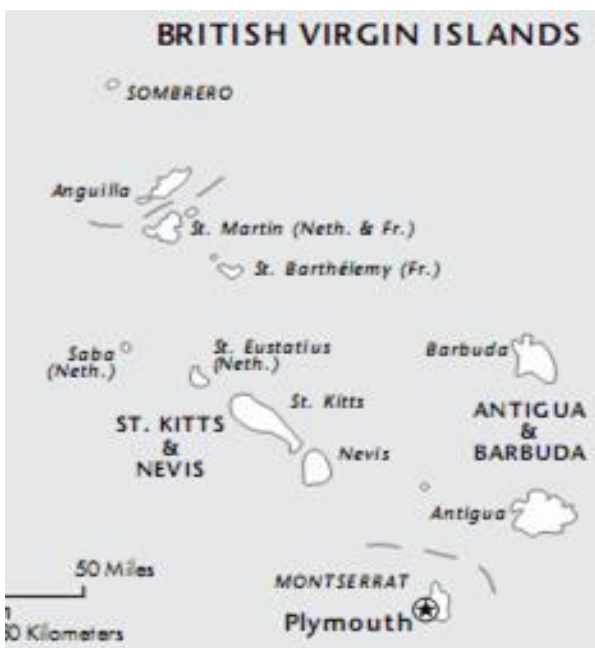
Road Town /rəʊd taʊn/

Tortola /tɔːr'toʊlə/

US Virgin Islands /juː'ɛs 'vɜːdʒɪn 'aɪləndz/

Puerto Rico /'pʊɜːrtəʊ 'riːkəʊ/

Island Sun /'aɪlənd 'sʌn/



The British Virgin Islands consist of some 50 Caribbean islands and islets. Until 1956, they were administered as part of the Leeward Islands. The population is with 83% of African descent, and the remainder of white, Indian, Asian, or mixed descent. About 40% of the population consists of immigrants from St. Kitts and Nevis or from St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Road Town on the island of Tortola is the capital. The climate is pleasantly

subtropical. There are several airstrips on the islands.

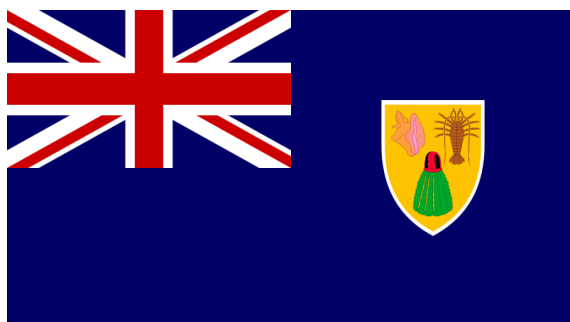
Under the constitution the government is headed by a British-appointed administrator, who is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The economy is interdependent with that of the US Virgin Islands, which lie to the west. The US dollar is the legal currency. Livestock raising, farming, and fishing are the principal economic activities. Light industries include distilleries for alcoholic beverages, a concrete block factory, boat building, and handicrafts. Of shore financial services have also become a prominent part of the economy. Imports come predominantly from the US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, or the United States, and include building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, and machinery. The overwhelmingly adverse balance of trade is offset by remittances from migrant workers and an expanding tourist industry. Tourism accounts for about 45% of the islands' annual income.

Primary education is provided by the state and is compulsory from the age of 5 up to the age of 17. Scholarships are available for students to attend a university in the Caribbean, the United States, or the United Kingdom. The sole newspaper, the Island Sun, is published weekly. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

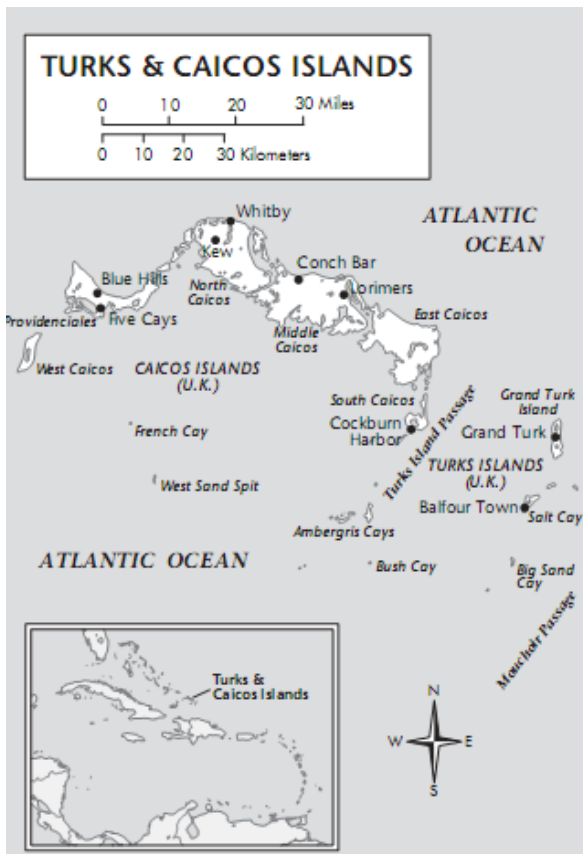
What are the principal economic activities in the British Virgin Islands?

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Arawak /'ærə,wɑ:k/
Turks /tɜ:rkz/
Caicos /'keɪkəs/
Islands /'aɪləndz/
Juan /wɑ:n/
Ponce /'pɒnsɪ/
León /leɪ'oun/
Lucayan /lu:'kaɪən/
Columbus /kə'lʌmbəs/
Caicos /'keɪkəs/
Bermudians /bɜ:r'mju:diənz/
Bahamian /bə'heɪmiən/
Jamaica /dʒə'meɪkə/
Federation /,fedə'reɪʃən/
Colonial /kə'louniəl/
Office /'ɒfɪs/
Gibb /gɪb/
Providenciales /,prɒvɪ,dɛnʃi'ɑ:lɪz/
Cockburn /'kɒkbɜ:rn/
Cuba /'kju:bə/
Hispaniola /,hɪspən'jɔʊlə/



Archaeological expeditions have found Arawak implements and utensils on Turks and Caicos Islands. When Juan Ponce de León arrived in 1512, Lucayan Indians had come to inhabit the islands.

There is some speculation that Columbus may have made his landfall on Grand Turk or East Caicos on his first voyage of discovery in 1492. The first settlements were by Bermudians, who established solar salt pans in the 1670s. Bahamian, Bermudan, Spanish, French, and British rivalry over the prospering salt trade resulted in numerous invasions and evictions through the first half of the 18th century. In 1787, Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution established

settlements and cotton and sisal plantations on several of the larger Caicos Islands. Ten years later, the islands came under the jurisdiction of the Bahamas colonial government. Slavery was abolished in 1834. In 1848, the Turks and Caicos islanders were granted a charter of separation from the Bahamas after they complained of Bahamian taxes on their salt industry.

From 1848 to 1873, the islands were largely self-governing, under the supervision of the governor of Jamaica. Following the decline of the salt industry, the islands became a Jamaican dependency until 1958, when they joined the Federation of the West Indies. When the federation dissolved and Jamaica achieved in-dependence in 1962, Turks and Caicos became a crown colony administered by the British Colonial Office and a local council of elected and appointed members. In 1965, the governor of the Bahamas was also appointed governor of Turks and Caicos, but with the advent of Bahamian independence in 1973, a separate governor was appointed. A new constitution maintaining the status of crown colony and providing for ministerial government was introduced in September 1976. Although independence for Turks and Caicos in 1982 had been agreed upon in principle in 1979, a change in government brought a reversal in policy. The islands are still a crown colony.

The islands were shaken by scandals in the mid-1980s. The governor there upon ended ministerial government in July 1986 and, with four

members of the former Executive Council, formed an Advisory Council to govern until new elections. The islands have returned to their previous form of government, and remain a dependent territory of the United Kingdom.

Situated in the Atlantic Ocean south-east of the Bahamas, east of Cuba, and north of Hispaniola, the Turks and Caicos Islands consist of two island groups separated by the Turks Island Passage. The Turks group comprises two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, six uninhabited cays, and numerous rocks surrounded by a roughly tri-angular reef bank. The Caicos group encompasses six principal islands, numerous rocky islets, all surrounded by the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal. The capital city, Grand Turk, is in the Turks Islands.

The Turks Islands are low and flat, and surrounded by reefs, sunken coral heads, and boilers. The land mass is lime stone, well weathered with pockets of soil; the coastlines are indented with shallow creeks and mangrove swamps. On the north coast of Middle Caicos (which is also known as Grand Caicos) are limestone cave formations.

Days are sunny and dry and nights are cool and clear throughout the year. The ground cover is scrubby and stunted tropical vegetation, with sea oats, mangrove, casuarina, and palmetto. There is little natural wildlife other than birds and butterflies. West Caicos Island is especially noted as a sanctuary for birds, and Penniston, Gibb, and Round cays are known for their extensive varieties of butterflies. Spiny lobster, conch, clams, bonefish, snapper, grouper, and turtle are plentiful.

Fresh water is a scarce commodity, and most islanders rely on private cisterns. Underground water is present on North and Middle Caicos, but surface water collected in ponds after rainfall becomes brackish. There have been some complaints of actual or potential ecological damage resulting from the expansion of tourist facilities on Providenciales. The government has identified the absence of environmental education as a potential problem for the preservation of the nation's natural heritage in the future. By 1992, the government had developed legislation that would create 12 national parks, 8 nature reserves, 5 sanctuaries, and 9 historic sites. Cockburn Harbour is the major town on South Caicos.

About 90% of the population is of black African descent, the remainder being of mixed, European, or North American origin. The official and universal language of the Turks and Caicos Islands is English, interspersed with a number of local colloquialisms. Most islanders are Christian; the main denominations are Baptist, Methodist, Anglican, and

Church of God. Other Protestant groups and the Roman Catholic Church are also represented.

The main seaports are at Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos, Providenciales, and Salt Cay. An of shore registry program with the United Kingdom enables British merchant ships to register with the Turks and Caicos Islands in order to cut crew costs while enabling the vessels to lay the Red Ensign of the United Kingdom. There are eight airports, six with paved runways, and two with small unpaved landing strips.

Tourism and lobster fishing have replaced salt raking as the main economic activity of the islands, which are very poor. Fishing and subsistence farming are the principal occupations. Important sources of income include tourism and of shore financial services. Most of the retail trade on the islands consist of imported goods. Visitors are attracted by the beautiful beaches and by opportunities for snorkeling, diving, and sport fishing. The windmills and salinas on Salt Cay and the 19th-century architecture on Grand Turk, along with horse carriages, provide a quaint setting. Most food for domestic consumption is imported; there is some subsistence farming – mainly corn, cassava, citrus, and beans – on the Caicos Islands. Major sources of government revenue include fees from of shore financial activities and customs receipts as the Islands rely on imports for nearly all consumption and capital goods.

A modern cottage hospital (36 beds) and an outpatient and dental clinic are located on Grand Turk, and there are health clinics on all of the islands. Extensive medical services are also available on Providenciales. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What is the historical reasons of the islands' settlement?

MODULE 3. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

Rugged, commissioner, tempered, concern, representatives, expansion, distilleries

1. St. Vincent is a island of volcanic formation.
2. The House of Assembly consists of elected from each of 15 constituencies.
3. The tropical climate is by almost constant sea breezes.
4. The nation's forests are endangered by the of farming activities.
5. Water management is the principal environmental
6. The existing water supply is threatened by pollution from
7. Puerto Rico elects a to serve a four-year term as a nonvoting member of the US House of Representatives.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

Secede, principal, discovered, Airways, unique, leases, snug,

1. Nevis has its own legislative assembly and the right to ... under certain conditions.
2. The islands were in 1503 by Columbus.
3. St. Thomas is mountainous and little cultivated, but it has many harbors.
4. Cayman is the main air carrier.
5. International financial services and tourism have become sectors of the economy..
6. The Cayman Turtle Farm, in the world, produces turtle meat for local consumption.
7. The United States a 5.8-sq-km area of land reclaimed from the sea for military purposes.

II. Comprehension

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences.

1. Bermuda College provides post-secondary ...
2. Stanley, on East Falkland, is ...
3. Under the constitution the government is headed ...
4. Primary education is provided by the state and is ...
5. Important sources of income include ...
 - a) ... compulsory from the age of 5 up to the age of 17.
 - b) ... the capital and only town.
 - c) ... tourism and of shore financial services.
 - d) ... vocational courses and an associate degree program.
 - e) ... by a British-appointed administrator.

III. Speaking

Ex. 4

Discuss the following questions.

What is one of the challenges of South America today?

Which countries were formed by volcanoes?

What does the word «dependency» mean?

What are the British dependencies in South America?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about the main environmental problems of South America. Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about native languages in South America. Write a short passage. Share your information with your friends. Retell your friends story.

V. Project Work 2

Find information and tell about United States Caribbean dependencies. Share your information with your friends.



MODULE 4. ASIA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF ASIA

INDIA



Terms to Know

- **subcontinent** is a large landmass that is part of another continent but distinct from it;
- **monsoon** winds that bring moist air from the Indian Ocean
- **jute** a plant fiber used for making rope;

- **cottage industry** is a home- or village-based industry in which family members, including children, supply their own equipment to make goods;
- **prime minister** the head of a parliamentary government;
- **pesticide** chemicals used to kill insects that destroy crops;
- **caste** a social class based on a person's ancestry;
- **reincarnation** after the body dies, the soul is reborn, often in an animal or human form.

Main Idea

India's Hindus consider the Ganges River to be a holy river. Millions of Hindus from all areas of India come to pray and bathe in its waters every year.

India is trying to develop its resources and meet the needs of its rapidly growing population.

Reading

Read the text. Create a chart like this one. Then fill in at least two key facts about India under each category.

Land	Economy	History	Religion

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- India /'indiə/
- Hindus /'hɪndu:z/
- Ganges /'gændʒi:z/
- South Asia /saʊθ 'eɪʒə/
- Pakistan /'pækɪstæn/
- Bangladesh /,bæŋglə'deɪʃ/
- Nepal /nɪ'pɔ:l/
- Bhutan /bu'tɑ:n/
- Sri Lanka /fri 'læŋkə/
- Maldives /'mɔ:ldi:vz/
- Karakoram /,kærə'kɔ:rəm/
- Himalaya /,hɪmə'leɪə/

Indian Ocean /'ɪndiən 'oʊʃən/
Bengal /bɛn'gɔ:l/
Jawaharlal Nehru /'dʒɑ:wə,hɑ:rləl 'neɪru:/
Indira Gandhi /ɪn'dɪrə 'gændi/

India and several other countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives – make up the South Asian **subcontinent**.

India's Land and Economy

Two huge walls of mountains – the Karakoram Range and the Himalaya separate South Asia from the rest of Asia. The tallest mountains in the world, the Himalaya's snowcapped peaks average more than 8 km in height.

Most of India is warm or hot all year. The Himalaya blocks cold northern air from sweeping south into the country. Monsoons, or seasonal winds that blow steadily from the same direction for months, also influence the climate. During the rainy season southern **monsoon** winds bring moist air from the Indian Ocean.

The Green Revolution

Today India raises most of the food it needs. In the past it was very different. The world's worst recorded food disaster, known as the Bengal Famine, happened in 1943 when the United Kingdom ruled India. An estimated 4 million people died of starvation that year alone. When India won its independence in 1947, government officials turned their attention to improving India's farm output. The green revolution was an effort to use modern techniques and science to increase production of food.

To produce more food, farmers planted more than one crop per year. The government built dams to collect the water. The dams stored the water and spread it out through irrigation ditches during the dry season. Farmers could then plant twice a year.

The second part of the green revolution was to use improved seeds. New, stronger strains of wheat, rice, and corn were developed that could withstand diseases and droughts and produce more grains.

Today, India's farmers raise a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, cotton, tea, sugarcane, and **jute**. Jute is a plant fiber used for making rope, burlap bags, and carpet backing. India is the world's second-largest rice producer, after China.

Industry

Huge factories in India's cities turn out cotton textiles and produce iron and steel. Oil and sugar refineries loom over many urban sky-lines. Recently, American computer companies have opened offices in India, making it an important source of computer software. Mining is another major industry. India has rich deposits of coal, iron ore, manganese, and bauxite. Its major exports are gems and jewelry.

Many Indian products are manufactured in cottage industries. A **cottage industry** is a home- or village-based industry in which family members, including children, supply their own equipment to make goods. Items produced in cottage industries include cotton cloth, silk cloth, rugs, leather products, and metal ware.

The World's Largest Democracy

India is a representative democracy. The Indian parliament, or congress, has two houses. One house is made up of representatives of the states and is called the Council of States. The other house - called the House of the People - is like our House of Representatives.

The most important difference between the two systems is that most of the power to run the government of India is held not by the president, but by **the prime minister**, who is appointed by the ruling party. The first prime minister of India was Jawaharlal Nehru, who was elected in 1947. His daughter, Indira Gandhi, was also elected prime minister. Except for a short period, she led India from 1966 until her assassination in 1984. Mrs. Gandhi tried to help India's poor by providing low-cost housing and giving land to those who owned none. She also helped to extend voting rights.

Environmental Challenges India's economic growth has brought challenges to its environment. Thousands of acres of forests have been cleared for farming. Both water and land have been polluted from burning coal, industrial wastes, and **pesticides**, or chemicals used to kill insects that destroy crops. The Ganges is considered by many experts to be one of the world's most polluted rivers.

All of these developments have played a part in destroying animal habitats. India's elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and panthers have been greatly reduced in number. The government has set up more than 350 national parks and preserves to save these animals.

Reflection

*What form of government does India have?
How would the green revolution benefit India's people?*

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Indus /'ɪndəs/
Pakistan /'pækɪstæn/
Aryans /'ɛəriənz/
Asia /'eɪzə/
Hinduism /'hɪndu,ɪzəm/
Buddhism /'bʊdɪzəm/
Islam /ɪs'lə:m/
Mogul /'moʊgəl/
Mohandas /'moʊhən,dɑ:s/
Gandhi /'gɑ:ndi/
Bangladesh /,bæŋglə'dɛʃ/
Christianity /,krɪstʃɪ'ænɪti/
Sikhism /'sɪ:kɪzəm/
Jainism /'dʒeɪnɪzəm/
Sikhs /sɪ:ks/
Hindi /'hɪndi/
Diwali /dɪ'wɑ:li/
tabla /'tɑ:blə/

India's History and People

About 4,000 years ago, the first Indian civilization built well-planned cities along the Indus River valley, in present-day Pakistan. In the 1500s B.C., warriors known as Aryans entered the subcontinent from Central Asia. They set up kingdoms in northern India. Aryan beliefs gradually blended with the practices of the local people to form the religion of Hinduism.

Over time, Hinduism organized India's society into groups called **castes**. A caste was a social class based on a person's ancestry. A person was born into a particular caste. People married within their caste, and certain occupations belonged to the specific castes. People could not move from one caste to another. The caste system still influences Indian life, although laws now forbid unfair treatment of one group by another.

Buddhism started in India about 500 B.C., but largely declined there by 300 B.C. You will read more about Buddhism later in this unit. The

religion of Islam also influenced India's history. In the A.D. 700s, Muslims from Southwest Asia brought Islam to India. In the 1500s, they founded the Mogul Empire and ruled India for 200 years.

The British were the last of India's conquerors, ruling from the 1700s to the mid-1900s. They built roads, railroads, and seaports. They also made large profits from the plantations, mines, and factories they set up. An Indian leader named Mohandas Gandhi led a nonviolent resistance movement to free India from Britain's rule. When India won its independence from the British in 1947, many Muslims were afraid that their voices would not be heard by the Hindu majority. East and West Pakistan were created, one on each side of India, as an independent Muslim homeland. In 1971, East Pakistan became the separate nation of Bangladesh.

