Tabaginskaya secondary comprehensive school

**Project**

“English-speaking countries”

Made by pupils of form 4”A”

Supervisor: Okoemova M.G.

Yakutsk, 2018

Our tasks:

1. to find and discuss information about these countries;
2. To select necessary material;
3. To present this material in our project:
4. To do own quiz about English speaking countries.

More than 300000000 people speak English as their first language. There are several countries in the world where English is a native language. These countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways. The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each country has it is own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays.

But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

**The United States of America**

The USA is the fourth largest country in the world. It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic 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.

Another important English-speaking country is the USA. The official language of the country is English. But the English language spoken in my country is known as American English.

USA is one the most powerful and advanced world. The USA has the third largest population in the world. It’s a real melting pot. The capital of the USA is Washington, though some people think it’s New York. The capital was named after the first president George Washington and was founded in 1790. This famous city is the financial and cultural centre of the USA.

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

Washington has many sights, for example, the Library of Congress, the Lincoln memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and others. There are five universities in the city and the National Academy of Sciences.

The American flag is often called “The Stars and Stripes”, it is also called “Old Glory”. It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national anthem of the United States is “the Star Spangled Banner”.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This National Monument was a present form France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom – in her right Land. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription “July4, 1776” – American Independence Day.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of the central part of the country is continental.

**Canada**.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It is nearly as big as small of Europe. She shares with the USA the world’s largest seven lakes, as well as Canada’s longest river three in the world. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canada is an independent nation. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges. There are architectural, natural, cultural, historic and other types of sights. Canada’s people live in cities and towns. Toronto and Montreal are largest urban areas.

There are two official languages in country, English and French. English spoken in Canada is a bit different from British English: there are some pronunciation and grammatical differences.

French-speaking Canadians maintain their language, culture, and traditions, and the federal government follows the policy of a bilingual and bicultural nation. During the 1970s and 1980s the proportion of Asians among the Canadian population increased, and today those who count their ancestry as wholly Asian make up 8 to 10 percent of the population. More than two-thirds of the Asian immigrants live in Ontario or British Columbia. The remainder of the population is composed of people of various ethnic groups, such as German, Italian, Ukrainian, Netherlands Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, and Native American. Blacks have never constituted\a major segment of the Canadian population. Indigenous people make up nearly 2 percent of Canada’s inhabitants.

The red and white Canadian flag shows a leaf of the maple tree, which grows in North America. The maple leaf is the official emblem of Canada. It is very rich in forest, minerals and fur-bearing animals.

Climate: Temperature in the south. The north is in the Arctic Circle; temperatures in the winter go to minus 45 Celsium.

**Great Britain.**

Great Britain is an island nation. Usually it is shortened to the United Kingdom or UK or Great Britain. It’s one the world’s smallest countries- it’s twice smaller than France or Spain. However, there are only nine other countries with more people, and London is the world’s seventh biggest city. In Britain you can meet people of many different nationalities.

The capital of the UK is London. It is also a legendary city and many people want to live there because of its special charm, beautiful architecture and unique citizens. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one. The official language is English.

Another thing, which attracts a big number of tourists is the special political system, which exists in this country, as you know, in Great Britain there is a queen – Elizabeth 2. The political system is called the constitutional monarchy. The parliament in the country consists of three parts. It is the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The National Emblems in Great Britain.

The flag of Great Britain is not so simple. It has a very important meaning, because it symbolizes the union of the United Kingdom. It has many names, but the most common one is the Union Jack. Nowadays, the flag is very popular all over the world.

*History about red rose (emblem of England)*

The red rose was the emblem of Lancastrians, the white rose that of the Yorkists, the two Houses fighting for the English throne in the War of Roses. But their struggle ended by marriage of Henry 7, the Lancastrian with Princess Elizabeth, the Yorkist. The red rose has since become the emblem of England.

Climate : Temperature-not very hot, not very cold. A lot of rain in the west in Scotland.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand is a small country in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two major islands – the North Island and South Island – and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometres from the main ones.

It is the same distance from Australia as London is from Moscow. When it’s summer in Europe, it’s winter in New Zealand. But the school year still stars in autumn – in February. When it’s time to go bed in Europe, it’s time to go to work in New Zealand.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. The population of country is mixed. Some Maori people lived here before the British came. Official language are English and Maori. But English is spoken in very unusual way in New Zealand. It is often called Kiwi English. New Zealand is sometimes called “The Words Biggest farm”. It is famous for its products: butter, cheese, meat.

Natural resources are: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, gold, limestone.

The New Zealand flag (just like the Australian flag) has the British flag in the top left-hand corner. New Zealand is still a monarchy and Queen Elizabeth 2 of Great Britain is also Queen of New Zealand. But now New Zealand is an independent state.

It has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture.

The climate is mild at all seasons. There is no much difference of temperature between winter and summer.

New Zealand is the name of the country that has volcanoes, mountains, tropical forests and rivers.

**Australia**

Australia is the biggest island and the smallest continent in the word. It is the only country in the world, which occupies an entire continent and some of the islands around it. It is a large country, but it’s population is only 18,3 million people. There are

“original Australians” who lived here long ago but most of population came to Australia from Britain, Ireland and other countries years ago. At present in Australia there are a lot of people from Russia. The capital of Australia in Canberra.

English is the official language is Australia. But English spoken in Australia is a bit different from British and American English. Sometimes Australia is called “Oz” or “the Lucky Country”.

The isolation of the continent has resulted in the development of a distinctive Australian flora and fauna. This is reflected in the country’s coat-of-arms by the symbols of Australia’s native animals and plants: the kangaroo and the emu and a twig of wattle. It is also reflected in Australia’s poetic name: “Land of Wattle”.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country’s head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world’s developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world’s leading producer of wool and bauxite <the ore from which aluminium is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.