

Topic:
Foreign languages in our life.
English and English speaking countries.

**So many languages you know,
so many times you are man.**

Aims:

Practical:

- to practise pupil's speaking, listening, writing skills;
 - to create an English – speaking atmosphere;
 - to expand pupil's vocabulary on this theme;
 - to develop student's creativity.

Developing:

- to teach pupils to be tolerant each other, to respect people of different countries.

Equipment: presentations of pupils, emblems, map, flags.

Procedure

1. Introduction

So many languages you know,
so many times you are man.

2. Greeting

3. Warming – up

Proverbs about language:

- Language is the dress of thought.
- Language is fossil poetry.
- Live and learn.

Motivation of learning of English.

Motivation is some kind of internal drive that encourages somebody to pursue a course
of action

Harmer

How can people who speak different languages understand each other?

Importance of learning of English.

Learning of foreign languages makes your field of communication bigger.

- If you speak only English, you can communicate with over 400 million other people.
- A foreign language can help you develop the knowledge of your own language.
 - Learning a foreign language helps you know more about the world

Round world in one hour.

Dear pupils, teachers and guests!

We are very glad to host you at the most exciting excursion round world.

In few minutes you will admire wonderful presentations different countries made by
our pupils.

The topic of our lesson is “Foreign languages in our life. English and English speaking countries”.

The epigraph of the lesson is “So many languages you know, so many times you are a man”.

The more we get together

The more we get together
The merrier we'll be
For my friends are your friends
And your friends are my friends
The more we get together,
The merrier we'll be

4. Speaking.

Presentation of teacher. Language in the world.

World language

Did you know that the year 2000 celebrated 1.000 years of spoken English, a language born on a wet cold island off the coast of the European continent which now the second most widely used language in the world?

The 20 th century saw the enormous development in the learning of English as a foreign language.

Today the English language is in curious position. There are about 372 mln native speakers on English but nearly 20% of the world's population use English in their lives.

Did you know that:

- 80% of the world's computer information is in English?
- half the world's telephones ring in English speaking countries?
 - 157 countries use English for air traffic control?
 - 75% of the world's letters and postcards are in English?
 - over half the world's 10.000 newspapers are in English?

- Learning of foreign language makes your field of communication bigger.

For example, if you speak only English, you can communicate with over 400mln other people.

- A foreign language can help you develop the know ledge of your own language. For example, by studying Latin, you can understand many English words that have Latin origin.

- Learning a foreign language helps you know more about the world. If you learn English, you will be able to read books that are written in English on almost any subject you may wish to study.

- Are there any other reasons for learning a foreign language? What are they?
Today we speak about the motivation of learning of English language.

There are proverbs about it:

Example:

Live and learn.

Ann, speak please about problems of motivation.

Motivation is some kind of internal drive that encourages somebody to pursue a course of action.

(Harmer)

1. WHY DO PEOPLE LEARN ENGLISH?

Why do people and especially students learn English? Is it for pleasure? Or is it just because they have to?

There are a number of different reasons for language studies. Probably the greatest number of students in the world do it because it is on the school curriculum whether they like it or not. Some people want to study it because they think it offers a chance for advancement in their professional lives, some may be interested in living in an English-speaking community or they are attracted by its culture. Some want to be tourists and make themselves understood.

People involved in language teaching know that students who really want to learn are easier taught and they are more likely to succeed.

It seems reasonable to suggest that the motivation that students bring to the classroom is the biggest single factor affecting their success.

II. WHAT IS MOTIVATION?

Motivation is some kind of internal drive that encourages somebody to pursue a course of action. (Harmer, 1991:3)

If we perceive a goal, it means that it is attractive for us and we are strongly motivated to do whatever is necessary to reach it.

We distinguish different types of goals and different types of motivation.

Long-term motivation might have something to do with "future date, future jobs and future lives, whereas *short-term motivation* might include such things as wanting to pass an exam or to finish an article in a textbook.