Religion About 80 percent of India's people are Hindus, or followers of Hinduism. Hindus honor many gods and goddesses, which are often seen as expressions of one eternal spirit. Hinduism teaches that after the body dies, the soul is reborn, often in an animal or human form. This process, called **reincarnation**, is repeated until the soul reaches perfection. For this reason, many Hindus believe it is wrong to kill any living creature. Cows are believed to be sacred and are allowed to roam freely.

Islam has over 140 million followers in India. Other religions include Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Conflict sometimes occurs among members of India's different religious groups. The Sikhs, who practice Sikhism, believe in one God as Christians and Muslims do, yet Sikhs also have other beliefs similar to Hindus. Today, many Sikhs would like to form their own independent state.

Daily Life More than 1 billion people call India their home. The country has 18 official languages, of which Hindi is the most widely used. English is often spoken in business and government, however. About 70 percent of the people live in farming villages. The government has been working to provide villagers with electricity, drinking water, better schools, and paved roads. Still, many villagers stream to cities to find jobs and a better standard of living.

One of the most popular holidays is Diwali, the Festival of Lights. It is a Hindu celebration marking the coming of winter and the victory of good over evil. Indians also like watching movies. India's movie industry turns out more films than Hollywood.

Music

The tabla is a pair of connected drums from India. The drums are made of wood in the shape of a cylinder. Wooden pegs and leather straps hold the skin tightly onto the right-hand drum. The skin on the left-hand drum is kept slightly loose so that players can push down into it. This creates lower and higher pitches. Although the tabla emerged in India 500 years ago, it is now heard in modern pop and jazz music all over the world. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What percentages of India's people live in rural villages?

Which drum do you think has more variation in sound? Why?

What Indian leader led a movement that brought India its independence in 1947?

How do monsoon winds affect India's climate?

What challenges do you think the caste system might have caused in India?

What are the most densely populated areas of India?

Reading

India is becoming a more modern country but still has many traditional ways. Create a chart like this one. Then list both modern and traditional aspects of India.

Modern Aspects

Traditional Aspects

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Shah Jahan /ʃɑː dʒə'hɑːn/

Taj Mahal /ˌtɑːdʒ mə'hɑːl/

Mumtaz Mahal /mʊm'tɑːz mə'hɑːl/

Persia /'pɜːr.ʒə/

Ottoman Empire /'ɒt.ə.mən 'em.paɪər/

Europe /'jʊr.əp/

Makkah /'mæk.ə

Shah Jahan of India

Considered one of the world's most beautiful buildings, the Taj Mahal was built by the Muslim emperor Shah Jahan of India. He had it built to house the grave of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. She died in 1631 shortly after giving birth to their fourteenth child.

Background

While they were married, Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan were constant companions. The empress went everywhere with her husband, even on military expeditions. She encouraged her husband to perform great acts of charity toward the poor. This earned her the love and admiration of the Indian people.

After his wife's death, Shah Jahan ordered the construction of the finest monument ever built. A team of architects, sculptors, calligraphers, and master builders participated in the design. More than 20,000 laborers and skilled craft workers from India, Persia, the Ottoman Empire, and Europe worked together to build the monument. For 22 years they worked to complete the Taj Mahal, which holds a tomb, mosque, rest house, elaborate garden, and arched gateway.

The Mausoleum

The central part of the Taj Mahal is the domed marble mausoleum, or tomb, built on a square marble platform. The central dome is 213 feet (65 m) tall, and four smaller domed chambers surround it. A high minaret, or tower, marks each corner of the platform.

Inside the central chamber, delicately carved marble screens enclose the caskets of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan. He was buried next to his wife after his death in 1666. Following Islamic tradition, the caskets face east toward Makkah, the religious capital of Islam.

The white marble from which the mausoleum is built seems to change color throughout the day as it reflects light from the sun and moon. Detailed flower patterns are carved into the marble walls and inlaid with colorful gemstones. Verses from Islamic religious writings are etched in calligraphy into the stone archways. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

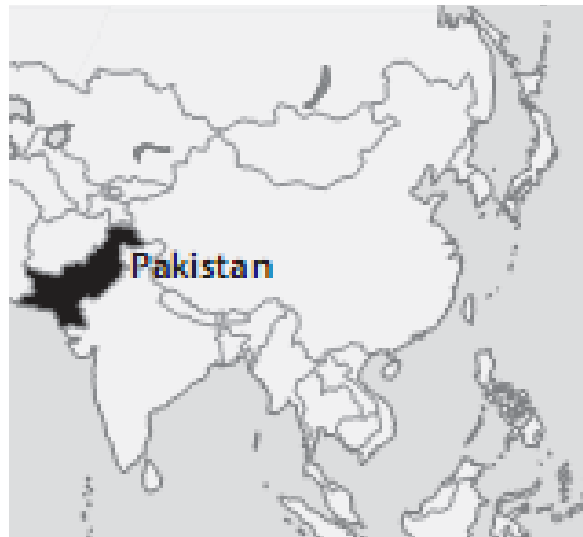
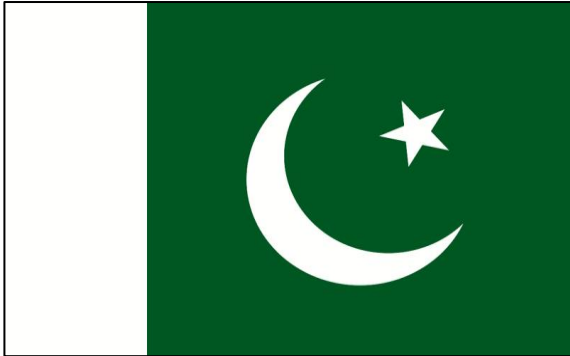
Reflection

Who is buried in the Taj Mahal?

Who built the Taj Mahal and how long did it take?

How did Shah Jahan's feelings for his wife affect the grave site he built for her?

PAKISTAN



Terms to Know

- **tributary** small river that flows into a larger one.

Main Idea

Do you like baseball? A favorite game in Pakistan is cricket. It is like baseball in some ways, but very different in others. For example, if you don't like where you hit the ball in cricket, you don't have to run.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Pakistan /'pækɪstæn/
Muslim /'mʊzɪm/
Punjabi /pʌn'dʒɑːbi/

Sindhi /'sɪndi/
Hindu /'hɪnduː/
Bangladesh /,bæŋglə'deɪʃ/
Kashmir /'kæʃmɪər/
Karakoram /,kærə'kɔːrəm/
Hindu Kush /'hɪnduː'kʊʃ/
Khyber Pass /'kaɪbər'pæs/
Indus River /'ɪndəs'rɪvər/
Great Indian Desert /'greɪt'ɪndiən'dezərt/
Karachi /kə'rɑːtʃi/
Arabian Sea /ə'reɪbiən'siː/
Islamabad /ɪs'læməbæd/
Benazir Bhutto /,beɪnə'zɪər'buːtuː/
Urdu /'ʊrduː/

Reading

Pakistan is mostly Muslim. The people are divided in many ethnic, culture and language groups. The major languages are Punjabi and Sindhi.

For centuries Pakistan was a part of India. When British rule was ending, these Muslim areas did not want to be part of mostly Hindu India. In 1947 they separated from India. They became one country called Pakistan. Differences between the parts led to war in 1971. At the war's end, the parts became different countries. West Pakistan kept the name Pakistan. East Pakistan became Bangladesh.

The mostly Muslim area of Kashmir lies on Pakistan's border with India. Kashmir is now divided between India and Pakistan. Both want all of Kashmir for its water resources. The two countries have fought three wars over Kashmir.

Mountains tower over Pakistan's north and west. The world's second highest peak, K2, is in the Karakoram Range. The Hindu Kush range lies in the far north. The famous Khyber Pass cuts through it. For centuries, travelers have used this pass to cross the mountains.

The plains of eastern Pakistan have rich soil. The Indus River and its **tributaries** run through the plains. Farmers water their crops from the Indus River. West of the river the land rises to a dry plateau. East of the river is the Great Indian Desert, which crosses into India.

Pakistan has fertile soil. About half of Pakistan's people are farmers.

A large system to bring water from the rivers helps them grow enough food to feed the country. They grow sugarcane, wheat, rice, and cotton. Pakistan sells cotton and cloth to other countries. Its factories

make cement, fertilizer, food products, and chemicals. People working in cottage industries make metal ware, pottery, and carpets.

Pakistan's government has changed many times. Some governments were elected, including a female prime minister, Benazir Bhutto. At other times, the army has taken power away from the elected government. Military rulers control the country now.

The official language is Urdu, but few Pakistanis speak it. English is the language spoken in government.

Just under three-fourths of the people live in countryside villages.

Most follow the old ways. They live in small homes of clay and sun-dried mud. People also live in large cities. Karachi is a huge port city on the Arabian Sea. Islamabad, in the far north, is the capital. The government built this modern city to draw people away from the crowded coast. Most people in the cities are factory workers, shopkeepers, and craft workers. They live in crowded neighborhoods. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why did Pakistan and Bangladesh want to be separate from India?

Why does the conflict over Kashmir threaten the whole world?

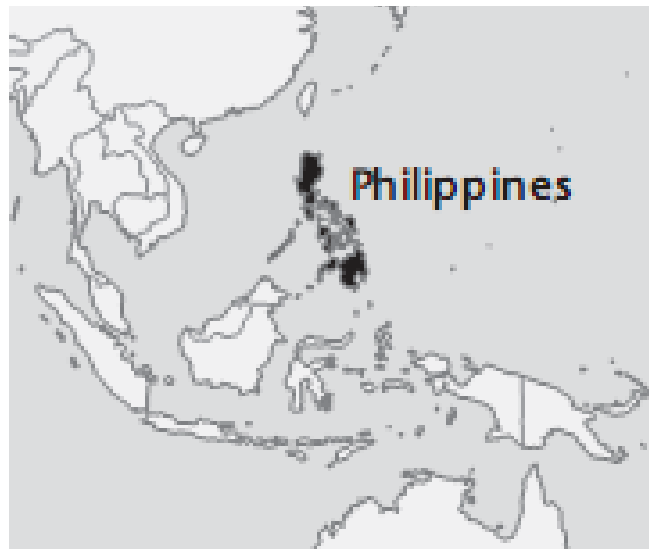
SINGAPORE AND THE PHILIPPINE

SINGAPORE



THE PHILIPPINES





Terms to Know

- **free port** place where goods can be unloaded, stored, and shipped again without payment of import taxes;
- **terraced field** strips of land cut out of a hillside like stair steps.

Main Idea

What do the soles of your shoes and tires on a car have in common? They both may be made of rubber. What is rubber and where does it come from? Actually, natural rubber comes from the sap of a rubber tree. Many rubber trees grow in the Southeast Asia.

This section discusses the island countries of Singapore and the Philippines.

Reading

Use the chart below to help you take notes. For each country, give one fact about the land and one fact about the people.

Country	Fact About the Land	Fact About the People
Singapore		
Philippines		

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Singapore / 'sɪŋəpɔːr/
Philippines / 'fɪlɪpiːnz/
Southeast Asia / ,saʊθ'iːst 'eɪzə/
Malaysian / mə'leɪzən/
Manila / mə'nɪlə/

Singapore and the Philippines are the island countries of Southeast Asia.

Singapore is made up of Singapore Island and 58 smaller islands. It is one of the world's smallest countries, yet it is one of the most productive. The city of Singapore is the capital. It takes up much of Singapore Island. The island is full of highways, factories, offices, and docks.

The country earns most of its money from manufacturing and trade.

The city of Singapore is a **free port**. Here, goods can be unloaded, stored, and shipped again without payment of import taxes. Singapore's factories make high-tech goods, machines, chemicals, and paper products. The people live well.

The British ruled Singapore in the 1800s. It became a country in 1965. Most people are Chinese. A fourth of the people are Malaysian or Indian.

About 7,000 islands make up the Philippines. Volcanoes and forests cover the land. Farmers grow crops on **terraced fields**.

Cities are busy and modern. Manila is the capital. Factory workers here make high-technology goods, food products, clothes, and shoes.

Spain ruled the Philippines for about 300 years, until 1898. Then the Spanish-American War resulted in the United States controlling the country. In 1946 the Philippines became a free country. It set up a democratic republic.

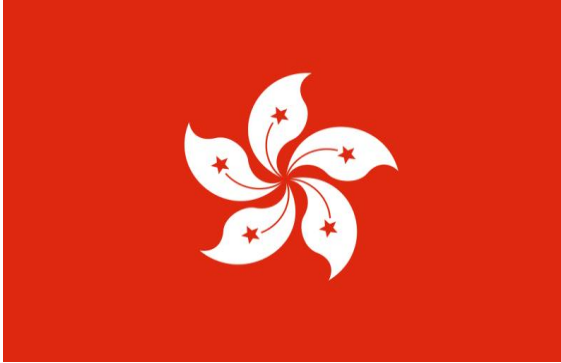
Most Filipinos are Catholic, the religion brought by Spanish missionaries. It is the only Christian country in Southeast Asia. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What are the island countries of Southeast Asia?

What is the only Christian country in Southeast Asia?

HONG KONG



Terms to Know

- **a tipping point** the crisis stage in a process, when an important change takes place;
- **portal** an entrance, gateway, or doorway;
- **the harbor** a port or a terminal;
- **rickshaw** a small two-wheeled passenger vehicle drawn by one or two men, used in parts of Asia;
- **government headquarters** a state centre or building from which operations are directed;

- **funicular railway** a railway up the side of a mountain, consisting of two counterbalanced cars at either end of a cable passing round a driving wheel at the summit;
- **double-decker tram** a bus with two passenger decks;
- **laundry** washed clothes and linen.

Main Idea

A century of land reclamation has whittled HONG KONG'S ICONIC HARBOR down to more than half of its original size, and with more big projects on the boards, Hong Kong may have reached a **tipping point**.

Reading

Create a chart and fill in at least two key facts about Hong Kong

Land	Economy	History	Religion

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Hong Kong / ˌhɒŋ ˈkɒŋ/
- Kai Tak / ˌkaɪ ˈtæk/
- Victoria Harbour / vɪkˈtɔːriə ˈhɑːrbər/
- Kowloon / kaʊˈluːn/
- Des Vouex Street / dei ˈvuːks stri:t/
- Man Wa Lane / mæn ˈwɑː leɪn/
- Lantau Island / ˈləntaʊ ˈaɪlənd/
- Macau / məˈkaʊ/
- Portuguese / ˌpɔːtjʊˈɡiːz/
- Rolls-Royces / ˌrəʊlz ˈrɔɪsɪz/

This former Crown Colony once seemed a magic **portal** into the Far East, with English spoken everywhere and modern comforts at hand. Wooden boats in **the harbor** beside ocean liners, crumbling tenements leaned against modern high-rises, and **rickshaws** trundled past Rolls-Royces. But commercial interests increasingly outweigh the charming and picturesque. Not only the harbor, the few parks and gardens around

the island – its green lungs – are under pressure. Right on the waterfront, a huge new **government headquarters** will fill in what was once a British Royal Navy base; two other major harborfront sites are planned across the harbor in West Kowloon and where Kai Tak airport stands.

On this crowded urban island with its steep interior, vistas have always been a significant asset. The classic views are from the decks of the green-and-white Star Ferry, a 5-minute ride between Kowloon and Hong Kong Island's Central District across the ever-shrinking Victoria Harbour. On Hong Kong Island, an 8-minute ride on the Peak tram – the world's steepest **funicular railway** – takes you to the top of Victoria Peak, where there are spectacular views of the city below. The modern Peak Tower has a viewing terrace, but many visitors prefer to get their views from the older cliffside footpaths, where you can feel the expat British vibe of this exclusive residential enclave.

For more exotic Asian atmosphere, ride the rickety old **double-decker trams** around the northern end of Hong Kong Island. From your upper-deck seats, you'll see **laundry** hanging from second-story windows, signs swinging over the street, and markets twisting down side alleys. Jump off at Des Vouex Street and Morrison Road to browse the still colorful shopping streets of the Western District – Hillier Street, Bonham Strand, Man Wa Lane. At Des Vouex Road and Queen Victoria Street, a zig-zagging series of escalators takes you up to the Mid-Levels of Victoria Peak; it takes 20 minutes to go up, but be prepared to walk back down.

What's happened to Hong Kong Island may be prefigured by the development of nearby Lantau Island for Hong Kong Disneyland, and the explosive growth of Macau – a former Portuguese colony west of Hong Kong, across the pearl River estuary – into the Las Vegas of the Far East. Where will the growth end? (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What is the main problem of Hong Kong Island?

What are the most famous places of interests of Hong Kong Island? What are they famous for?

MODULE 4. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

manufactured, effort, store, considered, influence, starvation, appointed

1. Monsoons, seasonal winds that blow for months, the climate.
2. 4 million people died of that year alone.
3. The green revolution was an to increase production of food.
4. The dams the water and spread it out during the dry season.
5. Many Indian products are in cottage industries.
6. The prime minister is by the ruling party.
7. The Ganges is to be one of the world's most polluted rivers.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

movie, complete, allowed, standard, pass, draw, reflecting

1. Cows are believed to be sacred and are to roam freely.
2. Many villagers stream to cities to find jobs and a better of living.
3. India's industry turns out more films than Hollywood.
4. For 22 years they worked to the Taj Mahal.
5. The white marble of mausoleum seems to change color throughout the day light from the sun and moon.
6. Travelers have used this to cross the mountains.
7. The government built this city to people away from the crowded coast.

II. Comprehension.

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences.

1. It is one of the world's smallest countries...
2. This former Crown Colony once seemed ...
3. From your upper-deck seats, you'll see ...
4. Millions of Hindus come....
5. They live in small homes....
 - a) ...laundry hanging from second-story windows.
 - b) ... but it is one of the most productive.
 - c) ... to pray and bathe in its waters every year.
 - d) ... of clay and sun-dried mud.
 - e) ... a magic portal into the Far East.

Ex. 4

Match parts of the sentences

1. She encouraged her husband to....
2. A team of architects, sculptors, and ...
3. The central part of the Taj Mahal is ...
4. A system to bring water from the rivers ...
5. People working in cottage industries...
 - a) ... the domed marble mausoleum.
 - b) ... helps them grow enough food to feed the country.
 - c) ... make metal ware, pottery, and carpets.
 - d) ... master builders participated in the design
 - e) ... perform great acts of charity toward the poor.

III. Speaking

Ex. 5

Discuss the following questions.

1. What is the most widely followed religion in India?
2. What is the source of name «Taj Mahal»?
3. What is a magic entrance into the Far East?
4. What two mountain ranges form India's northern border?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about the Ganges River.
Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about India's society.
Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about a favorite game in Pakistan.
Write a short passage.
Share your information with your friends.
Retell the story to your friends.

V. Project Work 2

Find the information and tell about rubber trees growing in the Southeast Asia.
Share your information with your friends.



MODULE 5. AFRICA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA



Terms to Know

- **mangrove** tropical tree with roots both above and below the water;
- **savanna** tropical grassland with only a few trees;
- **harmattan** dusty wind that blows from the Sahara;
- **subsistence farm** small plot where farmers can grow only enough to feed their families;
- **cacao** tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate and cocoa;
- **compound** group of houses surrounded by walls;
- **civil war** a fight among different groups within a country.

Main Idea

Do you like chocolate? If so, you can thank Nigeria for it. Nigeria is one of the world's top growers of cacao. Chocolate is made from the seeds of this tree. This section describes Nigeria and its people.

Reading

Read the text. Give facts about Nigeria for each item listed.

