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ТЕСТИ З ІСТОРІЇ КУЛЬТУРИ АНГЛОМОВНИХ КРАЇН

для студентів спеціальностей
035 Філологія (Мова і література (англійська)),
(Мова і література (німецька)), (Мова і література (французька)),
014 Середня освіта (Англійська мова)

Луцьк–2020

УДК 811.111 (076)

К 17

*Рекомендовано до друку методичною радою
Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки
(протокол № 7 від 22 червня 2020 р.)*

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К 17 **English-Speaking Countries: Multiple-Choice Tests in History of Culture = Тести з історії культури англomовних країн:** навч.-метод. матеріали. – Луцьк: Вежа-Друк, 2020. – 52 с.

Навчально-методичні матеріали підготовлено з метою удосконалення й перевірки знань студентів-магістрів денного і заочного відділень вищих навчальних закладів при вивченні теоретичних курсів «Історія культури країн основної мови», «Історія культури країн другої іноземної мови». Матеріали складаються з п'яти тематичних розділів, які охоплюють відомості і тестові завдання про культуру основних англomовних країн світу: Великої Британії, Сполучених Штатів Америки, Канади, Австралії та Нової Зеландії.

Для студентів і викладачів фахових інститутів і факультетів за напрямками підготовки 035 Філологія (Мова та література (англійська)), (Мова та література (німецька)), (Мова та література (французька)), 014 Середня освіта (Англійська мова), для аспірантів-філологів та всіх, хто цікавиться історією культури англomовних країн.

УДК 811.111 (076)

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GREAT BRITAIN

Fact File

Official name – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK).

Capital – London, population 8,908,000; with its suburbs, over 10 million.

Flag – the Union Jack.

Anthem – “*God Save the Queen/King*”.

Motto – No official motto. Sovereign’s motto: *God and my right in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; In My Defens God Me Defend* in Scotland.

Form of government – constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its head of state, *Queen Elizabeth II* (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor). Her full title is “Her Most Excellent Majesty Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith”. She was born in London on April 21, 1926. She acceded to the Throne upon the death of her father King George VI on February 6, 1952. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (at present *Boris Johnson*) is the head of government.

Total area – 242,495 km².

Administrative division – four countries: *England* (London), *Scotland* (Edinburgh), *Wales* (Cardiff), *Northern Ireland* (Belfast).

Highest elevation – The highest point in Scotland (also the highest in the United Kingdom) is *Ben Nevis*, standing at 1344 m in the Grampian Mountains; the highest point in Wales is *Snowdon* (1085 m); the highest point in England is *Scafell Pike* (978 m).

Longest river – The Severn is the longest river in the UK (354 km).

Largest cities – Birmingham (1.1 million inhabitants within the city area and 3.8 million inhabitants within the metropolitan area), Manchester (the city area – 2.9 million, the metropolitan area – a population of 3.3 million).

Population – 66,000,000 (2017 estimate): in England approx. 54 million, which is 84% of the total population of the United Kingdom; in Scotland – about 6 million, which is 8.4% of the total population of the United Kingdom; in Wales – 3 million, which is 4.8% of the total population of the United Kingdom; and in Northern Ireland – 1.8 million, which is 2.9% of the total population the United Kingdom.

Population density – 262/km² (compared with 75.5/km² in Ukraine). This density is considered to be among the highest in the world. (By comparison, Hong Kong has 6,624/km², and Monaco, 19,010/km²).

Population growth rate – 0.6 % (2019 estimate).

Life expectancy is over 74 years for men and 79 for women, or 77.6 for the population as a whole (compared with nearly 69.1 years in Ukraine).

Birth rate – 11 births/1,000 population (2018 estimate) (compared with 12.9 births/1000 in 2010).

Infant mortality – 4.2 deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live births (compared with 8 infants/1000 in Ukraine).

Official language – English.

Other languages – Welsh (in Wales), Scots Gaelic (in Scotland), Irish Gaelic in Ireland.

Literacy rate – 99% (compared with 98.8% in Ukraine).

Education – The UK education system is worldwide reputed for its high quality and standards. Education in the UK is a devolved matter with each of the countries of the UK having separate systems under separate governments: the UK Government is responsible for England; whilst the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Northern Ireland Executive are responsible for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In each country there are five stages of education: early years, primary, secondary, further education and higher education.

Ethnic groups – 81.5% of the people are English, 9.6% are Scottish, Irish are 4.2%, Welsh are 1.9%, others are 2.8%.

Religions – There are three main groupings in terms of religion, with corresponding percentages:

a) Christians: Anglicans (under 25%), Roman Catholics (under 10%), other Christians – ca. 15%;

b) Non-Christians: Muslims (4.4%); Hindus (1.3%); Jews (0.4%); others (ca. 1.5%);

c) Non-Religious: in various surveys, 25% to 50% identify themselves as having no religion.

Local time – Greenwich Mean Time (Ukraine's time zone is GMT +2 hours).

Telephone code – 44.

Currency – pound sterling = 100 pence.

Economy – According to a United Nations report on human development (2013), Britain ranks 14th out of 187 countries on a human development index that combines life expectancy, educational level and basic purchasing power. (Ukraine – 83, Poland – 35, Belarus – 53, Russia – 57, Georgia –79).

Britain became the world's first industrialized country in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Natural resources – coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica, rock salt, china clay, iron ore, tin, silver, gold, lead.

Land use – farmland: 56.7 %; natural 34.9 %; green urban: 2.5 %; built-on: 5.9 % (2017 estimate).