We also speak about integrative or instrumental motivation. For the kind of *integrative motivation* students need to be attracted by culture or a target language community, the term of *instrumental motivation* describes a situation in which students believe that the language will be instrumental in getting a better job, position or status.

Many other factors have impacts upon students *extrinsic motivation*, which is influenced by the attitude of their parents, friends and other members of the students' community.

All factors affecting *intrinsic motivation* can be put under the headings of physical conditions, method, the teacher and success.

So this is a little theory, but I was really interested in how my students are motivated and what makes them learn. I was interested in the opinions of the future graduates of a regional economic faculty and job applicants for positions in the middle management in business and state administration.

Sasha speaks about the importance of learning of English in our modern life.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH

I am sure that today every educated person should know at least one foreign language. English is the second widespread language in the world (The first is Chinese). It is spoken by more than 400 million people in different parts of the world.

Reasons for learning English for different people are different. Those who want to get the best education and to take part in educational exchange programmes, be good specialists, get a better job should know English well, because English is the language of science and computer technologies, the Internet, business and international communication.

People who are interested in international ties of our country have to know English well because it is the language of politics, one of six working languages used in the UNO (United Nations Organisation). It promotes cultural, technical, scientific co-operation among people all over the world.

If you just want to have many friends in different countries, to be able to talk to English-speaking people, to understand the words of pop songs, to understand what English-speaking actors say in films, to watch satellite programmes, to read books, newspapers and magazines in the original you must study English.

If you are fond of travelling and doing sightseeing in different parts of the world, the knowledge of English is necessary for you.

And at last if you want to be a teacher of English or work as a translator, or just want to improve your memory and social skills to widen your vision of the world and to understand people better - learn English.

In our lesson we make the telaround world.

5. Presentations of pupils.

UNITED KINGDOM

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The union between England and-Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science.

At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established.

And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel. The lowest point is Fenland — 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,348 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts; North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties; Scotland is divided into 32 council areas; Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Tony BLAIR since 2 May 1997.

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country, we usually call England and occasionally Great Britain, is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U. K. is situated on the group of islands, lying just off the mainland of northwestern Europe.

The British Isles include Great Britain proper, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The southern part of Ireland is occupied by Great Britain and is called by native citizens the Republic of Eire.

Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea, on the west, the North Sea on the north and northeast, the Norwegian Sea on the east. Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country, in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found.

There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland—the home of the deer and the eagles. Northern England Mountains and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower. In the extreme south of England are the famous chalk hills, some of which form the Dover Cliffs. The southern and southeastern parts of the island form lowlands. The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The biggest of them is the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles long. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, and Glasgow. They have splendid harbours. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great

Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea. The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean make the climate of Great Britain mild. The winters are not severely cold, while Summers are rarely hot. The British Isles are well — watered throughout the year. The cloudiness is rather dense; fogs along the coast frequently hide the sun. The fogs of London with city smoko have a worldwide reputation. The grass remains green all the year round. Thanks to climatic conditions, Britain looks

I like one great well-ordered park with its old trees and green 1 meadows.

USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada. China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from trie Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country is situated. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

There are lowlands and mountains in the USA. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes (Michigan, Ontario, Huron, Superior and Erie) on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio, television sets, furniture, paper are the most important industries.

Americans are mainly European and African, but they have all races and nations in the country, including Chinese and native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others.

The capital of the USA is Washington. The United States has own government in each state.

According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties: the Republican and the Democratic. The common names oi the Flag of the USA are the "Stars and Stripes", "Old Glory" and the "Star-Spangled Banner".

In 1776 new country needed a new flag. There were used three colors: red for courage, white for liberty, and blue for justice. In 1777 the Congress of the USA confirmed this flag as the national flag.

The words of the National anthem were taken from a poem by Francis Scott Key. This poem "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written about a battle between Britain and The USA in 1812.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, is still a part of the United Kingdom. It is made up of six countries: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. One third of the population lives in and around the capital, Belfast. Belfast is also the most important port and commercial and industrial centre. Some parts of the territory, those that are not close to the capital, have remained mainly rural.