Item	Fact
1. Climates	_____
2. Main source of income	_____
3. Cash crops	_____
4. Main religions	_____
5. Capital	_____
6. Largest city	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Nigeria /naɪ'dʒɪəriə/
Niger /'naɪdʒər/
Africa /'æfrɪkə/
Guinea /'ɡɪni/
Atlantic Ocean /æt'læntɪk 'oʊʃən/
Sahara /sə'hɑ:rə/
Abuja /ə'bu:dʒə/
Lagos /'leɪɡɒs/
Ibadan /ɪ'ba:dən/
Kano /'kɑ:nou/
Ibo /'i:bou/
Wole Soyinka /'woulei 'sɔɪŋkə/
Nobel Prize /nou'bel praɪz/

Nigeria takes its name from *the Niger River* that flows through it. Nigeria is one of the largest nations in Africa. Nigeria has a long coast bordering *the Gulf of Guinea*. This gulf juts into Africa from *the Atlantic Ocean*. **Mangrove** swamps lie along Nigeria's shore. North of the coast are tropical rain forests. Near the center of Nigeria, the forests give way to **savannas**. Most of the country has a tropical savanna climate. Temperatures are hot. Some seasons are rainy. In winter, a dusty wind called the **harmattan** blows from *the Sahara*.

Nigeria is a major oil producer. It earns most of its income from selling oil to other countries. Still, Nigeria does not earn enough to meet its needs. More than a third of its people are poor and without jobs.

Most Nigerians work as farmers. Some have **subsistence farms**. On large farms people grow crops for sale to other countries. Their products

include rubber, peanuts, and palm oil. Nigeria is also one of the world's top growers of **cacao**.

Nigeria has the most people of any African country.

Nigeria has about 250 ethnic groups. Africans have strong ties to their group or family. Nigerians speak many African languages. They use English for business. About half the people are Muslims. Less than half are Christians. The rest follow traditional African religions.

Over half the people live in countryside villages. The typical village family lives in a **compound**.

Lagos is Nigeria's largest city. It is a busy shipping and business center on the coast. Abuja is the capital. Other major cities are Ibadan and Kano. Most people live along the coast or near the northern city of Kano.

Nigerian culture is a blend of old and new. Artists make wooden masks, metal sculptures, and colorful cloth. They are skilled metalworkers and traders. In 1986 Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka became the first African to win *the Nobel Prize* for literature.

Europeans arrived in Africa in the 1400s. They wanted gold. They also wanted to take Africans overseas as enslaved laborers. In 1884 European leaders divided Africa into colonies. The British took control of Nigeria in the early 1900s.

Nigeria became its own country in 1960. Yet differences among the people kept them from feeling like part of one nation. Ethnic, religious, and political disputes tore the nation apart. The Ibo people tried to set up their own country. The result was a **civil war**. This fight among different groups within the country cost many lives. The Ibo lost, and their region stayed part of Nigeria.

Military leaders ruled Nigeria for most of its years as a nation. In 1999 Nigerians chose a president in free elections. The democratic government is working to bring the people together as one nation. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

How did Nigeria get its name?

What European country controlled Nigeria in the first half of the 1900s?

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Gambia /'gæm.bi.ə/

Sierra Leone /si,er.ə li'oun/

Liberia /laɪ'brɪ.i.ə/
Ghana /'gɑː.nə/
West Africa /,west 'æf.rɪ.kə/
Sénégal /,seɪ.nɪ'gɔːl/
Volta /'vɒl.tə/
Niger /'naɪ.dʒər/
Gulf of Guinea /,gʌlf əv 'ɡɪn.i/
Europeans /,jʊr.ə'piː.ənz/
African /'æf.rɪ.kən/
Americas /ə'mer.i.kəz/
Portuguese /,pɔːr.tʃə'ɡiːz/

West Africa's Coastal Countries

English-speaking countries of Coastal West Africa are **Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ghana.**

Beaches, mangrove swamps, and rain forests cover most of West Africa's shores. Away from the coast lie highlands with grasses and trees.

The Sénégal, Gambia, Volta, and Niger Rivers flow from the highlands to the coast. The rivers are too shallow to allow ships to follow them very far in from the coast.

These coastal countries receive much rain. Warm waters of the Gulf of Guinea provide a wet, tropical rain forest climate along the coast.

Many trees have been cut down to make room for palm, coffee, cacao, and rubber plantations. There are also many small farms. People have moved to the port cities looking for work.

The region sells many farm products to other countries. Prices for farm products are mostly lower than prices for factory products. To meet their needs, West African governments must borrow money.

From the late 1400s to the early 1800s, Europeans set up trading posts along the coast. They traded to get African gold, ivory, and other goods.

They also traded to get slaves.

The Europeans took the Africans to the Americas to work on large farms and in mines. The loss of so many young and skilled people destroyed West African families, villages, and economies.

The French, British, and Portuguese set up colonies in West Africa.

After many years, in 1957 Ghana became the first to throw off European rule. By the late 1970s, all West African countries had won their independence.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Gambia /'gæmbiə/
Sierra Leone /si'erə li'oun/
Liberia /laɪ'biəriə/
Monrovia /mɒn'rouviə/
James Monroe /dʒeɪmz mən'rou/
Ghana /'gɑ:nə/
Accra /ə'kra:/
Volta River /'vɔʊltə 'rɪvər/
Lake Volta /leɪk 'vɔʊltə/
Cameroon /,kæmə'ru:n/
Equator /ɪ'kweɪtər/

People of Coastal West Africa

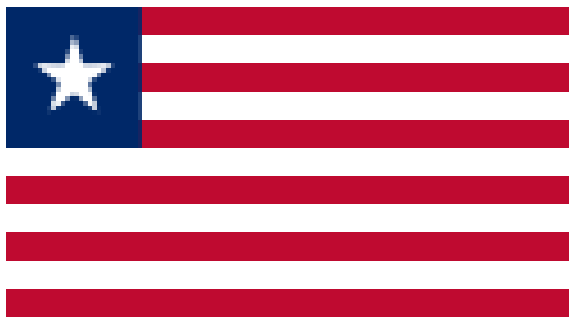
As in Nigeria the people of Coastal West Africa have strong family ties, practice the same religions, and speak African languages in everyday conversation. For business, they speak French, English, or Portuguese. **Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ghana** are countries where English is the official language. The cities are modern and growing. People in Western-style business suit mix with people in traditional African clothing.

GAMBIA





LIBERIA



Liberia is the only West African nation that was never a colony. African Americans freed from slavery started it in 1822. Monrovia is Liberia's capital. It was named for James Monroe, who was president of the United States when Liberia became a country.

SIERRA LEONE



Freed slaves also started Sierra Leone. The British ruled it from 1787 until 1961. The people farm most of the land. The country has minerals, especially diamonds.

GHANA





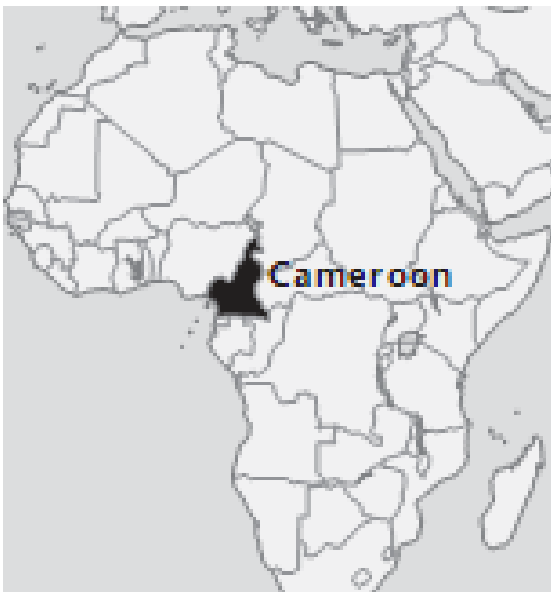
Ghana has about 100 different ethnic groups. Their kings have no real power, but they keep the old ways alive. About one-third of Ghana's people live in cities. Accra is the capital and largest city. A giant dam on the Volta River provides waterpower for the cities. The dam also created Lake Volta. This is one of the world's largest human-made lake.

Reflection

*What products do West Africa's coastal countries grow on plantations?
What makes Liberia different from other West African?*

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA

CAMEROON



Terms to Know

- **canopy** umbrella-like forest covering so thick that sunlight rarely reaches the forest floor;
- **hydroelectric power** electricity generated by flowing water;
- **tsetse fly** a fly in Africa whose bite causes a deadly disease called sleeping sickness;
- **deforestation** widespread cutting of too many trees.

Main Idea

When an insect bites you, do you worry about getting sick? Probably not. Insects that cause serious illness are fairly rare in our country. In Central Africa, though, the **tsetse fly** can be a big problem. Its bite can cause a deadly illness in farm animals and humans.

This section looks at **Cameroon** a small country whose main economic activity is agriculture.

Reading

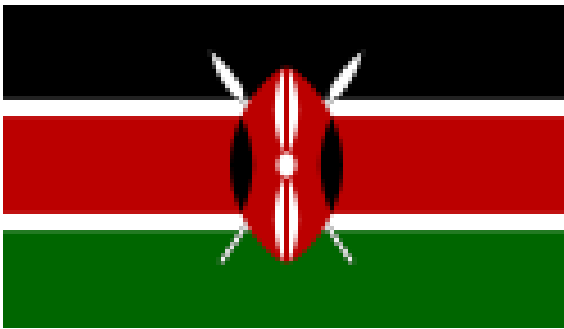
Read the text. Use the chart to help you take notes. Give one fact about its land and give one fact about its people.

Cameroon lies deep in the middle of Africa. It is just north of the Equator. Most people farm for a living. A few large plantations raise cacao, cotton, tobacco, and rubber to sell to other countries. Some people herd livestock in areas that are safe from tsetse flies.

Cameroon is only beginning to **industrialize**. To industrialize means to base an economy more on manufacturing and less on farming. It has coastal ports and forest products, petroleum, and bauxite.

Cameroon was divided between the British and the French until 1960. It uses both English and French as its official languages.

KENYA



Terms to Know

- **coral reef** natural formation near the water's surface that is made of skeletons of small sea animals;

- **poaching** illegal hunting of protected animals;
- **free enterprise system** economic system in which people can start and run businesses with little government involvement;
- **cassava** plant whose roots are ground to make porridge.

Main Idea

What does the word safari bring to mind? Most likely, you will think of lions, elephants, or other large African animals. Actually, the word safari means «journey» in the Swahili language.

In this section, you will read about the land and economies of **Kenya** a country located on the East African coast.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram to help you take notes. Kenya has interesting landforms. For each landform listed, give a fact that makes it special.

Landform	Fact
1. Indian Ocean coastline	_____
2. Great Rift Valley	_____
3. Mt. Kenya	_____
4. Swahili	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Kenya / 'kɛn.jə/
- Indian Ocean / 'ɪn.di.ən 'oʊ.ʃən/
- Highlands / 'haɪ.ləndz/
- Great Rift Valley / ,ɡreɪt 'rɪft 'væl.i/
- Africa / 'æf.rɪ.kə/
- Red Sea / ,rɛd 'si:/
- Mt. Kenya / 'maʊnt 'kɛn.jə/
- Nairobi / naɪ'roʊ.bi/
- East Africa / ,i:st 'æf.rɪ.kə/
- Masai / 'mɑ:saɪ/
- Arab / 'ær.əb/
- Southwest Asia / ,saʊθ.wɛst 'eɪ.zə/
- Swahili / swɑ:'hi:li/
- World War I / ,wɜ:rld ,wɔ:r 'wɔ:l/
- Mau Mau / 'maʊ 'maʊ/

Jomo Kenyatta / 'dʒoʊ.mou ,kɛn'jæt.ə/
Mombasa /mɒm'ba:.sə/

The country's Indian Ocean coastline has stretches of white beaches lined with palm trees. Offshore lies a **coral reef**. Lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wildlife roam a plain in the center of the country. Millions of acres are set aside by the government to protect plants and wildlife. Still, in recent years there has been heavy **poaching**.

Highlands and the Great Rift Valley are found in the western part of the country. The Great Rift Valley is really a fault – a crack in the earth's crust. The valley begins in southeastern Africa and stretches about 3,000 miles north to the Red Sea. In many places, water has flooded part of the valley to form lakes. Volcanoes also dot the area. One of them – Mt. Kenya – rises 17,058 feet high. Fossils of early human ancestors, dating back about 4 million years, have been found in the Great Rift Valley.

Kenya has a **free enterprise system**. In this economic system, people can start and run businesses with little government interference.

Kenya's capital, Nairobi, is a center of business and trade for all of East Africa. Foreign companies have set up offices in this city. Nairobi is the largest city, with over 2 million people. About one-third of Kenya's people live in cities. Old and new cultures meet in Kenya. The Masai follow ways of life similar to their ancestors. City dwellers live in apartments and work in offices.

Many Kenyans remain poor. Farmers raise corn, **cassava**, sweet potatoes, and bananas. Some larger farms raise coffee and tea for export. In recent years, corruption in the government has hurt the economy.

One of the fastest-growing industries in Kenya is tourism. Thousands of tourists visit the country each year. Visitors often take tours called safaris. They travel in groups to see the country's wildlife.

During the A.D. 700s, Arab traders from Southwest Asia settled along the coast of East Africa. Their culture eventually blended with the culture of the Africans already living there. The Swahili language came about from this blending. The name Swahili comes from an Arabic word meaning «of the coast». The language combines features of several African languages and Arabic. Today Swahili is one of Kenya's two official languages. English is the other.

The British made Kenya a colony in 1920 after World War I. They took land from the Africans. They set up farms on the land to grow coffee and tea for export. By the 1940s, Kenya's African groups like the Mau Mau fought to end British rule. Kenya finally won its independence in 1963. It became a republic. The country's first president, Jomo Kenyatta,

was an early leader in Africa's movement for freedom. Under Kenyatta, Kenya's economy grew and its government was stable.

Kenya's people are divided among 40 different ethnic groups. Most Kenyans live in rural areas. They struggle to grow crops. Many people have moved to cities in search of a better life.

The people of Kenya believe in harambee, which means «pulling together». Different ethnic groups have pulled together to build schools and clinics in their communities. They have raised money to send good students to universities.

Mombasa is Kenya's chief port on the Indian Ocean. This city has the best harbor in East Africa. Many ships from around the world use this harbor. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why is the tsetse fly dangerous?

What is harambee and what has it done for Kenya?

What are the two lifestyles in Kenya?

UGANDA AND RWANDA

Terms to Know

- **plantains** a kind of banana;
- **autonomy** self-government;
- **watershed** region drained by a river;
- **endangered species** plant or animal under the threat of completely dying out;
- **genocide** deliberate murder of a group of people because of their race or culture;
- **refugee** person who flees to another country to escape danger or disaster.

Main Idea

You have probably heard much about AIDS and HIV. This disease is a very serious problem. In African countries such as Uganda, a large portion of the population is infected.

In this section, you will learn about the landlocked nations of **Uganda** and **Rwanda**.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram to help you take notes. For each category, write one fact about Uganda and one fact about Rwanda.

Category	Uganda	Rwanda
Land	_____	_____
Economy	_____	_____
People	_____	_____
Government	_____	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Uganda [ju: 'gændə]
- HIV [,eitʃ.ai'vi:]
- AIDS [eɪdz]
- African ['æfrɪkən]
- Rwanda [ru: 'ændə]
- Lake Victoria [leɪk vɪk'tɔ:riə]
- Equator [ɪ'kweɪtər]
- Kampala [kæm'pɑ:lə]
- Christians ['krɪs.tʃənz]
- Islam ['ɪz.lɑ:m]
- Idi Amin ['ɪdi ɑ:'mɪn]

Uganda and Rwanda are landlocked. They have no land touching a sea or an ocean. Instead, they use their large lakes to travel and trade.

UGANDA



Uganda was once called «the pearl of Africa». It is a green land of mountains, lakes, and wild animals. Most of the country is a central plateau. To the south is Lake Victoria.



Uganda lies on the Equator, yet the height of its plateau keeps temperatures mild. Uganda's soil is rich. The land receives plenty of rain. As a result, it is good for farming. About 80 percent of the people work on farms. Most grow enough just to feed their families. They grow **plantains**, a kind of banana. They also grow cassava, potatoes, corn, and grains. Some large farms grow coffee, cotton, and tea to sell to other countries. Uganda earns nearly three-fourths of its income from selling coffee. Uganda has

few factories. They make cement, soap, sugar, metal, and shoes.

Uganda's people live mainly in countryside villages in the south. Kampala, the capital, lies on the shores of Lake Victoria. This spot makes it a port for trade.

About two-thirds of the people are Christians. The rest follow Islam or traditional African religions. More than 40 ethnic groups make up Uganda. They have a rich culture of songs, stories, and poems. Ugandans enjoy a diet of beans, beef, goat, sheep, cornmeal, and tropical fruits.

The British ruled Uganda through most of the 1900s. Uganda won its freedom in 1962. Then ethnic groups began to fight each other. These groups had enjoyed **autonomy**, or self-government. Their kings lost

power in 1967. The regions were then bound to the central government. The rule of cruel dictator Idi Amin in the 1970s hurt the country. Now the ethnic groups are again allowed to have kings. The kings act as ceremonial rulers only.

Ugandans have worked to build up their country. The economy has been growing. Uganda also has a stable government. It is a republic with a president and a lawmaking body.

Still, Uganda faces troubled times. Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans have died from the AIDS disease. Many more have the HIV virus.

RWANDA



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Rwanda /ru:'ɑ:ndə/

Nile /naɪl/

Congo /'kɒŋɡoʊ/

Atlantic Ocean /æt'læntɪk 'oʊʃən/

Mediterranean Sea /,mɛdɪtə'reɪniən 'si:/

Equator /ɪ'kwɛɪtər/

Lake Kivu /keɪ'vɪ:/

Lake Tanganyika /,tæŋɡə'ni:kə/

Tanzania /,tænzə'ni:ə/

Democratic Republic of the Congo /,dɛmə'krætɪk rɪ'pʌblɪk əv ðə 'kɒŋɡoʊ/

Hutu /'hɪ:tu:/

Tutsi /'tutsi/



Rwanda has mountains, hills, and high plateaus. It sits on a ridge between the Nile and Congo watersheds. A **watershed** is an area drained by a river. To the west, water runs into the Congo River. The Congo takes it to the Atlantic Ocean. To the east, water drains into the Nile River. The Nile takes it to the Mediterranean Sea.

Rwanda lies near the Equator. Because their land is high, temperatures remain mild. Heavy rains help dense forests to grow. Gorillas live in these forests.

Gorillas are an **endangered species**. They are threatened with extinction.

Both countries rely on farming. Most people farm small plots of land. They grow just enough to feed their families. Coffee is the main product sold to other countries. The people near Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika also fish. Rwanda has no coast. As a result, they have trouble getting their products to foreign buyers. They have few paved roads and no railroads. Most goods go by road to Lake Tanganyika. From there, boats take them to Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Rwanda is a small country. Yet they have many people. As a result, they are very crowded. Few of the people live in cities.

Most of the people of both countries belong to one of two ethnic groups. Over three-fourths of the people are Hutu. The rest are Tutsi. The Tutsi have controlled the governments. A power struggle led to civil war and **genocide** in the 1990s. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed. Two million became **refugees**. They fled their country to escape danger. Today the fighting has decreased. Both countries are now trying to rebuild. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why is Uganda's land good for farming?

*Why does Rwanda have trouble getting their goods to foreign buyers?
What does «landlocked» mean?*

THE HORN OF AFRICA

Terms to Know

- **plates** huge slabs of rock that make up the earth's crust;
- **clan** family group.

Main Idea

Have you ever wondered where humans began? No one knows for sure. However, scientists have found remains of the oldest known humans in Ethiopia.

In this section, you will learn about the countries in the Horn of Africa.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram to help you take notes. For each category, write one fact about the Horn of Africa. The Horn of Africa has faced several difficulties. Write a brief description of each difficulty listed below.

Difficulty

Description of this Difficulty

1. Drought

2. War

3. Other

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

East Africa /i:st 'æfrɪkə/

Horn of Africa /hɔ:rn əv 'æfrɪkə/

Indian Ocean /'ɪndiən 'oʊʃən/

Sudan /su:'dæn/

Ethiopia /,i:θi'ɒpiə/

Eritrea /,erɪ'treɪə/

Djibouti /dʒɪ'bu:ti/

Somalia /sə'mɑ:liə/

Sahara /sə'hɑ:rə/
Nubian Desert /'nu:biən 'dɛzərt/
Nile /naɪl/
Blue Nile /blu: naɪl/
White Nile /waɪt naɪl/
Khartoum /kɑ:r'tu:m/
Kush /kʊʃ/
Meroë /'mɛrɒʊeɪ/
Egyptians /ɪ'dʒɪpʃənz/
Christianity /,krɪstʃɪ'ænɪti/
Islam /'ɪzlɑ:m/
Egyptians /ɪ'dʒɪpʃənz/

East Africa comes to a point that looks like a horn. This shape gives the region its name – the Horn of Africa. The horn juts out into the Indian Ocean. The countries in the horn are **Sudan**, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia. Sudan is the only country where English is an official language.

SUDAN



Sudan is the largest country in Africa. It is about a third the size of the United States. The Sahara and Nubian Desert cover its north. Here, people herd camels and goats. The center of Sudan has the richest soil.

Two branches of the Nile join together in the country. They are the Blue Nile and the White Nile Rivers. Khartoum, Sudan's capital is located where they join. Much rain falls in southern Sudan. It also holds one of the world's largest swamps.

Most of Sudan's people live along the Nile River or one of its branches.

They water their crops from these rivers. Farmers grow sugarcane, grains, nuts, dates, and cotton. Cotton is the main product that Sudan sells to other countries. It also sells sheep and gold. Oil may provide income for the country in the future.

In early times, Sudan was the center of the powerful Kush civilization. The people built temples, palaces, and pyramids in the capital at Meroë.

During the A.D. 500s, Egyptians brought Christianity to what is today Sudan. Later, Muslim Arabs brought Islam to the north. From the late 1800s to the 1950s, the British and Egyptians ruled Sudan. Sudan became free in 1956. Military leaders have ruled since then.

Civil war broke out in the 1980s. Sudan's northern people have been fighting its southern people. Recently, Sudan has had a **drought**. The war

and this long dry period have caused millions to starve. Diseases have spread through the country. Even though there have been some peace talks, the war continues. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Why is this region called the Horn of Africa?

Where do most of Sudan's people live?

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Terms to Know

- **industrialized country** a country in which a great deal of manufacturing occurs;
- **Boer** Dutch word for farmer;
- **apartheid** set of South African laws that separated racial and ethnic groups and limited the rights of blacks; word means «apartness»;
- **township** neighborhood outside of a city;
- **enclave** small country located inside a larger country.

Main Idea

When you think of African music, what sounds come to mind?

Drums? Lively rhythms? Today's South African music blends these traditional sounds with modern rock. If you have ever heard the famous group Ladysmith Black Mambazo, you have experienced the sounds of South Africa.

This section discusses the mineral-rich land of South Africa. You will also learn about the country's progress toward racial equality.

Reading

Read the text. Use the chart below to help you take notes. For each item listed in the chart, give two facts about South Africa.

Item	Facts
1. Minerals	_____
2. History	_____
3. People	_____
4. Enclaves	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

South Africa / ,sauθ 'æf.rɪ.kə/

Ladysmith / 'leɪ.di ,smɪθ/

Black Mambazo / ,blæk mɑ:m 'bɑ:.zou/

Namib Desert / 'nɑ:.mɪb 'dez.ɜrt/

Cape of Good Hope / ,keɪp əv ,gʊd 'hoʊp/

African National Congress / ,æf.rɪ.kən 'næf.ən.əl 'kɒŋ.gres/

ANC / ,eɪ.en 'si:/

Nelson Mandela / 'nɛl.sən mæn'del.ə/

Lesotho / lɪ'su:.tu:/

Swaziland / 'swɑ:.zi.lænd/

Afrikaans / ,æf.rɪ'kɑ:ns/

Boer War / ,bʊr 'wɔ:r/

Union of South Africa / 'ju:.njən əv ,sauθ 'æf.rɪ.kə/

Atlantic Ocean / æt'læn.tɪk 'oʊ.ʃən/

Indian Ocean / 'ɪn.di.ən 'oʊ.ʃən/

Lesotho Highlands Water Project / lɪ'su:.tu: 'haɪ.lændz 'wɔ:.tər 'prɒdʒ.ekt/

South Africa, officially called the **Republic of South Africa**, is a land of great mineral wealth. Here you will find the continent's biggest animal, the African elephant. The smallest mammal, the miniature shrew, is also here. To protect these creatures, the government has set aside land as national parks.

South Africa borders the Atlantic Ocean on the west. The Indian Ocean is on the south and east. The vast Namib Desert reaches into the northwest. The Cape of Good Hope is the southernmost point of Africa.

South Africa is the most industrialized country in Africa. An industrialized country has a great deal of manufacturing. Not all South Africans benefit from the strong economy, however. In rural areas, many people live in poverty.

South Africa's economy is supported in several ways. South Africa is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral resources. It is the world's largest producer and exporter of gold. South Africa also has diamonds, chromite, platinum, and coal. The country also exports machines, chemicals, clothing, and food products. Major crops are corn, wheat, fruits, cotton, sugarcane, and potatoes. Ranchers raise sheep, cattle for beef, and dairy cows.

About 44 million people live in South Africa. Black African ethnic groups make up about 78 percent of the population. The Dutch settled in South Africa in the 1600s.

People in South Africa spoke a language called Afrikaans. They pushed Africans off the best land and set up farms and plantations. They brought many laborers from India to work on sugar plantations.

The British came to South Africa in the early 1800s. In 1902 the British won the Boer War between the British and the Afrikaners. In 1910 Afrikaner and British territories became the Union of South Africa. It was part of the British Empire and was ruled by whites.

Black South Africans founded the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 in hopes of gaining power.

In 1948 the whites set up a system of apartheid, or «apartness». It limited the rights of blacks. Laws forced black South Africans to live in separate areas, called «homelands». People of non-European background were not even allowed to vote. The United Nations declared that apartheid was «a crime against humanity». Many countries cut off trade with South Africa.

Finally, in 1991 the South African government agreed to end apartheid. In 1994 South Africa held its first democratic election in which all people could vote. South Africans elected their first black president, Nelson Mandela.

South Africa has 11 official languages, including English. About two-thirds of South Africans are Christians. Almost one-third practice traditional African religions.

One of the challenges facing South Africa today is to develop a better standard of living for its poor people. Most European South Africans are well off. Most black Africans and other groups live in rural areas and crowded townships. These are neighborhoods outside cities.

Another challenge facing South Africa is AIDS. South Africa is one of the hardest-hit countries.

Within South Africa lie two other African nations – Lesotho and Swaziland. These tiny kingdoms are enclaves. Both are poor countries that depend heavily on South Africa. Lesotho's only natural resource is water.

It sells water to South Africa. Many of Lesotho and Swaziland's people are engaged in subsistence farming. Others work in mines in South Africa.

Reflection

What is the official name of South Africa?

Why is gold important to South Africa's economy?

LESOTHO



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Lesotho /lə'su:tu:/

Republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/

South Africa /sauθ 'æfrɪkə/

Maseru /mə'seru:/
 Drakensberg /'dra:kənsbɜ:rg/
 Orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 Tugela /tu:'geɪlə/
 Caledon /'kæliðɒn/
 Highlands Water Project /'haɪləndz 'wɔ:tər 'prɒdʒekt/
 eucalyptus /,ju:kə'liptəs/
 HIV/AIDS /,eɪtʃaɪ'vi:/ 'eɪdz/
 UN /,ju:'en/
 Sotho /'su:tu:/
 Europeans /,jʊərə'pi:ənz/
 Asians /'eɪʒənz/
 Sesotho /sə'su:tu:/
 Christians /'krɪstʃənz/
 Muslims /'mʊzli:mz/
 Johannesburg /dʒoo'hæniɪsbɜ:rg/
 Moshoeshoe /'mouʃweɪʃweɪ/
 Swaziland /'swɑ:zɪlənd/
 Zimbabwe /zɪm'bɑ:bweɪ/
 Mozambique /,mouzæm'bi:k/
 Kingdom of Lesotho /'kɪŋdəm əv lə'su:tu:/
 Moshoeshoe II /'mouʃweɪʃweɪ 'tu:/
 National Assembly /'næʃənəl ə'sembli/
 Senate /'senɪt/
 College of Chiefs /'kɒliɪdʒ əv 'tʃi:fs/
 Basotho /bə'su:tu:/



Lesotho is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho's capital city, Maseru, is located on the country's north-west border.

Three distinct geographical regions extend approximately north-south across Lesotho: a plateau derived from sandstone; a highland and a zone of rolling foothills that forms the border between the lowlands and the mountains in the east.

The Drakensberg Range forms the entire eastern and southeastern border.

The sources of two of the principal rivers of South Africa, the Orange and the Tugela, are in these mountains. The Orange and Caledon rivers drain more than 90% of the country.

Grass is the natural vegetation in this virtually treeless country. The high plateau is covered with montane or subalpine grassland. Red oat grass forms a dry carpet in much of the Drakensberg foot-hill region.

Much of the country has become denuded of its natural grass cover through uncontrolled grazing and rushing surface water. Related problems are severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion, and desertification. In response to these problems, the Highlands Water Project has the goals of controlling, storing, and redirecting water to South Africa. More than 3.5 million trees, mostly eucalyptus, have been planted as part of a gully control program, and for production of fuel and poles.

Unlike neighboring South Africa, Lesotho is not rich in game and other wildlife. Threatened species included the blue crane, the brown hyena, the African lion and the lesser flamingo.

Some 70% of the total population lives in the fertile lowlands, where the land can be most readily cultivated; the rest is scattered in the foothills and the mountains.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has had a significant impact on the population of Lesotho. The UN estimated that 30.1% of adults between the ages of 15–49 were living with HIV/AIDS in 2001. The AIDS epidemic causes higher death and infant mortality rates, and lowers life expectancy.

Lesotho is ethnically homogeneous. At least 99.7% of the people are Sotho. Europeans, Asians, and other groups make up the remaining population.

The Sesotho language is spoken by virtually all the indigenous population. English shares with Sesotho the position of official language.

Christian missions have long been active in Lesotho. As a result, about 90% of the population is Christians. Muslims, members of non-Christian religions, and atheists make up the remaining 10%. Many of Christian members follow African traditional religions. Some of the Catholic churches in the country incorporate traditional customs into worship, including traditional music, language, and dress. Certain Christian holidays are celebrated as national holidays.

There are 28 airports. Lesotho Airways and South African Airways maintain scheduled passenger service between Johannesburg and Moshoeshe International, the new international airport 19 km outside of Maseru. Lesotho Airways also has regular service to Swaziland,

Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, and to domestic airstrips. Air taxis and chartered planes serve airstrips at Maseru and other centers.

The United Kingdom granted independence to the newly named Kingdom of Lesotho on 4 October 1966; Moshoeshoe II was proclaimed king on that date. The first general election following the attainment of independence was held in January 1970.

As of 2005, the Lesotho government remained a modified form of constitutional monarchy. The Prime Minister was head of government and had executive authority. The king serves a largely ceremonial function; he no longer possesses any executive authority and is proscribed from actively participating in political initiatives.

Lesotho remained among the poorest countries in Africa with the majority of the population living below the poverty line on less than \$1 a day. Poverty, HIV/AIDS among the adult population, lack of jobs, and food shortages in the sub-region were driving to urban migration.

According to the 1993 constitution, the Kingdom of Lesotho is a monarchy with a bicameral parliament consisting of a National Assembly and a Senate.

Until 1993 the king was official chief of state and was designated by the College of Chiefs, according to Basotho custom. The prime minister (head of government) was appointed by the king and was a member of the majority party in the National Assembly. The cabinet was also appointed by the king, in accordance with advice of the prime minister, from among members of both houses of parliament. Under the 1993 constitution the monarch has become a figurehead, a "living symbol of national unity" with no executive or legislative powers. He is selected by traditional law and the College of Chiefs, which holds the power to determine who is next in the line of succession, and who shall serve as regent in the event that the successor is a minor. The College also may depose the monarch.

The leader of the majority party in the Assembly automatically becomes prime minister.

SWAZILAND



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Swaziland /'swɑ:zɪlənd/

Mbabane /əm'ba:ba:neɪ/

Mozambique /,mouzæm'bi:k/

Republic of South Africa /rɪ'pʌblɪk əv saʊθ 'æfrɪkə/

Great Usutu /greɪt u:'su:tu:/

Lebombo /lə'bɒmbou/

AIDS /eɪdz/

HIV /,eɪtʃaɪ'vi:/

Siswati /si'swɑ:ti/

Swazi /'swɑ:zi/

Mswati /'mswɑ:ti/

Zulu /'zu:lu:/

Transvaal /,trænz'vɑ:l/

South African (Boer) War /saʊθ 'æfrɪkən 'bɔ:r wɔ:r/

It is a landlocked country in southern Africa bounded by Mozambique on the north and by the Republic of South Africa.

Swaziland's capital city is Mbabane.

The country is divided west-to-east into four well defined regions known as the high, middle, and low veld, and the Lebombo plain and escarpment. The longest river is the Great Usutu, which stretches roughly from west to east across the center of the country.



Grassland, savanna, mixed bush, and scrub cover most of Swaziland. There is some forest in the highlands. Flora include aloes, orchids, and begonias. Large indigenous mammals include the blue wildebeest, kudu, impala, zebra, waterbuck, and hippopotamus; however, wildlife has become very scarce outside the protected areas. Crocodiles live in the lowland rivers. Bird life is plentiful and includes the European stork, sacred ibis, and gray heron.

The chief environmental problem is soil erosion and degradation. Deforestation has contributed to the loss of valuable soil. Swaziland has at least four protected areas for wildlife – two wildlife sanctuaries and two nature reserves, all in the northern half of the country.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has had a significant impact on the population of Swaziland, with the number of AIDS orphans growing rapidly. The AIDS epidemic causes higher death and infant mortality rates, and lowers life expectancy.

Over the years, there has been a noticeable drift of educated Africans, many of whom have acquired British citizenship, from South Africa to Swaziland.

The indigenous African population in Swaziland constitutes 97% of the total populace and comprises more than 70 clans. Europeans make up the remaining 3%.

English and Siswati, which is spoken by almost all Swazi, are the official languages. Government business is conducted in English.

They made their first formal contact with the British in the 1840s, when their ruler, Mswati II, applied to the British for help against the Zulu. The British succeeded in improving relations between the two ethnic groups.

About this time, the first Europeans came to Swaziland to settle. The independence of Swaziland was guaranteed by the British and Transvaal governments in 1881 and 1884. The United Kingdom decided some form of control was necessary. In 1890, a provisional government was established, representing the Swazi, the British, and the Transvaal. From 1894 to 1899, the Transvaal government undertook the protection and administration of Swaziland. After the South African (Boer) War of 1899–1902, the administration of Swaziland was transferred to the British governor of the Transvaal. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

**ZAMBIA, MALAWI,
ZIMBABWE, BOTSWANA**

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Zambia /'zæmbiə/
- Malawi /mə'la:wi/
- Zimbabwe /zɪm'bɑ:bweɪ/
- Botswana /bɒt'swɑ:nə/
- Victoria Falls /vɪk'tɔ:riə fɔ:lz/
- Zambezi /zæm'beɪzi/
- Kariba Dam /kə'ri:bə dæm/
- Queen Victoria /kwi:n vɪk'tɔ:riə/
- Lusaka /lu:'sɑ:kə/

Terms to Know

- **copper belt** large area of copper mines;
- **sorghum** tall grass whose seeds are used as grain and to make syrup.

Main Idea

Have you ever seen a waterfall? Imagine one that is a mile wide and falls 355 feet. This is the roaring Victoria Falls in Zambia. Earth scientists list it as one of the seven modern wonders of the world.

This section discusses four countries without a coast: Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

Reading

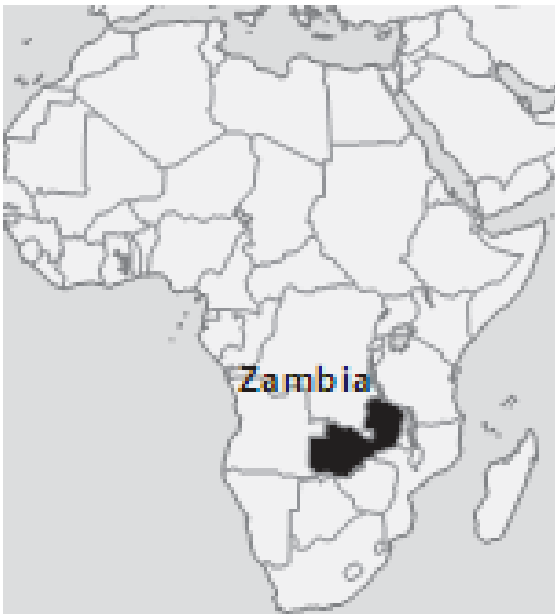
Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Name a major landform in each country. Then give one fact about each landform.

Country	Landform	Fact about Landform
1. Zambia	_____	_____
2. Malawi	_____	_____
3. Zimbabwe	_____	_____

4. Botswana

Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Botswana share several things. All are landlocked. A high plateau covers most of them. They all have a mild climate. Also, nearly three-fourths of their people farm small plots in countryside villages.

ZAMBIA



The long Zambezi River crosses it. The Kariba Dam makes electricity from the river's flow. The Zambezi's spectacular Victoria Falls were named for British Queen Victoria.

Across Zambia's north is a copper belt. Zambia is one of the world's largest sources of copper. The country earns over three-fourths of its income from copper. Also, its copper supplies are getting smaller. The government is trying to get city people to return to farming. Zambia must buy most of its food from other countries.

Zambia was once a British colony. It became a free country in 1964.

The people belong to over 70 ethnic groups and speak many languages. English is the official language. Lusaka is the capital. City people work in mining and service industries. Farmers grow corn and rice to feed their families.

MALAWI



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Malawi [mə'la:wi:]
Livingstone ['lɪvɪŋstən]
Protestant ['prɒtɪstənt]
Christians ['krɪstʃənz]
Africa ['æfrɪkə]
South [saʊθ]
Zambia ['zæmbiə]



Grasses cover western Malawi. Large herds of elephants, zebras, and other animals roam the parks here. The Great Rift Valley crosses eastern Malawi. Here lies beautiful Lake Malawi. It holds more kinds of fish than any other inland body of water in the world. Malawi also has many kinds of orchid flowers.

Malawi has few minerals or factories. It sells tobacco, tea, and sugar to other countries. Farmers also grow sorghum. The seeds of this grass are

used as grain and to make syrup. World organizations give aid to Malawi to help the people live.

Famous Scottish missionary David Livingstone arrived in the mid-1800s. Today most of Malawi's people are Protestant Christians because of missionaries.

Malawi was a British colony. It became its own country in 1964. Now Malawi is democratic.

Malawi is one of Africa's most crowded countries. It offers few jobs. Many of its people seek work in South Africa and Zambia.

ZIMBABWE



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Zimbabwe /zɪm'ba:bweɪ/

Limpopo /lɪm'pɒpɒʊ/

Zambezi /zæm'bi:zi/

AIDS /eɪdz/

Great Zimbabwe /gret zɪm'ba:bweɪ/

Rhodesia /rou'di:zə/

Harare /hɑ:'rɑ:reɪ/



Zimbabwe is mostly a plateau. Large rocks rise up from it. The Limpopo River crosses the low areas of the south. The Zambezi River crosses the north.