The Irish population is divided into two groups: the Protestants and the Catholics. The Protestants are of British origin. They are descendants of British settlers who came to Ireland in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, during and after the Reformation. The Catholics are mostly natives of Ireland.

The Protestants were the majority and dominated the Catholics with strong discrimination. In 1968 the Catholics began the movement for equal civil rights.

The fighting's between the two groups of the population continue to this day. Northern Ireland has a strong cultural tradition: songs, dances, literature and festivals.

It has its own Art Council, and there are orchestras, theatres, ballet and opera companies.

WALES

Wales is constituent country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 1536 by the Act of Union it became part of England. Till that time it had been regarded as a separate principality of England. The population of Wales is over 3 million people. About 75 per cent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts.

The living standards of people in Wales are lower than in England, the unemployment rate is higher. South Wales is struggling for more jobs and better working conditions in mines.

Wales is a highland country of old, hard rocks. North Wales is country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. Snowdonia is a picturesque region in Wales. Snowdon is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Expert for coal, mineral resources are limited and include gold, silver, lead and copper. Such industries as coal mining, steel production, electronics, electrical engineering are developed in South Wales.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff is situated near the mouth of the Taff River. It is an important industrial city and a port. It is also an administrative and educational centre.

The Welsh people are fond of folk music, singing, poetry and drama. Welsh literature is one of the oldest in Europe. There is growing movement of revival of Welsh culture from which sprang the revival of Eisteddfod. Eisteddfod in the form of a gathering of bards had occasionally been held in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Now Eisteddfod is a festival of Welsh culture. It includes competitions in prose, poetry and singing.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is a very small country. It is 274 miles (441 kilometres) long. The coastline is so jagged that it adds up to 2000 miles (3218 kilometres). At its widest point it is 154 miles (248 kilometres). At its narrowest it is only 25 miles (40 kilometres). Due to Scotland's narrowness and its deep inlets, it is hardly possible to get far away from the sea.

Scotland occupies the northern third of the islands of Great Britain. The river Tweed and the Cheviot Hills form Scotland's southern border with England. The Northwest Channel separates south-western Scotland from Northern Ireland. The northwest coast faces the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern coast is washed by the North Sea, which separates Scotland from the mainland of Europe.

Scotland has three main land regions. They are, from north to south, the Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands.

The Highlands is a barren region that covers the northern two thirds of Scotland. There are two major mountain ranges. The highest peak on the British Isles is 4406 feet (1343 meters). It is Ben Nevis. Much of the land in the Highlands is a treeless area called a moor or a heath. Most Highlanders live on the narrow coastal plains. To the south of the Highlands lies the Central Lowlands, a narrow belt comprising about one-tenth of the area of Scotland, but containing the majority of the country's population.

The Central Lowlands are traversed by several chains of hills. The Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands consist of moors broken in some places by rocky cliffs.

Like the climate of the rest of Great Britain, that of Scotland is subjected to the moderating influences of the surrounding seas. As a result of these influences, extreme seasonal variations of climate are rare and temperate winters and cool summers are the outstanding climatic features. Low temperatures, however, are common during the winter season in the mountainous districts of the interior.

The river Clyde is Scotland's most important river. Ships from the Atlantic Ocean can sail up the Clyde to Glasgow. The Clyde was narrow and shallow until the 1700's when engineers widened and deepened the river to make it navigable. Scotland's longest rivers flow eastward into the North Sea.

Many of Scotland's rivers flow in to wide bays called firths.

Scotland has hundreds of islands.

Population of Scotland was about 5 million people.

The most populous city in Scotland is Glasgow. It has the population of about 655 000 people.

There are two languages spoken. English is generally spoken and fewer than 100,000 Scots, who are mainly inhabitants of the Highlands and island groups, also speak the Scottish form of Gaelic.