Most of the country's income comes from gold, copper, iron, and asbestos. Large farms grow coffee, cotton, and tobacco. Europeans own large farms. Africans farm small plots. The government has been trying to give some of the large farmland to Africans. This has caused serious problems and violence.

AIDS is also a serious problem in Zimbabwe. People who have AIDS often cannot work. The government does not have enough money or other resources to deal with the AIDS problem.

Zimbabwe's name comes from an old African city and trading center - Great Zimbabwe. The British controlled the area in the 1890s. They called it Rhodesia. Europeans owned all the best land.

Eventually, Africans fought European rule. They won free elections in 1980. The new country changed its name to Zimbabwe. Harare is the capital and largest city.

BOTSWANA

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Kalahari Desert /kɑ:'lɑ:hɑ:ri 'dezərt/

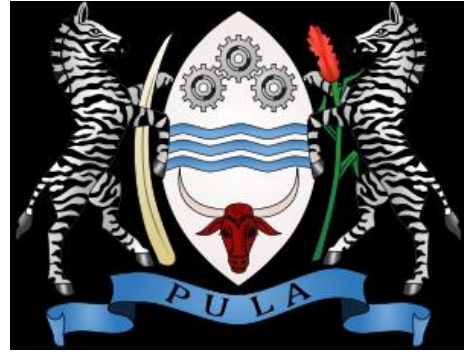
Botswana /bɒt'swɑ:nə/

Okavango River /əʊkə'væŋgəʊ 'rɪvər/

South Africa /sauθ 'æfrɪkə/

Gaborone /gæbə'rəʊni/

Setswana /sets'wɑ:nə/



The Kalahari Desert spreads over southwestern Botswana. It is a hot, dry area with red sands and low thorny bushes. The Okavango River in the northwest forms one of the largest swamps in the world. It is home to many wild animals.

Little rain falls on Botswana. Many years can pass between rains.

Droughts often occur.

Botswana is rich in minerals. The country earns three-fourths of its income from diamonds. Also, Botswana

earns money from visitors. Thousands come to Botswana's national parks each year. The country can grow only about half the food it needs. Many of the people work in South Africa part of each year.

Britain ruled until 1966 when Botswana became its own country. Today Botswana is a strong democracy. Many of the people are Christians. A large number follow African religions. English is the official language, yet most people speak an African language called Setswana. Gaborone is the capital and largest city. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What language do most of the people of Botswana speak?

Why does the government want people to return to farming?

What form of government does Malawi have now?

How does Zimbabwe earn most of its income?

**COASTAL
AND ISLAND ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

Terms to Know

- **exclave** small part of a country that is separated from the main part;
- **slash-and-burn** farming method of clearing land for planting by cutting and burning forest;
- **cyclone** intense storm system with heavy rain and high winds.

Main Idea

Have you ever snowboarded or seen the sport on television? Now, instead of snow-covered mountains, imagine towering hills of sand. Visitors come to Namibia to «sand-board» down its huge sand dunes.

This section discusses Namibia and the troubles that keep the people poor, plus several other countries that border or lie within the Indian Ocean.

Reading

Use the chart to help you take notes. For each country, give one fact about its products and one fact about its people.

Country	Fact about products	Fact about people
1. Namibia	_____	_____
2. Madagascar	_____	_____
3. Seychelles	_____	_____
4. Mauritius	_____	_____

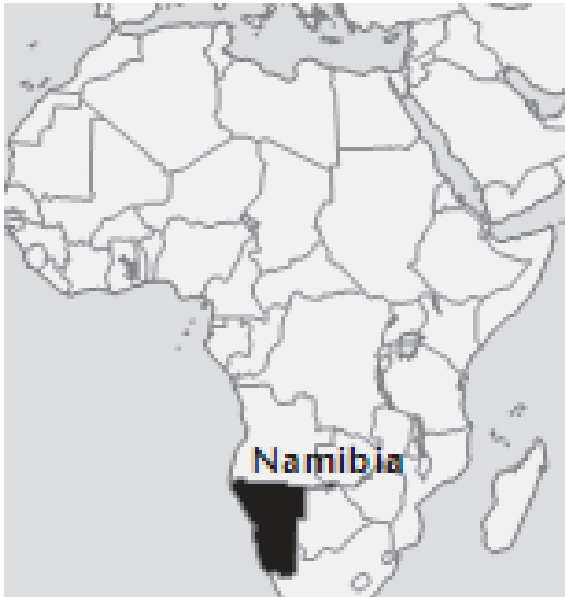
The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Namibia /næ'mɪbɪə/
Atlantic Ocean /ət'læntɪk 'oʊʃən/
Indian Ocean /'ɪndiən 'oʊʃən/
Madagascar /,mæd ə'gæskɑːr/

Seychelles /'seɪʃelz/
Mauritius /mə'riʃəs/
South Africa /saʊθ 'æfrɪkə/
Kalahari Desert /,kɑ:lə'hɑ:ri 'dezɜ:rt/
Namib Desert /'nɑ:mɪb 'dezɜ:rt/

Namibia has long coast on the Atlantic Ocean. Bordering the Indian Ocean are three island English-speaking countries - Madagascar, Seychelles, and Mauritius.

NAMIBIA



Namibia was a colony of Germany. Then South Africa ruled it for 75 years. It became an independent country in 1990.

The center is a large plateau. Most of the people live on this patchy grassland. The rest of the country is desert. The Namib Desert covers the Atlantic coast. It is a narrow strip of towering dunes and rocks. Visitors come to «sand-board» down the dunes. The Kalahari Desert covers the southeast. Most of Namibia has a hot, dry climate.

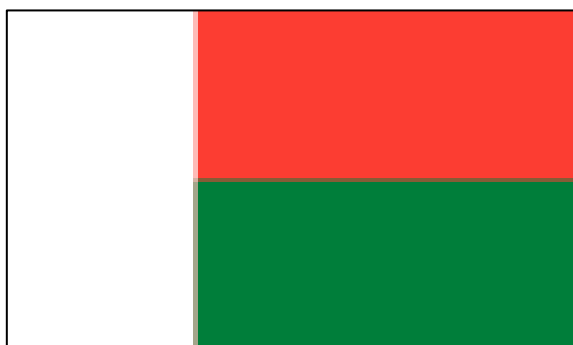
Namibia's land holds large amounts of diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, silver, and lead. Namibia is also a leading source of uranium. This mineral is used to make nuclear fuels. Namibia makes most of its money from these minerals.

In spite of this mineral wealth, most of the people are poor. A small group of people keep the money from the minerals. Large sums also go to companies from other countries. These companies invested in Namibia's minerals. Half of Namibia's people depend on farming small plots or herding. Some work in factories, making food products.

Namibia does not have many people. In fact, it is one of the least crowded countries in Africa. Most Namibians belong to African ethnic groups. A small number of people come from European backgrounds.

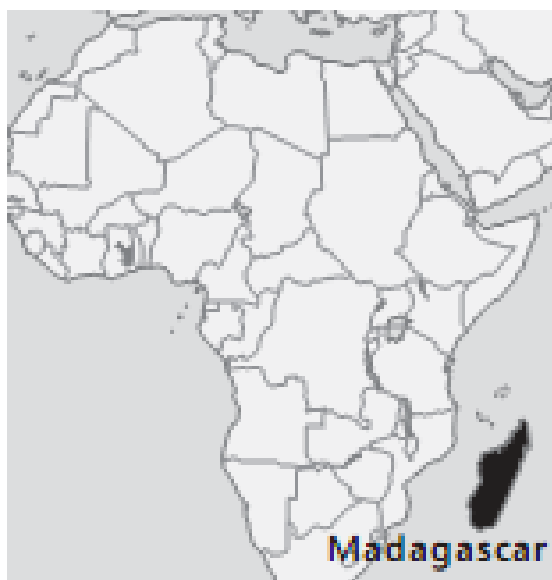
Namibians speak African languages. Most of the white people speak Afrikaans and English.

MADAGASCAR



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Madagascar [ˌmædəˈgæskɑːr]
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə]
Antananarivo [ˌæntəˌnænəˈriːvʊʊ]
Southeast [ˌsaʊθˈiːst]
Asian [ˈeɪʒən]
African [ˈæfrɪkən]



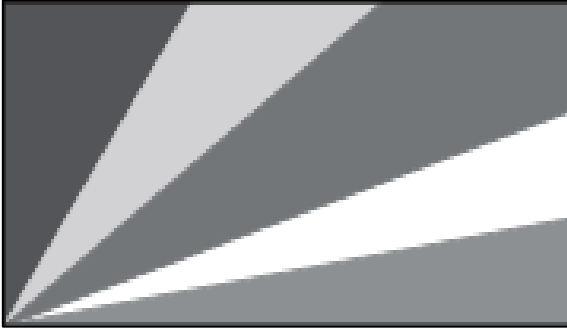
Millions of years ago, this island broke away from Africa. Madagascar remained apart from the rest of the world. As a result, many of its plants and animals are found nowhere else. Its people are mainly farmers. Madagascar grows most of the world's vanilla beans. The crop that brings the most money to Madagascar is coffee. More than three-fourths of the island has been cleared by slash-and-burn farming. The government is trying to save the rest of the forests. It is also trying to help the poor people.

Less than a fourth of the people live in cities. Antananarivo is the capital. There craftspeople sell their goods in colorful street markets. Madagascar's music blends Southeast Asian and African rhythms.

The people there are known for a style of singing to the rhythm of hand clapping.

SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES

SEYCHELLES



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Seychelles /'seɪʃəlz/
Mahé /mɑ:'heɪ/
African /'æfrɪkən/
European /,jʊərə'pi:ən/
Asian /'eɪʒən/



A group of 86 islands make up the Seychelles. About half of the islands are rock with high green peaks. The rest are small, flat, coral islands with few people. The largest island is Mahé. Nearly all of the people live there.

No one lived in the Seychelles until the 1700s. The French and then the British ruled the islands. Seychelles became a free country in 1976.

Most of the people are a blend of African, European, and Asian backgrounds. They grow coconuts and cinnamon to sell to other countries.

The people also earn a living from fishing and tourists.

MAURITIUS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Mauritius /mə'riʃəs/
India /'indiə/
African /'æfrɪkən/
European /,jʊrə'pi:ən/
Chinese /,tʃaɪ'ni:z/
Indian /'ɪndiən/
French /frɛntʃ/



Volcanoes formed the islands of Mauritius. The country sells sugar to other nations. Mauritius earns about half its income from selling cloth and clothing. Tourists bring money to the country as well.

Nearly three-fourths of the people are descendants of settlers from India. The rest have African, European, or Chinese backgrounds. The mix of peoples shows in the variety of foods they eat. The people enjoy Indian chicken curry and Chinese pork. They also eat

foods cooked in African and French styles. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

Which country in southern Africa's Indian Ocean region is not an island?

In what part of Namibia do most of the people live?

Why does Madagascar have many plants and animals that are found nowhere else?

UNITED KINGDOM AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

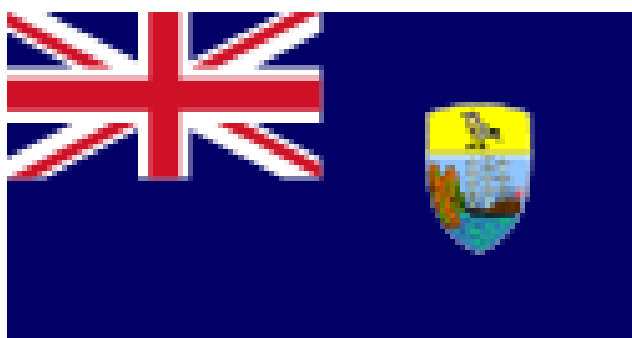
Dependencies /dɪˈpɛndənsɪz/
Chagos /ˈtʃeɪɡɒs/
Archipelago /ˌɑːkɪˈpɛləɡəʊ/
Mauritius /məˈrɪʃəs/
Aldabra /ælˈdæbrə/
Farquhar /ˈfɑːkwɑː/
Des Roches /deɪˈrɒʃ/
Seychelles /seɪˈʃɛlz/
Diego Garcia /diˈeɪɡəʊ ˈɡɑːrsiə/
Philippines /ˈfɪlɪpiːnz/

In November 1965, the United Kingdom created a new colony, the British Indian Ocean Territory, from three island groups and the Chagos Archipelago (formerly a dependency of Mauritius). Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches became part of independent Seychelles in 1976.

The chief island of the Chagos Archipelago is Diego Garcia, on which the United States maintains a naval base under an agreement with the British.

Diego Garcia is the main island of the Seychelles; it is also the only populated island in the territory. The military installation there has military personnel and civilian contract employees from the United Kingdom, Mauritius, the Philippines, and the United States.

ST. HELENA



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

St. Helena / ,sənt hə'li:nə/

Jamestown / 'dʒeɪmz,təʊn/

St. Helena Shipping Co. / ,sənt hə'li:nə 'ʃɪpɪŋ ,kou/

British East India Company / 'brɪtɪʃ i:st 'ɪndiə 'kʌmpəni/

Dutch / dʌtʃ/

Napoleon / nə'pəʊliən/

St. Helenians / ,sənt hə'li:niənz/

Ascension / ə'senʃən/

Falkland Islands / 'fɔ:klənd 'aɪləndz/

Tanzania / ,tænzə'ni:ə/

Longwood House / 'lɒ:ŋwʊd ,haus/

Tristan da Cunha / ,trɪstən də 'ku:nə/

Gough Island / ɡɒf 'aɪlənd/

Nightingale Islands / 'naɪtɪŋgeɪl 'aɪləndz/

Inaccessible Island / ,ɪnək'sesəbəl 'aɪlənd/

Cape Town / ,keɪp 'taʊn/

Southampton / saʊθ'hæmptən/

Tristan da Cunha / ,trɪstən də 'ku:nə/

St. Helena, a British colony is a mountainous island in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Southeast trade winds give the island a pleasant climate, despite its tropical location. Jamestown, the capital, is on the north coast. The population, of mixed origin, approximately 25% lives in Jamestown. The language is English, and the majority of people are Anglicans.

Jamestown has open anchorages but no port facilities. The St. Helena Shipping Co. provides passenger and cargo service from the United Kingdom and South Africa. There is one airport on the island.

The island was garrisoned in 1659 by the British East India Company, captured by the Dutch in 1673, and retaken that same year by the English. It became famous as the place of Napoleon's exile, from 1815 until his death in 1821, and passed to the crown in 1834.

The domestic economy is based on agriculture. The main crops are potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, and vegetables. St. Helenians also are employed on Ascension and the Falkland Islands. Fish are among St. Helena's primary exports. There are no exploitable minerals, and virtually all timber is imported. St. Helena also imports all of its consumer and capital goods. The United Kingdom, the United States, Tanzania, and South Africa are St. Helena's main trading partners.

There is an unemployment relief system, and workers' compensation is paid for death or disablement. Health facilities include a hospital of 58 beds as well as facilities for the elderly and the physically and mentally disabled.

The population is entirely literate. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15. A free public library is located in Jamestown, and there are branch libraries in several rural districts. Longwood House, Napoleon's home in exile, is now French property and a museum. The government maintains a radio broadcasting station, a weekly newspaper, and monthly film shows in each district. Television programs are received via satellite and distributed by cable.

Dependencies of St. Helena are Tristan da Cunha and Ascension, which are inhabited, and Gough Island, the three Nightingale Islands, and Inaccessible Island, which are not. **Tristan da Cunha** is a partly wooded volcanic island. The population numbers around 300. Communications are limited to a few calls by ships each year and to a wireless station in daily contact with Cape Town. There is also a local broadcasting and radiotelephone service.

A South African rock lobster company operates a fish-freezing factory on the island. This facility replaced a cannery that was destroyed by a volcanic eruption in October 1961 that forced the inhabitants to evacuate the island. They were resettled near Southampton, England, in January 1962. Owing to their previous isolation, however, the islanders were particularly vulnerable to respiratory diseases, and many of them became ill because of the English climate. In March 1963, an advance group returned to Tristan da Cunha to repair some of the damaged

property and to plant potatoes, the staple subsistence crop. With the construction of a harbor, shore fishing has also developed.

An island council consists of an administrator, three appointed members, and eight elected members. Considerable revenue is derived from the sale of stamps; however, the fishing industry provides the chief source of livelihood. Development aid ended in 1980, and since then the island has financed its own projects.

(Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

MODULE 5. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

growers, destroyed, never, cause, divided, stretches, combines

1. Nigeria is one of the world's top of cacao.
2. The loss of so many young and skilled people West African families.
3. Liberia is the only West African nation that was a colony.
4. Its bite can a deadly illness in farm animals and humans.
5. Cameroon was between the British and the French until 1960.
6. Ocean coastline has of white beaches lined with palm trees.
7. The language features of several African languages and Arabic.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

flows, shallow, human-made, base, journey, follow, form

1. Nigeria takes its name from *the Niger River* that through it.
2. The rivers are too to allow ships to follow them very far in.
3. Lake Volta is one of the world's largest lake.
4. To industrialize means to..... an economy more on manufacturing and less on farming.
5. The word safari means «.....» in the Swahili language.
6. The Masai ways of life similar to their ancestors.
7. In many places, water has flooded part of the valley to lakes.

II. Comprehension

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences.

1. These groups had enjoyed autonomy, ...
2. Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans have died...
3. Long dry period ...
4. A watershed is an area ...
5. East Africa comes to a point ...
 - a) ... that looks like a horn.

- b) ... or self-government.
- c) ...drained by a river.
- d) ...from the AIDS disease.
- e) have caused millions to starve

III. Speaking

Ex. 4

Discuss the following questions.

What landform do Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Botswana share?

What is one of the challenges of South Africa today?

Which island countries were formed by volcanoes?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about huge sand dunes of Namibia.

Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about Victoria Falls in Zambia.

Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about South African music.

Write a short passage.

Share your information with your friends.

Retell your friends story.

V. Project Work 2

Find information and tell about AIDS.

Share your information with your friends.



MODULE 6. OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA



Terms to Know

- **coral reef** structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals;
- **outback** inland regions of Australia;
- **station** cattle or sheep ranch in Australia;

- **marsupial** mammal that carries its young in a pouch;
- **boomerang** wooden weapon shaped like a bent wing that, when thrown, sails back to land near the thrower;
- **bush** rural areas in Australia.

Main Idea

Have you seen parents carry babies in cloth pouches strapped in front of them? Many Australian animals come with a built-in pouch. Baby kangaroos and koalas stay warm and safe inside their mothers' pouches.

This section describes Australia, a dry land that is rich in resources.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram below to take notes. Write two facts about Australia for each topic.

Topic	fact 1	fact 2
1. Location	_____	_____
2. Land Features	_____	_____
3. Farming	_____	_____
4. Aborigines	_____	_____
5. British Background	_____	_____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Australia /v'streɪliə/
 Land Down Under /'lænd 'daʊn 'ʌndə/
 Great Dividing Range /gret dɪ'vaɪdɪŋ reɪndʒ/
 Tasmania /tæz'meɪniə/
 Great Barrier Reef /gret 'bæriə ri:f/
 Murray River /'mʌri 'rɪvə/
 Darling River /'dɑ:lɪŋ 'rɪvə/
 Great Artesian Basin /gret a:'ti:ʒən 'beɪsən/
 kangaroo /,kæŋgə'ru:/
 koala /kəʊ'a:lə/
 Asia /'eɪʒə/
 Aborigines /,æbə'rɪdʒɪni:z/
 boomerang /'bu:mə,ræŋ/

Dutch /dʌtʃ/

Captain James Cook /'kæptɪn 'dʒeɪmz 'kʊk/

Commonwealth of Australia /'kɒmən,wəlθ əv ɒ'streɪliə/

Sydney /'sɪdni/

Melbourne /'mɛlbən/

Canberra /'kænbərə/

Australia is the sixth-largest country in the world. It is also a continent. It is sometimes called the «Land Down Under». This is because it is in the southern half of the world.

Most of Australia is covered with plateaus and plains. It also has low mountain ranges. The Great Dividing Range is one of these ranges. The island of Tasmania is also part of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef lies off Australia's northeast coast. It is a **coral reef**, or a structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals. The colorful coral stretches 1,250 miles.

Narrow plains along the south and southeast hold Australia's best farmland. Most of the country's people live there. The Murray and Darling Rivers flow through this area.

Australians call their inland regions the **outback**. Cattle and sheep ranches called **stations** dot the dry outback. Mining camps here dig for minerals.

Australia has little water. Yet water lies under the ground in the Great Artesian Basin. Here, ranchers water their cattle from wells. Australia's west plateau is covered with deserts and low, dry ranges.

Australia sits on a plate of the earth's crust. About 200 million years ago, the plate drifted away from other land areas. As a result, Australia has plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. Two of them are kangaroos and koalas. Both are **marsupials**. These mammals carry their young in a pouch.

Australia's Economy

Australia has a strong, wealthy economy. It is rich in iron, zinc, bauxite, gold, silver, opals, diamonds, and pearls. It also has coal, oil, and gas.

Minerals and fuels bring Australia more than a third of its income.

Lack of water limits farming. Farmers grow grains, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. They irrigate their crops. Cattle and sheep are the main farm products. Australia is the world's top producer of wool.

Factories make food products, transportation equipment, metals, cloth, and chemicals. The country also prospers from high-tech industries, service industries, and tourism. Australia sells many goods to Asia and the United States.

Australia does not have many people for its size. The country needs more skilled workers. The government has asked workers to move there. In recent years, more than 5 million people have moved to Australia.

Australia's History and People

The first people who arrived in Australia came from Asia at least 40,000 years ago. Their descendants are Australia's Aborigines. For centuries, the Aborigines lived by moving from one place to another. They were looking for food and water. Aborigines used a **boomerang** for hunting. This weapon is made of wood and shaped like a bent wing. The hunter throws it to stun his prey. If it misses, it curves back and lands close to the hunter.

The Dutch traveled to Australia in the late 1600s. In 1770 Captain James Cook arrived and claimed Australia for Great Britain. At first, the British sent their prisoners to Australia. After gold was discovered, more British settled there. They took land from the Aborigines. Many Aborigines died of European diseases. Today many Aborigines are moving to the cities to find jobs. In 1967 the government finally recognized them as citizens.

In 1901 the colonies became the independent Commonwealth of Australia. The country has a British-style parliamentary democracy. The party that wins the most seats in the parliament chooses the prime minister. Australia no longer belongs to Britain, yet it still accepts the British king or queen as its ceremonial leader. Many Australians would like to change their government to a republic with an elected president.

Power is divided between national and state governments. Australia has six states and two territories.

About 90 percent of Australians live in cities. Sydney and Melbourne are the largest cities. Canberra is the capital. It was built inland to draw people into the outback. Only 10 percent of the people live in the rural areas, or **bush**. Many of these people work in outback stations.

Australians speak their own form of English. For example, they may say «G'Day» instead of «Hello». (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

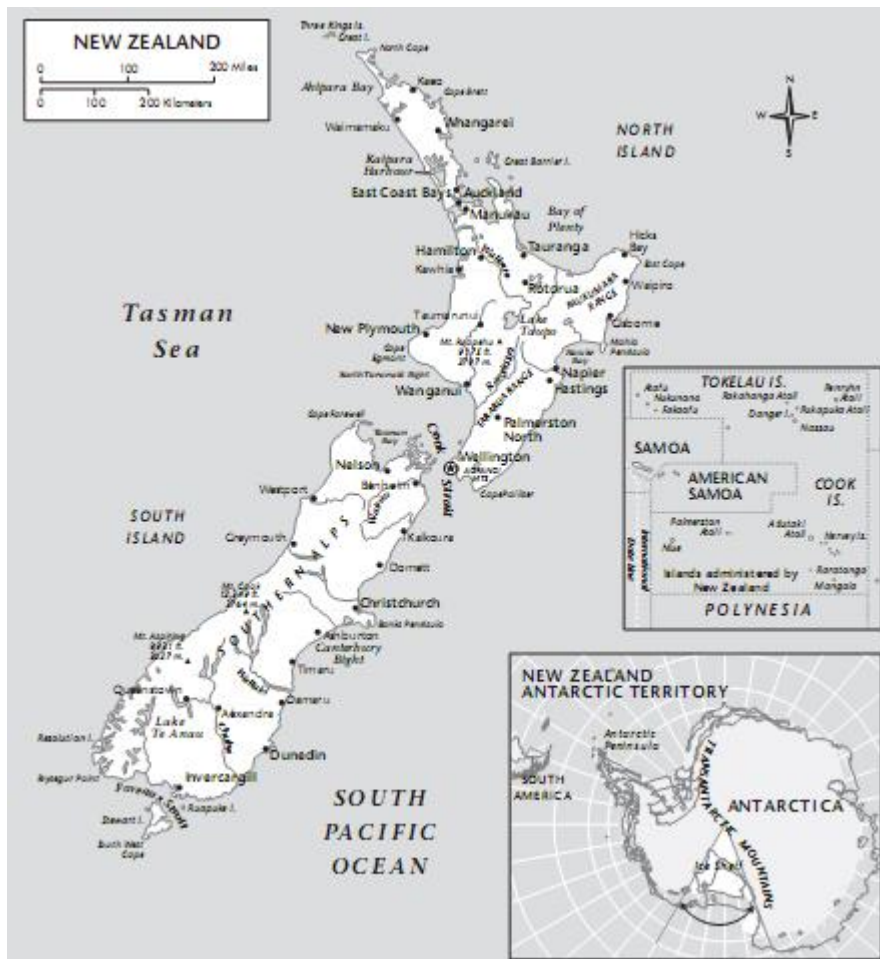
Why is Australia sometimes called the «Land Down Under»?

Why does Australia have some plants and animals that are not found anywhere else?

What minerals does Australia have?

What happened to the Aborigines after the Europeans arrived?

NEW ZEALAND



Terms to Know

- **geyser** hot spring that spouts steam and water through a crack in the earth;
- **manuka** small shrub that grows in New Zealand's volcanic soil;
- **fjord** steep-sided valley filled with seawater;

- **geothermal energy** electricity made from steam rising from deep inside the earth;
- **hydroelectric power** electricity made from flowing water.

Main Idea

Have you seen pictures of Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park? It is a **geyser**. It blows hot steam into the air from water heated deep inside the earth. New Zealand has many geysers. In fact, it uses the steam from these geysers to make electricity.

This section discusses Australia’s smaller island neighbor, New Zealand.

Reading

Read the text. Use the diagram to take notes. New Zealand’s two main islands are North Island and South Island. Write four facts about each island.

North Island

South Island

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ |

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- New Zealand / ,nju: 'zi:lənd/
- Pacific Ocean / pə, sɪfɪk 'oʊʃən/
- Australia / v'streɪliə/
- Southern Hemisphere / 'sʌðərn 'hɛmɪsfɪər/
- Colorado / ,kɒlə'rædʊ/
- Cook Strait / kʊk 'streɪt/
- Mount Egmont / maʊnt 'ɛgmənt/
- Southern Alps / 'sʌðərn 'ælpz/
- Mount Cook / maʊnt 'kʊk/
- Canterbury Plains / 'kæntərbəri 'pleɪnz/
- kiwi / 'ki:wi:/
- kauri / 'kɔ:ri/
- Japan / dʒə'pæn/

Maori /'maʊri/
Auckland /'ɔ:klənd/
Wellington /'welɪŋtən/

New Zealand is located in the Pacific Ocean. Its land is very different from nearby Australia's. Australia is flat and dry. New Zealand is very green. It also has many mountains. The climate is mild and wet. Both New Zealand and Australia lie in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, their summer starts in December, and their winter starts in June.

New Zealand's Land

New Zealand's two main islands are North Island and South Island. It also has many smaller islands. Together, the islands are about the size of Colorado. The Cook Strait flows between North Island and South Island. A strait is a narrow waterway that separates two pieces of land.

The center of North Island is a large plateau. It has three active volcanoes and the inactive Mount Egmont. Here hot springs called **geysers** spout steam and water high into the air through a crack in the earth.

Small shrubs called **manuka** grow well on the plateau. Around the plateau are rich lowlands, tree-covered hills, and beaches. Farmers raise sheep and cattle on the slopes of the plateau. They grow fruits and vegetables on the coasts.

Along the west side of South Island rise the Southern Alps. Mount Cook is the highest peak in New Zealand. Glaciers, or giant sheets of ice, lie on the mountain slopes. Long ago, the glaciers cut **fjords** into the mountains. These are steep-sided valleys filled with seawater.

The flat Canterbury Plains stretch east of the mountains. Here farmers grow grains and raise sheep.

Like Australia, New Zealand has plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. Its national symbol is the kiwi. This is a bird that cannot fly. Giant kauri trees once covered the land. Most have been cut down. The government now protects the remaining kauri trees.

New Zealand's Economy

Farmers do well in New Zealand. Sheep are a major farm product. New Zealand is second in the world in the amount of wool it produces.

It also sells lamb meat to other countries. Major crops are apples, barley, wheat, and corn.

New Zealand earns much of its income from selling to other countries. It sells many products to Australia, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom. When these countries are thriving, they buy more goods from New Zealand. When they do not do so well, they buy less from New Zealand. As a result, New Zealand's income depends greatly on these other countries. Today New Zealand enjoys a high standard of living.

From its volcanoes, New Zealand makes **geothermal energy**. This is electricity made from steam rising from deep inside the earth. Most of its electricity, however, is **hydroelectric power**. It is made from flowing water. New Zealand's land holds coal, oil, iron, silver, and gold.

More factories are being built. The factories make wood products, fertilizer, wool goods, and shoes. New Zealand also earns money from service and tourist businesses.

New Zealand's History and People

The Maori people arrived in New Zealand between A.D. 950 and 1150. They learned to farm, weave cloth, fish, hunt birds, and carve wood.

The first European explorers came in the mid-1600s. British settlers arrived in the 1800s. The Maoris agreed to accept British rule if the British did not push the Maoris off their land. When more British settlers moved onto Maori land, war broke out in the 1860s. The Maoris lost the war.

In 1893 the colony gave women the right to vote. This was the first land to do so. New Zealand was also among the first to offer help to people who were sick or out of work.

New Zealand became free of Britain in 1907. It is now a parliamentary democracy. Voters elect representatives to a law-making body. The representatives choose a prime minister. Maoris can run for any seats in parliament. However, five seats can only be held by Maoris. About a tenth of New Zealanders are Maori. Most of the rest have a British background.

About 86 percent of New Zealand's people live in cities. The largest cities are Auckland and Wellington, the capital. Both are on North Island. About three-fourths of all New Zealanders live on this island.

New Zealanders enjoy outdoor sports. They camp, hike, hunt, boat, and climb mountains. They also play cricket and rugby. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

How is New Zealand's land different from Australia's?

What is New Zealand's national symbol?

What is a major farm product for New Zealand?

What did the New Zealand colony do in 1893 that was a first?

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Terms to Know

- **cacao** tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate and cocoa;
- **copra** dried coconut meat;
- **pidgin language** formed by combining parts of several different languages;
- **lingua franca** a language used for communication among people of different mother tongues;
- **indigenous** originating or occurring naturally (in a country, region, etc.); native;
- **restricted** limited or confined;
- **condominium** a country ruled by two or more foreign powers;
- **high island** formed by volcanoes;
- **low island** made of coral;
- **atoll** low-lying, ring-shaped island that surrounds a lagoon;
- **phosphate** mineral salt used to make fertilizer;
- **trust territory** land put under temporary control of another country.

Main Idea

Do you eat tuna sandwiches? If so, you may be eating a fish caught in Polynesian waters. American Samoans supply a third of the tuna eaten in the United States.

This section describes the tropical beauty of the islands that dot the Pacific Ocean.

Reading

Read the text. Use the chart to help you take notes. Name the region of Oceania (Melanesia, Micronesia, or Polynesia) that best fits each topic. Also, write one fact about the topic.

Topic	Region	Fact about topic
1. Pidgin language	_____	_____
2. Copra	_____	_____
3. Phosphate	_____	_____

4. Low islands _____
5. Trust territories _____
6. Military bases _____

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Oceania / ,ouʃi'æniə/
 Pacific Ocean / pə'sɪfɪk 'ouʃən/
 Melanesia / ,melə'ni:zə/
 Micronesia / ,maɪkrə'ni:zə/
 Polynesia / ,pələ'ni:zə/
 Papua New Guinea / ,pæpjuə ,nu: 'ɡɪni/
 Solomon Islands / 'sɒləmən 'aɪləndz/
 Fiji Islands / 'fi:dʒi 'aɪləndz/
 Vanuatu / ,vænu'a:tu:/
 New Caledonia / ,nu: ,kæli'doʊniə/
 Melanesians / ,melə'ni:zənz/
 Indian / 'ɪndiən/
 Fiji / 'fi:dʒi/
 Christianity / ,krɪstʃi'æni:ti/
 Hindu / 'hɪndu: /

Oceania includes about 25,000 islands in the Pacific Ocean. They spread over great distances. Geographers group them into three regions. These regions are Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

Melanesia

Papua New Guinea is the largest country in Melanesia. It has the most people of any country in this region. Other island nations in Melanesia are the Solomon Islands, the Fiji Islands, and Vanuatu. France rules the islands of New Caledonia.

Melanesia's islands have rugged mountains and dense rain forests. Most of Melanesia has a tropical climate. Temperatures stay between 70 and 80 degrees all year.

Most Melanesians are farmers who grow just enough to feed their families. Others work on larger farms that grow and sell coffee, palm oil, and **cacao** to other countries. Cacao is a tropical tree. Its seeds are used to make chocolate. Melanesians also produce **copra**. This is dried coconut meat. Countries around the world use it to make margarine and soap.

Some Melanesian islands have gold, oil, copper, and nickel. Several islands sell wood and fish to other countries. The islands are becoming a popular vacation spot.

Most Melanesians have a Pacific Islander background. However, about a third of the people of New Caledonia are European. About half the people in the Fiji Islands are of Indian descent. Their ancestors were workers that the British brought from India. Today Indians control much of the economy of the Fiji Islands. Fiji's Pacific Islanders own most of the land. The two groups often struggle to control the government.

Papua New Guinea has more than 700 languages. The people speak **a pidgin language**. It blends parts of several languages. The people of the Fiji Islands speak English. In New Caledonia, the people speak French. Christianity is common, although many people follow traditional religions. The people from India who live in the Fiji Islands are mostly Hindu.

Many Melanesians live in small villages. Homes are often made of grass, though some are now concrete. Concrete houses protect people from tropical storms. Most people hold onto old ways. A small number of people live in cities. They have jobs in business and government.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



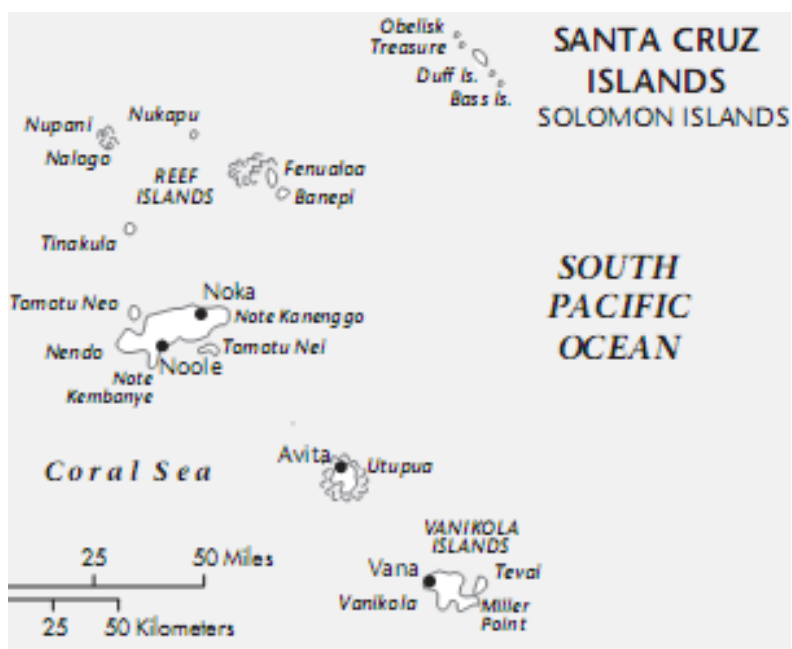
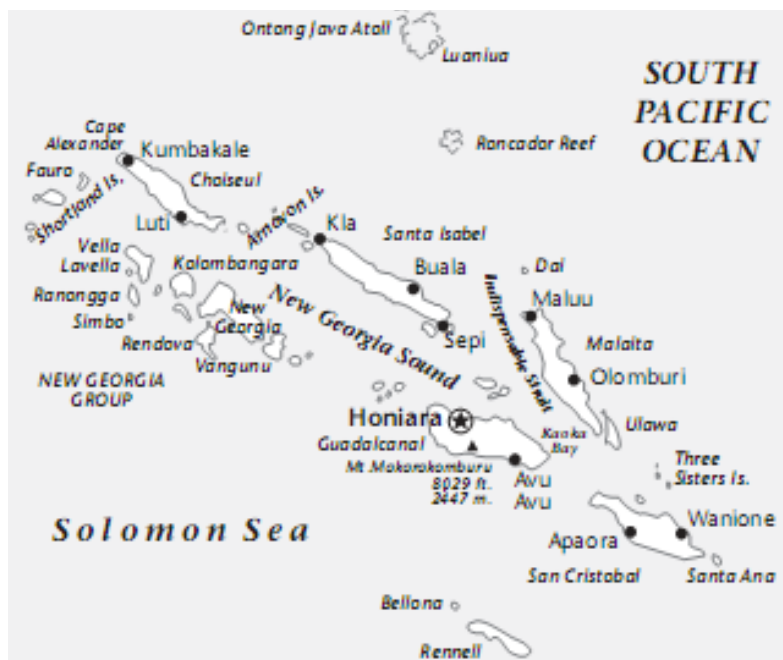


The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

- Australian / 'ɒs.treɪ.li.ən/
- Papua / 'pæp.juə/
- New Guinea / ,nju: 'ɡm.i/
- Pidgin / 'pɪdʒ.ɪn/
- Melanesian / ,mɛl.ə'ni:.zən/
- Hiri Motu / 'hɪr.i 'moʊ.tu:/
- Papuan / 'pæp.ju.ən/

Under the Australian administration of the former Territory of Papua and New Guinea, English became the official language; however, it is only spoken by 1-2% of the population. More widely spoken, there are two other official languages: Pidgin, a Melanesian **lingua franca** with roots primarily in English and German, and Hiri Motu, another lingua franca of Papuan derivation. In all, there are more than 700 languages, most of them spoken by a few hundred to a few thousand people.