Scotland is an integral part of Great Britain. It is represented by 72 members in the House of Commons and by 16 Scottish peers in the House of Lords.

Scottish affairs are administered by a British cabinet ministry, headed by the secretary of state for Scotland.

Australia

Australia is the 6th largest country in the world. Its territory is 7,686,850 sq km. It is only slightly smaller than the U.S. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada, China, the USA and Brazil. Australia is located to the south of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is the only country that occupies a complete continent. Australia is the flattest continent after Antarctica.

The original name was *Terra Australis* -The Southern Continent. Australia is a down under country.

Australia is a federal state. There are **6 states and 2 territories**: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory with Canberra, the national capital. Each Australian state has its own government and capital. **Outlying territories** administered by Australia include Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island.

Cocos Islands, Nauru, Norfolk, and Papua and New Guinea.

Australia can be divided into **3 regions**: the Eastern Highlands /or the Great Dividing Range/, the Central Lowlands, and the Western Plateau. A long chain of mountains, the Great Dividing Range, runs along the Pacific Ocean. Australia has 4 main deserts. Some dunes measure 320 km long. The Great Barrier Reef: is a garden under the sea. It runs from 10 to 100 miles off the east coast for 1200 miles. It has 400 species of corals.

Rivers fill with water only during the rainy season. The Darling River is the longest /2,739 km/. It is dry in winter. The Murray is 2589 km long. The largest lakes are Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens. Fertile farm land lies between the coast and the GDR. The plains are wheat-producing areas. Cattle stations reach the desert.

Australia is known for its marsupials /150/, including koalas, kangaroos, spiny anteaters and the platypus. Native birds /700/ include the world's only black swans. Large flightless birds are the emu and the cassowary. Kookaburra is the best known bird. The platypus and the echidna are among the strangest:

Australian animals. They are the only mammals that hatch their young from eggs.

Platypus lives only in Australia.

Native plants are acacia /700/ and eucalyptuses /500/. They grow to 85 m.

There are palm shrubs and palms like trees.

Flowers include lilies, tulips, Iris and Chrysanthemum.

Australia has many national parks, where wild life is protected. Kakadu National Park is Australia's largest national park. In the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 1500 species of fish live.

Large cities are Sydney / pop.3,5 million/ and Melbourne /pop. 3 million/.

The **climate** ranges from tropical monsoon in the north to temperate in the south. Wet season is January-April. In the center the climate is very dry. Summer is December through February and winter is June through August. Winter temperature is 2C. Frost and snow occur in the Australian Alps and Tasmania. Annual rainfall is 40-60 ins in the far north. The wet seasons bring storms. In 1974 a cyclone leveled Darwin. Floods plagued many parts of Australia.

Canada

The Dominion of Canada, containing four provinces -Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was established by the British North America Act on July 1, 1867. It combined features of the governments of the United States and Britain. Other provinces joined later: Manitoba -1870,British Columbia -1971, Prince Edward Island -1873, Alberta and Saskatchewan 1905, and Newfoundland and Labrador -1949. The Northwest Territories were annexed in 1870 and the Yukon Territory was made a separate territory in 1898.

Canada /Indian "kanata" - a village/ is a magnificent land. It has an **area** of nearly 10,000,000 square kilometers and **population** about 28 million; 550,000 Indians, and 36,000 Inuits. 23% of population live in rural areas. The majority of the Indians live in 2,200 reservations. Canada has two official languages: English /69%/, and French /24%/. 6% of Canadians speak Italian, Chinese, German and Portuguese.

Within its borders lies a diversity of life, **landscape** and climate that few countries can rival. Bordered on three sides by oceans, Canada possesses a variety of terrain, from rainforests to nearly deserts. Its mountains range from the peaks of the western Cordillera to the peaks of the Laurentians. Canada has 7 **land regions**. The Canadian Shield, the Hudson Bay-Arctic Lowlands, Arctic islands, the Appalachian, the Great Lakes lowland, the Western Interior and the Western Cordilleras.