SOLOMON ISLANDS



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Solomon Islands / 'sɒləmən 'aɪləndz/
South Pacific / saʊθ pə'sɪfɪk/
Australia / ɒ'streɪliə/
Papua New Guinea / 'pæpjʊə nju: 'ɡɪni/
Guadalcanal / ,ɡwɑ:dəl'kænəl/
Makira / mə'kɪərə/
Malaita / mə'laitə/
San Cristobal / ,sæn ,krɪstə'bɔ:l/
Vella Lavella / ,velə lə'velə/
Choiseul / ʃwɑ:'zɛl/
Rennell / 'rɛnəl/
New Georgia / nju: 'dʒɔ:rdʒə/
Santa Cruz / ,sæntə 'kru:z/
Honiara / ,hɒni'ɑ:rə/
Melanesian / ,melə'ni:zən/

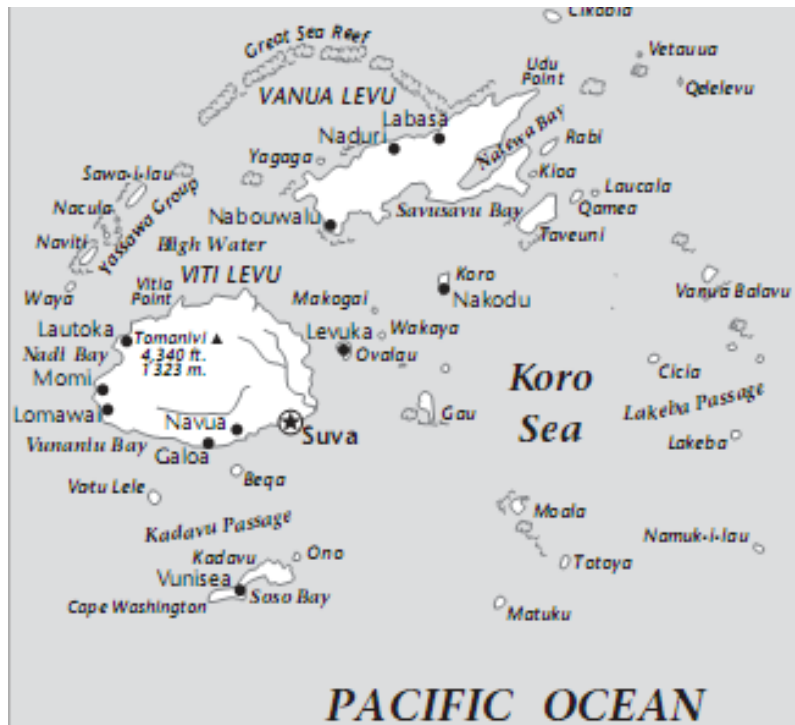
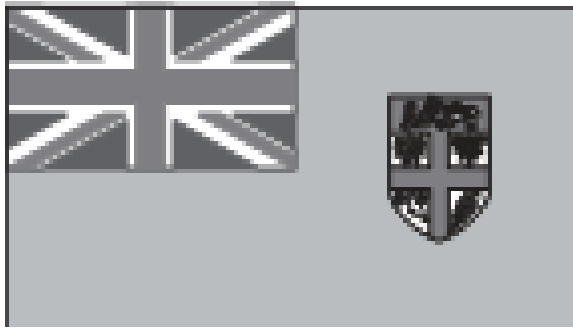
The Solomon Islands consist of a chain of six large and numerous small islands situated in the South Pacific, north-east of Australia and east of Papua New

Guinea. The largest island is Guadalcanal; other major islands are Makira (formerly Malaita), San Cristobal, Vella Lavella, Choiseul, Rennell, New Georgia, and the Santa Cruz group.

The capital city of the Solomon Islands, Honiara, is located on the island of Guadalcanal.

English is the official language but is only spoken by approximately 1-2% of the population. Melanesian pidgin is the lingua franca. Some 120 **indigenous** languages and dialects are spoken, each within a very **restricted** geographical area.

FIJI



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Fiji /'fɪdʒi/

South Pacific /səʊθ pə'sɪfɪk/

Hawaii /hə'waɪi/

New Zealand /nju: 'zi:lənd/

Viti Levu /'vɪtɪ 'leɪvʊ:/

Vanua Levu /'vɑ:nʊə 'leɪvʊ:/

Suva /'su:və/

Fijian /fɪ'dʒiən/

Hindi /'hɪndi/

Malayo-Polynesian /mə'leɪʊs pəli'ni:zən/

Bau /bəʊ/

Rotuma /rəʊ'tu:mə/

Rotuman /rəʊ'tu:mən/

Hindustani / ,hɪndʊ'stɑ:nɪ/

Fiji, situated in the South Pacific south-west of Hawaii and north of New Zealand, comprises 850 islands, of which only about 100 are inhabited. The largest islands are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Fiji's total coastline is 1,129 km.

Fiji's capital city, Suva, is located on the island of Viti Levu.

English is the official language, but Fijian and Hindi are also used in Parliament. Fijian dialects belong to the Malayo-Polynesian language group; the Bau dialect is used throughout the archipelago except on Rotuma, where Rotuman is spoken. Hindustani (a local dialect of Hindi) is the lingua franca of the Indians of Fiji.

VANUATU



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Vanuatu /və'naʊtu:/

Anglo-French /'æŋgləʊ frɛntʃ/

New Hebrides /nju: 'hɛbrɪdɪ:z/

Espiritu Santo /es'pɪrɪtu: 'sæntəʊ/

Éfaté /ɛ'fæteɪ/

Fiji /'fi:dʒi/

New Caledonia /nju: ,kæli'dəʊniə/

Matthew /'mæθju:/

Hunter /'hʌntər/

Port-Vila /'pɔ:rt'vi:lə/

Bislama /bɪs'la:mə/

Bichelama /bɪtʃɛ'la:mə/

Vanuatu, formerly the Anglo-French **condominium** of the New Hebrides, is an irregular Y-shaped chain of 80 islands, with a total land area of about 12,200 sq km. Of the 70 inhabited islands, the largest is Espiritu Santo; the island of Éfaté is the administrative center. The island chain is about 800 km long and lies west of Fiji and north-east of New Caledonia. Vanuatu and France both claim Matthew and Hunter islands, which lie between Vanuatu and New Caledonia; one of the islands has been occupied by French forces.

Vanuatu's capital city, Port-Vila, is located on the island of Éfaté.

More than 100 languages and dialects are spoken in Vanuatu. Melanesian, the principal language, is related to Fijian and New Caledonian speech. Pidgin English, known as Bislama or Bichelama, is recognized by the constitution as the lingua franca, although English and French are also official languages. The national anthem is in Bislama, which is also used in parliamentary debate, with the proceedings reported in English and French as well. Children often speak as many as four languages and every aspect of public life - including education, law, and the media - is complicated by language problems.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Micronesia / ,maɪkrə'ni:zə/

Federated States of Micronesia / 'fɛdə'reɪtɪd steɪts ʌv ,maɪkrə'ni:zə/

Marshall Islands / 'mɑ:rfəl 'aɪləndz/

Palau /pə'laʊ/

Nauru /nɑ:'u:ru:/

Kiribati / ,kɪrɪ'bɑ:ti/

Northern Mariana Islands / 'nɔ:ðərn ,mɑ:ri'ɑ:nə 'aɪləndz/

Guam /gwɑ:m/

Typhoon /taɪ'fu:n/

Hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/

Southeast Asia / 'saʊθi:st 'eɪzə/

Europeans / ,jʊərə'pi:ənz/

World War II /wɜ:rld wɔ:r tu:/

Pacific Islanders /pə'sɪfɪk 'aɪləndərz/

Nauru /nɑ:'u:ru:/

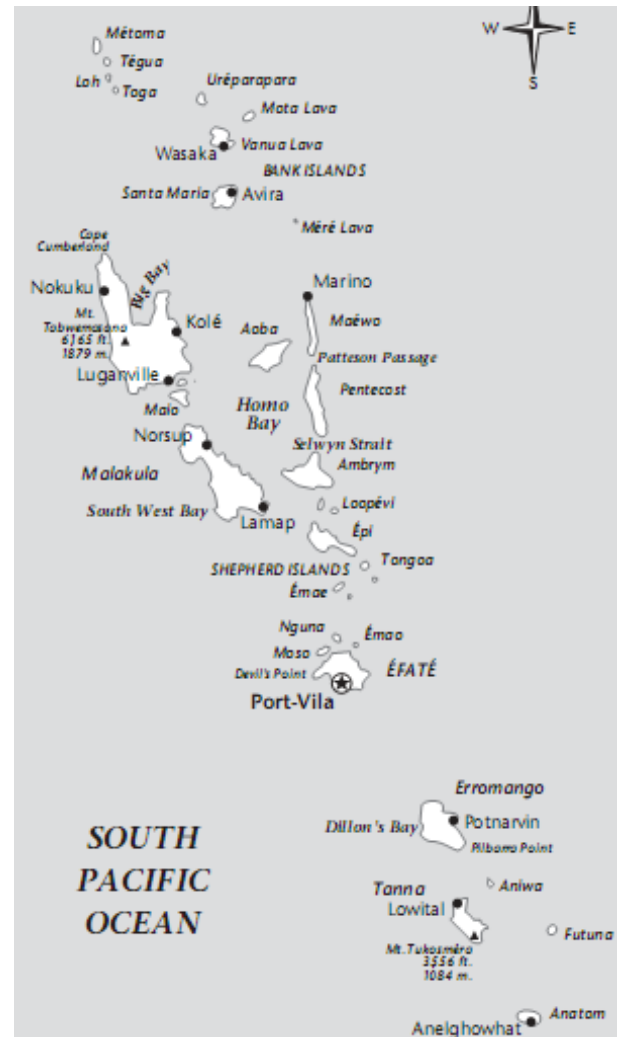
Marshall Islands / 'mɑ:rfəl 'aɪləndz/

Micronesia

The independent countries of Micronesia are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Nauru, and Kiribati. The United States controls the territories of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam.

Micronesia is made up of two types of islands. The **high islands** were formed by volcanoes. They have many mountains. The **low islands** are made of coral formed from skeletons of millions of tiny sea animals. Most of the low islands are **atolls**. These are low, ring-shaped islands that surround lagoons.

Micronesia has a tropical climate. From July to October, typhoons sometimes strike. Typhoon is another name for a hurricane. It is a strong storm with high winds and heavy rains.



On the high islands, the volcanic soil is rich. Most people live by growing food to feed their families. They raise cassava. The roots of this plant are ground into flour to make porridge. They also grow sweet potatoes, bananas, and coconuts. Some raise animals. People in the low islands fish for food.

Several islands have **phosphate**. This mineral salt is used to make fertilizer. Unfortunately, phosphate supplies are dwindling on some islands, and other islands do not have enough money to dig mines to get it.

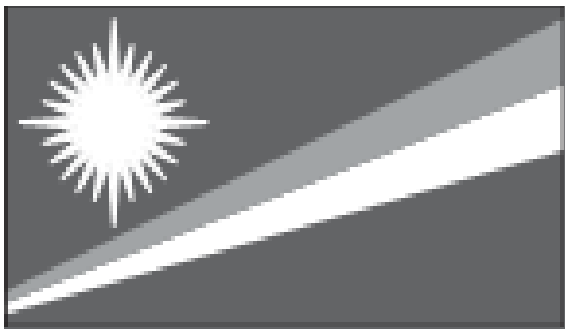
Other countries send aid to Micronesia. The islands use this money to build roads, airports, and factories. Factories on the Northern Mariana Islands make clothes. Beaches also draw visitors to the islands.

Micronesia's first settlers came from Southeast Asia about 4,000 years ago. Europeans arrived in the 1700s and early 1800s. By the early 1900s, many of the islands were colonies of European countries, the United States, or Japan.

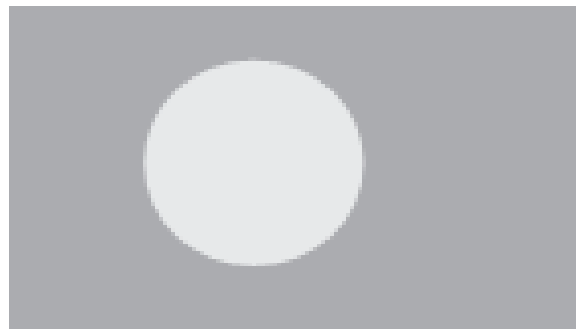
Japan and the United States fought many World War II battles on the islands of Micronesia. After the war, most of Micronesia was turned over to the United States. The islands became **trust territories**. They were lands under temporary control of another country. Most are now independent.

Many Micronesians are Pacific Islanders. They speak their own languages. English is spoken on Nauru, the Marshall Islands, and in other places. Most people are Christians. The villages usually have their own chiefs. In recent years, many young people have moved to towns. They want to find jobs. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

MARSHALL ISLANDS



PALAU



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Palau /pæ'laʊ/

Federated States of Micronesia /'fɛdə,reitɪd steɪts ʌv maɪkrə'ni:ʒə/

Nauru /'nɑ:ru:/

Kiribati /'kɪrɪ,bɑ:ti/

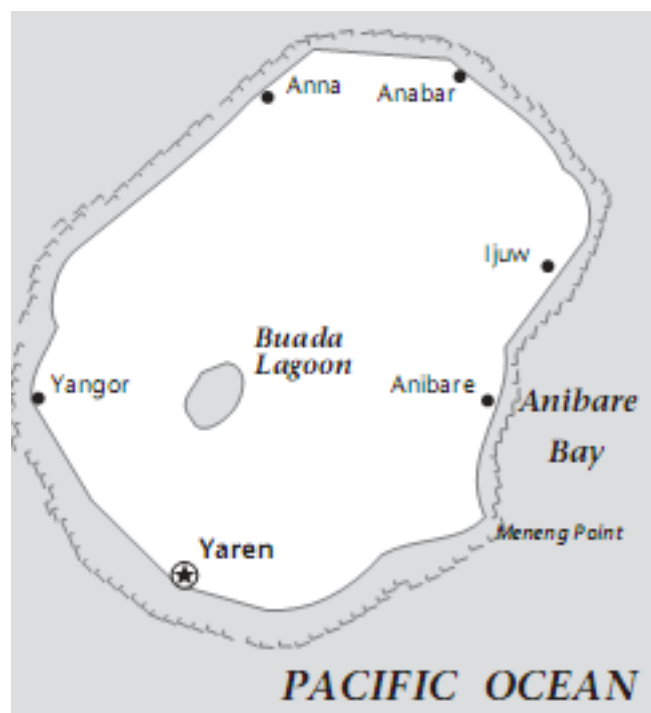
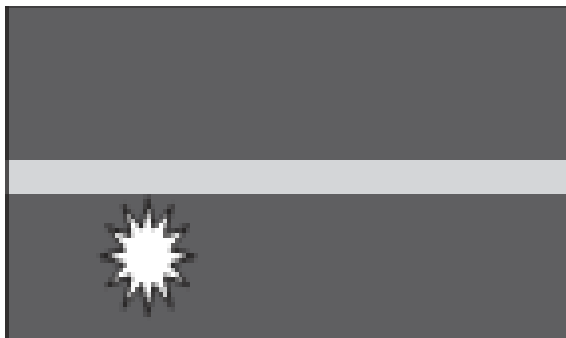
Guam /gwa:m/
Northern Mariana Islands /'nɔ:ðərn ,mæri'ɑ:nə 'aɪləndz/
Polynesia / ,pɒli'ni:zə/
Samoa /sɑ:'məʊə/
Tonga /'tɒŋgə/
Tuvalu /'tu:vɑ:lu:/
French Polynesia /frɛntʃ ,pɒli'ni:zə/
Tahiti /tæ'hi:ti/
American Samoa /ə'merɪkən sæ'moʊə/
Tonga /'tɒŋgə/
Polynesia / ,pɒli'ni:zə/
Papeete /pɑ:'peɪti/

English is the official language in all of Palau's 16 states; however, it is only spoken by about 9.4% of the population. Palauan, a Malayo-Polynesian language related to Indonesian, is the most commonly spoken language, used by 64.7% of the population. Palauan is used, in addition to English, as an official language in 13 states.

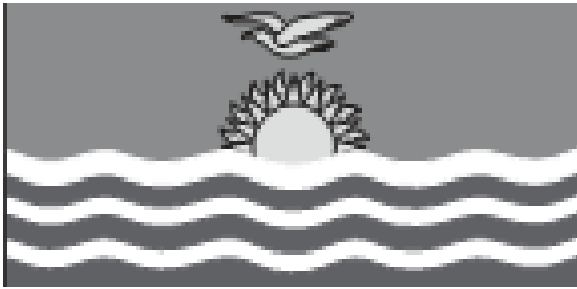
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA



NAURU



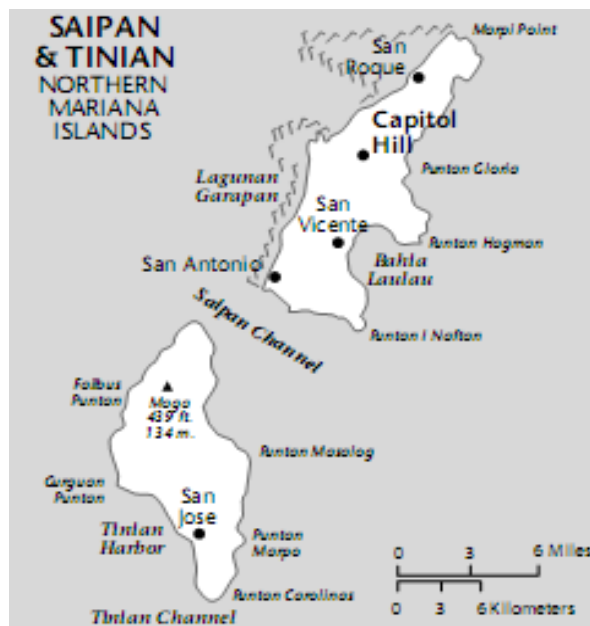
KIRIBATI



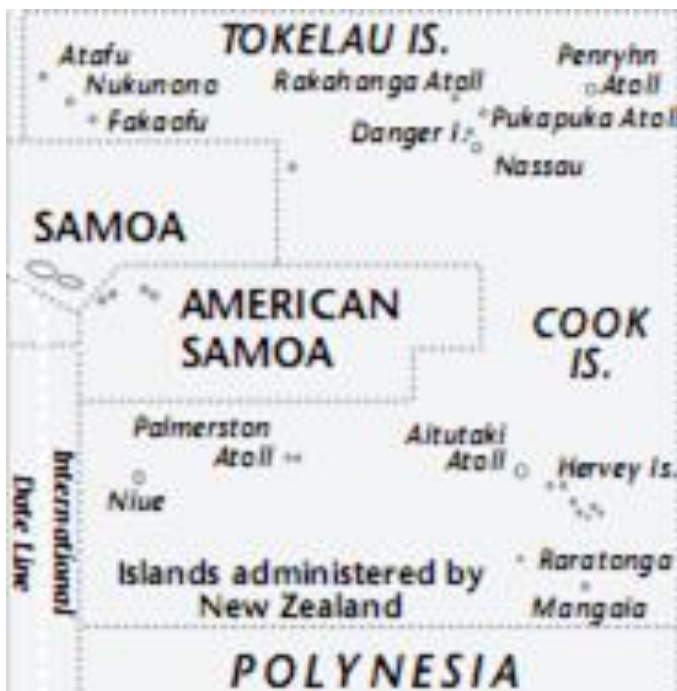
GUAM



NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS



POLYNESIA



Polynesia has three independent countries. They are Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu. The island groups under French rule are called French Polynesia. Tahiti, the region's largest island, is part of French Polynesia. The United States rules the territory of American Samoa.

Volcanoes formed most of the Polynesian islands. Many of the islands have rugged mountains. Some islands are atolls. They have little soil and few plants. Polynesia lies in the Tropics. As a result, the climate is hot and humid.

The people farm or fish for food. Some farmers raise coconuts and tropical fruits to sell to other countries. The factories make food products. People of American Samoa catch about a third of the tuna brought into the United States. Tonga sells vanilla used to flavor foods.

Tourists flock to Polynesia. They come for the beautiful beaches, palm trees, and mountains. New roads, hotels, shops, and restaurants serve them.

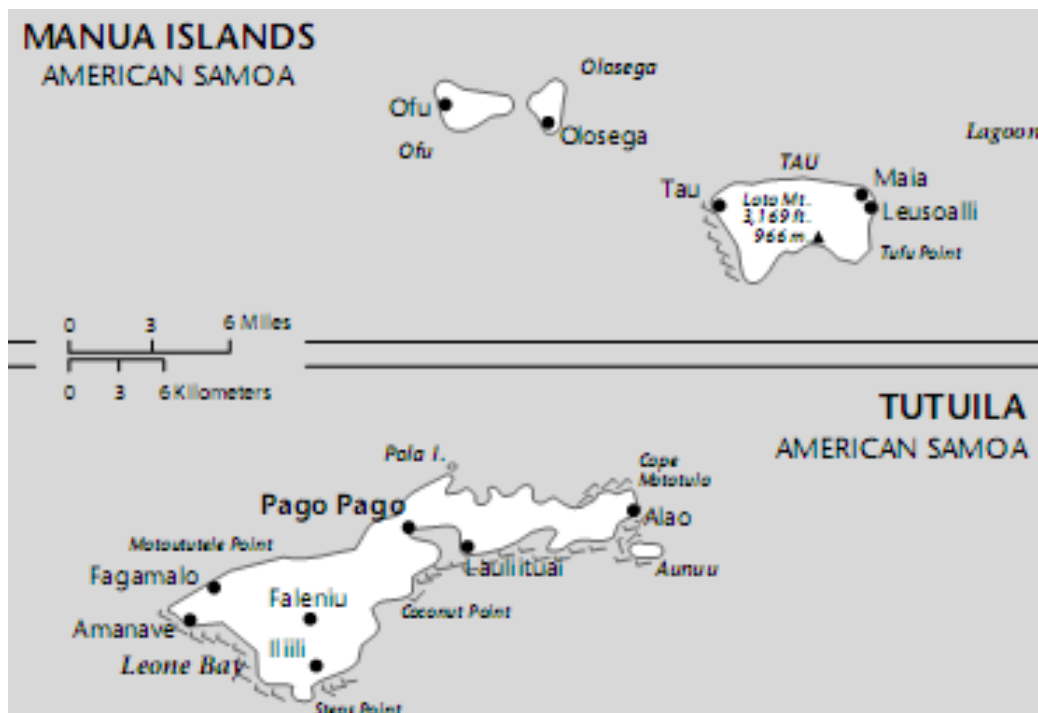
The first settlers in Polynesia probably crossed the Pacific Ocean from Asia centuries ago. When they moved from one island to another, they took what they needed. They carried pigs, chickens, and dogs. They planted banana and breadfruit trees wherever they settled.

During the late 1800s, European nations divided up Polynesia. They built **military bases** on the islands. These bases provided fuel stops for long trips across the Pacific. In the 1960s, several Polynesian islands chose independence. Others decided to remain under another country's rule.

Most Polynesians live in small villages. Towns and cities of Polynesia are growing, however. Papeete is the largest city in the area. It is the capital of French Polynesia and is located on Tahiti.

TUVALU

AMERICAN SAMOA



The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Pitcairn Island / 'pɪt.kɛrn 'aɪ.lənd/

Henderson / 'hɛn.də.sən/

Ducie / 'du:.si/

Oeno / 'əʊ.i:.nəʊ/

Pitcairn Island / 'pɪt.kɛrn 'aɪ.lənd/

New Zealand / nu: 'zi:.lənd/

Adamstown / 'ædəmstaʊn/

Pitcairn / 'pɪt.kɛrn/

New Zealand / nu: 'zi:.lənd/

Panama / 'pænə ,mɑ:/

Pitcairn Island

Pitcairn is a mountainous island of volcanic origin in the South Pacific. Three smaller islands (Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno) associated with Pitcairn are uninhabited. Pitcairn Island was discovered in 1767 by the British and settled in 1790. The population consists mainly of the Bounty mutineers. Most of the younger members of the community have migrated to New Zealand. The climate is warm, with very little change throughout the year.

There is one village, Adamstown. Pitcairn is administered, together with the three other small islands, as a UK colony by the UK high commissioner in New Zealand. The local government consists of an island magistrate and a 10-member Island Council. Six of the Council's members are elected. New Zealand dollars are used locally. There is no port or harbor; goods from ships are conveyed ashore in longboats. Cargo ships plying the route between Panama and New Zealand call periodically.

The main occupation is subsistence agriculture. A small surplus of fresh fruit and vegetables is sold to passing ships. Fish are abundant. Imports, mainly food, come from New Zealand. Fruit, woven baskets, carved curios, and stamps are sold to ships' passengers. (Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

Reflection

What three regions make up Oceania?

What is the climate of Melanesia?

The United States controls which islands of Micronesia?

Why did European powers build military bases on Polynesia?

Terms to Know

- **applicability** to be appropriate or relevant;
- **jurisdiction** power or authority in general;
- **subsidies** a financial aid supplied by a government for reasons of welfare;
- **protectorate** a territory controlled by a stronger state but not annexed to it;
- **hurricane area** a territory often suffered from destructive storms;
- **surgical treatment** the application of medicines, surgery;
- **penal colony** relating to, constituting, or prescribing punishment.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

New Zealand /nju: 'zi:lənd/

Cook Islands /kʊk 'aɪləndz/

Legislative Assembly /'lɛdʒɪslətɪv ə'sembli/

New Zealand high commissioner /nju: 'zi:lənd haɪ kə'mɪʃənə/

Queen's representative /kwi:nz ,rɛprɪ'zɛntətɪv/

James Cook /dʒeɪmz kʊk/

Southern Group /'sʌðən gru:p/

Northern Group /'nɔ:ðən gru:p/

Rarotonga / ,rærou'tɒŋgə/

New Zealand Maori /nju: 'zi:lənd 'maʊri/

Cook Islanders /kʊk 'aɪləndəz/

Cook Islands

Part of New Zealand since 1901, the Cook Islands became internally self-governing in 1965. The Cook Islands Constitution Act of 1964 established the island group as wholly self-ruling but possessed of common citizenship with New Zealand as well as of a common head of state (the Queen). New Zealand exercises certain responsibilities for the defense and external affairs of the islands, in consultation with the Cook Islands government.

A parliamentary type of government, like New Zealand's, characterizes the new political relationship, with a cabinet composed of a prime minister and six other ministers. The 24-member Legislative Assembly – to which the prime minister and other cabinet members are responsible –

is elected by the adult population of the islands every four years and can void the **applicability** of New Zealand laws to the territory under its **jurisdiction**. The office of New Zealand high commissioner was abolished in 1975 and replaced by the office of Queen's representative. Cook Islands products continue to enter New Zealand freely, and the level of **subsidies** to the islands from the New Zealand government has persisted.

The Cook Islands, 15 islands lying northeast of New Zealand, were discovered by James Cook in 1773. They became a British **protectorate** in 1888 and were annexed to New Zealand in 1901. They consist of the Southern Group - 8 islands; and the Northern Group - 7 islands. The northern islands are low-lying coral atolls, while the southern islands, the administrative seat, are elevated and fertile, and have the greater population. Except for Rarotonga, the islands suffer from lack of streams and wells, and water must be conserved. The islands lie within the **hurricane area** and sometimes experience destructive storms. The population is Polynesian and closes in language and tradition to the New Zealand Maori. They are converts to Christianity.

The economy is based on agriculture, with the main exports being copra, papayas, fresh and canned citrus fruit, and coffee. Other exports are fish, pearls, pearl shells, and clothing. The main imports are food stuffs, textiles, fuels, timber, and capital goods.

The New Zealand government provided grants and subsidies for capital development in health, education, other social services, economic development, and other purposes, covering one-third of the budget.

Free compulsory education is provided by the government at primary and secondary levels for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. All Cook Islanders receive free medical and **surgical treatment**, and schoolchildren receive free dental care.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Norfolk Island / 'nɔ:fk 'aɪlənd/
Sydney / 'sɪdni/
Capt. James Cook / 'kæptən 'dʒeɪmz kʊk/
Bounty / 'baʊnti/
Morepork / 'mɔ:pɔ:k/
Boobook owl / 'bu:bʊk əʊl/
Bird of Providence / bɜ:d ʌv 'prɒvɪdəns/
Providence Petrel / 'prɒvɪdəns 'pɛtrəl/
Phillip Island / 'fɪlɪp 'aɪlənd/

Norfolk Island National Park /'nɔːfk 'aɪlənd 'næfənəl pɑːk/

Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island is situated at east-northeast of Sydney. Discovered in 1774 by Capt. James Cook, it was the site of a British **penal colony** during 1788–1814 and 1825–55. In 1856, it was settled by descendants of the Bounty mutineers.

Transport is almost exclusively by motor vehicle. The soil is fertile and the climate conducive to the growing of fruits and bean seed, as well as the famed Norfolk Island pine. Tourism is also important. Endangered species on Norfolk Island includes the gray headed blackbird, Norfolk Island parakeet, the white-breasted silver eye, the green parrot, the Morepork (Boobook owl), and the Bird of Providence (Providence Petrel). In 1996, Phillip Island was added to the Norfolk Island National Park.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Christmas Island /'krɪs məs 'aɪlənd/

Indian Ocean /'ɪnˌdiːən 'oʊʃən/

Java /'dʒɑːvə/

Perth /pɜːrθ/

Australia /ɒs'treɪli ə/

New Zealand /nuː'ziːlənd/

Abbott's booby /'æb əts 'buːbi/

Christmas Island

Situated in the Indian Ocean, directly south of the western tip of Java, Christmas Island is northwest of Perth and has an area of about 135 sq km. Until its annexation by the UK in 1888, following the discovery of phosphate rock, the island was uninhabited. The population is 474, of whom 70% were Chinese and 10% were Malay. The only industry was phosphate extraction. The governments of Australia and New Zealand decided to close the mine. Christmas Island was transferred from the UK to Australia in 1958. Abbott's booby is an endangered species on the island.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Christmas Island /'krɪs məs 'aɪ lənd/
Indian Ocean /'ɪn di ən 'oʊ ʃən/
Java /'dʒɑː və/
Perth /pɜːrθ/
Australia /ɒs'treɪ li ə/
New Zealand /nuː 'ziː lənd/
Abbott's booby /'æb əts 'buː bi/

Niue

An isolated coral island, Niue is northwest of the southern Cook Islands. Niue became a British protectorate in 1900 and was annexed to New Zealand in 1901. Although Niue forms part of the Cook Islands, because of its remoteness and cultural and linguistic differences it has been separately administered. The population decline was principally **due to** emigration to New Zealand, where Niueans **outnumber** those remaining on the island by two to one.

Niue became self-governing in 1974, in free association with New Zealand. Under the constitution, the former leader of government became the premier. An assembly of 20 members is elected by universal suffrage; 14 members represent village constituencies, and 6 are elected at large. The constitution provides for New Zealand to exercise various responsibilities for the external affairs and defense of Niue and to furnish economic and administrative assistance. Niue's soil, although fertile, is not plentiful; **arable land** is confined to small pockets of soil among the coral rocks, making agriculture difficult, although the economy is based mainly on agriculture. Since there are no running streams, the island is dependent on rainwater. Exports include canned coconut cream, copra, honey, vanilla, passion fruit products, paw paws, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps, and handicrafts.

Health services and education are free. Education is compulsory for children 5 to 14 years of age.

The transcription of some proper names from the text to support your reading:

Tokelau Islands /'təʊkɪlɑʊ 'aɪləndz/
Western Samoa /'wɛstən sɑː'məʊə/
New Zealand /njuː 'ziːlənd/

Tokelau

The Tokelau Islands are north of Western Samoa and consist of three atolls. Each atoll has a lagoon encircled by a number of reef-bound islets varying in length. All villages are on the leeward side, close to passages through the reefs. Lying in the hurricane belt, the islands have a mean annual rainfall. The inhabitants, of Polynesian origin, are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. The Tokelaus were transferred to New Zealand at the beginning of 1949. There is no resident European staff; executive functions are carried out on each atoll by appointed Tokelau mayors, magistrates, clerks, and other officials.

An administrative officer based in Samoa coordinates administrative services for the islands. Samoan is the official language.

Farming and the production of copra for export are the main occupations. Sources of revenue are an export duty on coconuts, copra, customs dues, postage stamps, and trading profits.

Government expenditure is devoted mainly to agriculture, the provision of social services, and administrative costs.

(Taken from Encyclopedia Britannica. United Kingdom. URL: <https://www.britannica.com>)

MODULE 6. EXERCISES

I. Vocabulary

Ex. 1

Complete the sentences with the following words:

growers, destroyed, never, cause, divided, stretches, combines

1. Nigeria is one of the world's top of cacao.
2. The loss of so many young and skilled people West African families.
3. Liberia is the only West African nation that was a colony.
4. Its bite can a deadly illness in farm animals and humans.
5. Cameroon was between the British and the French until 1960.
6. Ocean coastline has of white beaches lined with palm trees.
7. The language features of several African languages and Arabic.

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences with the following words:

flows, shallow, human-made, base, journey, follow, form

1. Nigeria takes its name from *the Niger River* that through it.
2. The rivers are too to allow ships to follow them very far in.
3. Lake Volta is one of the world's largest lake.
4. To industrialize means to..... an economy more on manufacturing and less on farming.
5. The word safari means «.....» in the Swahili language.
6. The Masai ways of life similar to their ancestors.
7. In many places, water has flooded part of the valley to lakes.

II. Comprehension

Ex. 3

Match parts of the sentences.

1. These groups had enjoyed autonomy, ...
2. Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans have died ...
3. Long dry period ...
4. A watershed is an area ...
5. East Africa comes to a point ...
 - a) ... that looks like a horn.
 - b) ... or self-government.
 - c) ... drained by a river.

- d) ... from the AIDS disease.
- e) ... have caused millions to starve

III. Speaking

Ex. 4

Discuss the following questions.

What are the three parts of Pacific Islands?

What is one of the challenges of Pacific Islands today?

Which island countries were formed by volcanoes?

IV. Project Work 1

Student 1

Find an information about islands of Melanesia.

Write a short passage.

Student 2

Find an information about islands of Polynesia.

Write a short passage.

Student 3

Find an information about islands of Polynesia.

Write a short passage.

Share your information with your friends.

Retell your friends story.

V. Project Work 2

Find information and tell about islands of New Zealand dependencies. Share your information with your friends.

LIST OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

EUROPE

	Country / Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	United Kingdom	London	British	English
2.	Ireland	Dublin	Irish	Irish, English
3.	Malta	Valetta	Maltese	Maltese, English
4.	Isle of Man	Douglas	Manx	English, Manx
5.	Guernsey	St. Peter Port	British	English, French
6.	Jersey	Saint Helier	British	English, French
7.	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltarian	English

AMERICA
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

	Country / Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	United States	Washington, D.C.	American	English
2.	Canada	Ottawa	Canadian	English, French
3.	Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican	English
4.	Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain Nassau	Trinidadian, Tobagonian	English English
5.	The Bahamas	Bridgetown	Bahamian	English
6.	Barbados	Castries	Barbadian	English
7.	Saint Lucia	Belmopan	Saint Lucian	English, Patois
8.	Belize		Belizean	English

SOUTH AMERICA

	Country / Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese	English
2.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	Vincentian	English
3.	Grenada	St. George's	Grenadian	English
4.	Dominica	Roseau	Dominican	English
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's	Antiguan, Barbudan	English
6.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	Kittian, Nevisian	English
7.	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Puerto Rican	Spanish, English
8.	U.S. Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	African	English
9.	Falkland Island	Stanley	Falkland Islander	English
10.	Montserrat	Plymouth Brades	African	English
11.	Bermuda	Hamilton	Bermudian	English, Portuguese
12.	Cayman Islands	George Town	Caymanian	English
13.	British Virgin Islands	Road Town	African	English
14.	Turks and Caicos Islands	Cockburn Town	African	English
15.	Anguilla	The Valley	Anguillian	English

ASIA

	Country/Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	Philippines	Manila	Filipino, Pinoy	Filipino, English
2.	India	New Delhi	Indian	Hindi, English
3.	Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani	Urdu, English
4.	Singapore	Singapore City	Singaporean	English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil
5.	Hong-Kong	Victoria City	Hongkonger	Chinese, English

AFRICA

	Country / Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	South Africa	Pretoria (executive) Bloemfontein (judicial)	South African	English, + 10 official languages
2.	Sudan	Cape Town (legislative)	Sudanese	English, Arabic
3.	Kenya	Khartoum	Kenyan Nigerian	English, Swahili English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba
4.	Nigeria	Nairobi	Ugandan	English, Swahili
5.	Uganda	Abuja	Ghanaian	English
6.	Ghana	Kampala	Malagasy	English, French Malagasy
7.	Madagascar	Accra	Cameroonian	French, English
8.	Cameroon	Antananarivo	Zimbabwean	English, French
9.	Zimbabwe	Yaounde	Malawian	English
10.	Malawi	Harare	Zambian	English
11.	Zambia	Lilongwe	Rwandan, Rwandese	English
12.	Rwanda	Lusaka	Sierra Leonean	English, French, Kinyarwanda
13.	Sierra Leone	Kigali	Liberian	English, Bangla
14.	Liberia	Freetown	Namibian	English
15.	Namibia	Monrovia	Mosotho (sing.)	English
16.	Lesotho	Windhoek	Basotho (pl.)	English, Sesotho
17.	Botswana	Maseru	Batswana	English, Tswana
18.	The Gambia	Gaborone	Gambian	English
19.	Mauritius	Banjul	Mauritian	English
20.	Swaziland	Port Louis	Swazi	English, SiSwati
21.	Seychelles	Lobamba (royal and legislative)	Seychellois, Seychelloise	English, French, Seychellois Creole
22.	Saint Helena	Mbabane (administrative)	African, European, Chinese Tristanian	English
23.	Tristan da Cunha	Victoria Jamestown Edinburgh of the Seven Seas		English

OCEANIA

	Country / Territory	Capital	Nationality	Official languages
1.	Australia	Canberra	Australian, Aussie	English
2.	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinean	English, Tok Pisin, Hiri Motu
3.	New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealander, Kiwi	English, Maori, NZ Sign Language
4.	Fiji	Suva	Fiji Islander, Fijian	English, Bau Fijian, Hindi
5.	Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islander	English
6.	Vanuatu	Port Vila	Ni-Vanuatu, Vanuatuan	English, Bislama, French
7.	Micronesia	Palikir	I-Kiribati	English
8.	Kiribati	South Tarawa	Marshallese	English, Gilbertese
9.	Marshall Islands	Majuro	Palauan	English, Marshallese
10.	Palau	Melekeok	English, Polynesian	English, Palauan
11.	Pitcairn Islands	Adamstown	Nauruan	English, Pitkern
12.	Nauru	Yaren	Tuvaluan	English, Nauruan
13.	Tuvalu	Funafuti	Guamanian	English, Tuvaluan
14.	Guam	Hagatna	Asian, Pacific Islander	English, Chamorro
15.	Northern Mariana Islands	Saipan	American Samoan	English, Chamorro, Carolinian
16.	Cook Islands	Pago Pago, Fagatogo	Cook Islander	English, Samoan
17.	American Samoa	Avarua	Polynesian	English, Cook Islands Maori
18.	Cook Islands	Kingston	Christmas Islander	English, Norfolk
19.	Norfolk Island	Flying Fish Cove	Niuean	English
20.	Christmas Island	Alofi	Tokelauan	English, Niuean
21.	Niue	None. Each atoll has its own administrative centre.		English, Tokelauan
	Tokelau			



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