Canada is a northern country, but its **climate** varies dramatically. Winters can be long and cold, summers often scorching. Ocean currents moderate these extremes - the southwest coast of British Columbia is labeled Canada's "banana belt". Two thirds of Canada has harsh winters /in the far north -40C, in the south -18C, at St. John's, Newfoundland -4C, in Victoria +4C/. Northern and Western Canada are cool in summer. A July temperature is +9C, +16C in Victoria. The interior has a continental climate. Southeastern Canada has a humid climate. Heavy snow covers eastern Canada in winter.

From the land comes a variety of **riches**. Forests are the basis of a lumber industries. The Prairie Provinces provide wheat and other crops. A bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables is reaped from fertile farming districts across the country. Canada is rich in petroleum, natural gas and minerals: its riches still uncounted. Canada is one of the leading producers of nickel and zinc, silver, asbestos, uranium, molybdenum, potash and platinum.

Canada's water resources are remarkable. Its lakes account for one half of the world's fresh water. River systems provide hydroelectric power for domestic use and export.

The astonishing natural beauty attracts visitors from around the world. The people of Canada are its greatest resource. A mixture of nationalities and races, its population has often been termed a "mosaic". Native people, Indian and Inuit, French and English are joined by immigrants from every corner of the globe. It is officially bilingual nation.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an island country, 1000 miles of Australia. It covers 268,680 sq km. The original name of NZ is Aotearoa /Land of the Long Cloud/. This mountainous island nation lies in the South Pacific about 1,600 km southeast of Australia. The highest peak in NZ is Mount Cook /3764 *ml*. There are forests of pine like *kauri* trees. The longest River is the Waikato /425km/. NZ has hundreds of waterfalls. Southerland Falls is 580 m high. It is the 5th highest waterfall in the world. The two principal land forms are North Island and South Island. Stewart Island and Chatham Islands are far to the east. The more populous North Island has fertile agricultural land, the largest man-made forest in the Southern Hemisphere, and a few isolated snowcapped volcanoes. It also boasts hot springs, mud pools, and geysers in its thermal region. On South Island, the Southern Alps provide opportunities for skiing. There are many glaciers, lakes, and rivers. Coastal fjords rival those of Norway.

The climate is temperate, with plenty of sunshine and adequate rainfall. The country is well watered. In the winter high humidity makes it cold /4C/. The peaks have ice-caps. Summer temperature is 23C. The seasons are opposite those in the Northern Hemisphere. January is in the middle of summer and July is in the middle of winter.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Its population is 325,000. British settlers founded Wellington in 1840. The capital was moved there from Auckland, the largest city, because of Wellington's central location.

Economy. NZ has a modern economy. 5% of the population is employed in agriculture. NZ has 3 million dairy cattle, 5 million beef cattle and 6 million sheep. NZ farmers produce chicken and eggs, deer, goats and pigs. Chief crops are barley, potatoes and wheat. NZ loggers cut down 10 million cubic meters of timber yearly. NZ exports wool, lamb, mutton, and beef, fruit, fish and cheese. NZ is the world's largest exporter of wool. Industries include food processing, textiles, machinery, wood and paper products. The chief fish in NZ water include barracuda, hoki, orange roughy, red cod shapper. Rock lobster are trapped along the coast. Fish and frozen fish and rock lobster tails rank as important exports. Tourism is a vital economic sector. Real gross domestic product per capita is \$14,990.

Transportation and communication. A private car is the preferred mode of transportation. In NZ they drive on the left side. Many urban residents ride a bus to work. All major cities have good bus systems. Trains and a domestic airline also

operate between cities. Many people use bicycles. Ferries carry passengers and cars between the two main islands. Numerous radio and TV stations and other media operate throughout NZ.

ENGLISH - SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

323 million speakers use English as native language and nearly 20% of the world's population use it in their lives. All those people live in different parts of the world, such as Great Britain, The United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. Great Britain is not a very large country which lies on the British Isles in the northwest of the European continent. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. English is the national language in all the parts of the country. 60 mln inhabitants live there. London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The territory of the country is 244 765 square kilometres. The United States of America, the fourth largest country in the world, lie in the middle of the North America continent. The total area of the USA is 9363130 square kilometres. The capital of the country is Washington. The USA consists of 50 states and English is the national language of it. Nowadays people speak the so-called American English. British and American English though common in their origin have some lexical, grammatical and phonetic differences.

Canada is the second greatest country in the world with the territory about 9970610 square kilometres. It is located to the north of the USA in the northern part of the North American continent. Its population is nearly 31 mln inhabitants and the capital is Ottawa. English is one of the two national languages of Canada.

Australia is the smallest continent in the world, which is situated in the southern hemisphere and has unique the animal kingdom and the plant life. The territory of it is 7682300 square kilometres the population is 19,4 mln people. The capital of the country is Canberra. Australia is an English-speaking country as well.

New Zealand is situated to the south-east of Australia in the southern hemisphere too. The territory of it is 265150 square kilometres, 3,9 mln people live there. The capital of

New Zealand is Wellington. Its climate is much more milder than in Australia, so it has large fertile soils, gardens, pasture-grounds. English is also the national language of this country.

6. Quiz

Quiz “English speaking countries”

1. What is Union Jack?
2. What is the national anthem of Great Britain?
3. What is the town of Robert Burns? What is the hometown of Walter Scott?
4. Who is Prince of Wales?
5. What is the hometown of Alice in Wonderland?
6. What is St. Patrick Day?
7. Do you know the national anthem of the USA?
8. What is the largest state of the US?
9. What is heart of America?
10. What is the motto of Canada?
11. What animals are symbols of Australia?
12. What is the Kiwi?

Answers

1. Union Jack, a combination of the banners of England /St. George’s flag, a red cross with extended horizontals on a white field / St. Andrew’s flag, a white saltire cross on a blue field / and Ireland / St. Patrick’s flag, a red saltire cross on a white field/
2. National anthem
”God save the Queen”. The anthem originated as a patriotic song in London, 1745.
3. Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, is the town of Robert Burns, and Walter Scott.
4. England’s Edward I overcame the last prince of Wales in 1283. He built his castles to subdue the Welsh and gave his son Edward to the nation as Prince of Wales
5. Llandudno is a large resort.
Lewis Carroll often came to Llandudno to visit the Liddells and their daughter Alice, for whom he wrote his best known story.
6. St. Patrick’s Day – March, 17
7. The U.S. National anthem is “The Star – Spangled Banner”
8. Alaska is the largest of the 50 States.
9. The Capital is center and heart of America.
10. The motto of Canada is From Sea to Sea.
11. Kangaroo and emu.
12. There are forests of pine like kauri trees.

7. Summing – up.

Language in the world ...

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions, its language.

These things work together to make people what they are. But above all a nation is made up of people and although all of these people are different.
We can still a “British nation”.

Language is the most important of all forms of human communication.
Through language we come to “know” who we are.
The language is a certain way of cognition of the world and accumulation of the experience.

Friendship is a great thing, cherish and appreciate it.

In conclusion, I'd like to thank you for your work at the lesson.
Your marks are... I really appreciate your work during the lesson. (Thank you for your attention). I wish you good luck.

I would like to finish the lesson with the great song by Louis Armstrong.

WHAT A WONDERFUL WORLD

I see trees of green,
Red roses too,
I see them bloom for me and you,
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.
I see skies of blue.
And clouds of white,
The beautiful day
And the beautiful night,
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world..
The colors of the rainbow
So pretty in the sky
Are also on the faces
Of people going by.
I see friends shaking hands
Saying "How do you do?"
They're really saying "I love you".
I hear babies cry,
I watch them grow,
They learn much more
Than they ever know,
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.