UK Map



Multiple-Choice Tests

- The United Kingdom consists of
 - England, Scotland, Wales;
 - Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
 - England and Scotland;
 - Great Britain and the Irish Republic.
- Great Britain includes
 - England, Scotland, Wales;
 - England and Scotland;
 - England and Wales;
 - England and Ireland.
- How many independent countries are there on the British Isles?
 - 1;
 - 2;
 - 3;
 - 4.
- Which island lies between England and Ireland?
 - Isle of Man;
 - Isle of Skye;
 - Jersey;
 - Shetland Islands.
- What is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom?
 - Ben Nevis;
 - Snowdon;
 - The Mourne Mountain;
 - The Pennine Chain.
- What is known as the “backbone” of England?
 - The Highlands;
 - The Cheviot Hills;
 - The Southern Uplands;
 - The Pennine Chain.
- What separates England from Scotland?
 - The Cheviots;
 - The Pennines;
 - The Thames;
 - The Severn.
- Which river is the longest in Britain?
 - The Thames;
 - The Severn;
 - The Avon;
 - The Tweed.
- How many lakes are there in the Lake District?
 - 6;
 - 10;
 - 16;
 - 20.
- The motto of the UK is
 - “God and My Right”;
 - “God Save the Queen”;
 - “Land and My Fathers”;
 - “In God We Trust”.
- The national anthem of the UK is ...
 - “The Star-Spangled Banner”;
 - “God Save the Queen”;
 - “From Sea to Sea”;
 - “O Canada”.
- England and Scotland were united as the Kingdom of Great Britain in ...
 - 1301;
 - 1536;
 - 1660;
 - 1707.
- The country was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in ...
 - 1707;
 - 1801;
 - 1922;
 - 1931.
- The British Empire stopped existing in

- a) the 1920s;
- b) the 1930s;
- c) the 1940s;
- d) the 1950s.

15. The current population of the UK is

....

- a) 36 million;
- b) 56 million;
- c) 66 million;
- d) 116 million.

16. Who is the head of the state in the UK?

- a) The Prime Minister;
- b) The Lord Chancellor;
- c) The Monarch;
- d) The Speaker.

17. The Monarch of the UK ...

- a) rules and governs;
- b) reigns but does not rule;
- c) reigns and rules;
- d) rules but does not reign.

18. The British monarchs are crowned in ...

- a) Westminster Abbey;
- b) St. Paul's Cathedral;
- c) the Tower;
- d) Buckingham Palace.

19. Which of the following is the royal residence?

- a) Westminster Palace;
- b) Buckingham Palace;
- c) The Tower;
- d) Whitehall.

20. What is the noble title of the British monarch's eldest son?

- a) The Prince Royal;
- b) The Duke of York;
- c) The Duke of Edinburgh;
- d) The Prince of Wales.

21. Who is the head of the government in the UK?

- a) The Monarch;
- b) The Speaker;
- c) The Lord Chancellor;
- d) The Prime Minister.

22. Who elects the members of the House of Commons?

- a) The Monarch;
- b) The Prime Minister;
- c) Electors;
- d) The House of Lords.

23. The nickname of the Liberal Party is

....

- a) the Whigs;
- b) the Tories;
- c) the Elephants;
- d) the Liberals.

24. In the UK, parliamentary elections are held

- a) once in three years;
- b) once in four years;
- c) once in five years;
- d) once in six years.

25. What bird is the national bird of the UK?

- a) The blackbird;
- b) The sparrow;
- c) Robin Redbreast;
- d) The starling.

26. What is the capital of England?

- a) London;
- b) Leeds;
- c) Liverpool;
- d) Newcastle.

27. Who is the patron saint of England?

- a) St. Patrick;
- b) St. George;
- c) St. Andrew;
- d) St. David.

28. The ... is widely recognised as the national flower of England.
- a) rose;
 - b) shamrock;
 - c) daffodil;
 - d) thistle.
29. England consists of
- a) 9 districts;
 - b) 9 states;
 - c) 9 counties;
 - d) 9 regions.
30. What is the capital of Scotland?
- a) Aberdeen;
 - b) Edinburgh;
 - c) Glasgow;
 - d) Inverness.
31. ... is the patron saint of Scotland.
- a) St Andrew;
 - b) St David;
 - c) St George;
 - d) St Patrick.
32. The floral emblem of Scotland is ...
- a) rose;
 - b) shamrock;
 - c) daffodil;
 - d) thistle.
33. What is Scotland's biggest city?
- a) Edinburgh;
 - b) Glasgow;
 - c) Liverpool;
 - d) Aberdeen.
34. Which part of the UK is not represented in the Union Jack?
- a) Scotland;
 - b) Wales;
 - c) England;
 - d) Northern Ireland.
35. What is the capital of Wales?
- a) Canberra;
 - b) Cardiff;
 - c) Glasgow;
 - d) Leeds.
36. The floral emblem of Wales is
- a) rose;
 - b) shamrock;
 - c) daffodil;
 - d) thistle.
37. ... is the patron saint of Wales.
- a) St Andrew;
 - b) St David;
 - c) St George;
 - d) St Patrick.
38. On the Welsh flag, we can see ...
- a) three crosses;
 - b) a lion;
 - c) a dragon;
 - d) a daffodil.
39. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
- a) Bangor;
 - b) Belfast;
 - c) London;
 - d) Newcastle.
40. The floral emblem of Northern Ireland is
- a) rose;
 - b) shamrock;
 - c) daffodil;
 - d) thistle.
41. ... is the patron saint of Northern Ireland.
- a) St Andrew;
 - b) St David;
 - c) St George;
 - d) St Patrick.
42. Who were the most ancient inhabitants on the British Isles?
- a) The Romans;
 - b) The Celts;
 - c) The Anglo-Saxons;

- d) The Normans.
43. The cultural monument of Stone and Bronze Age is
 a) the Tower of London;
 b) the Glastonbury Tor;
 c) Salisbury Plain;
 d) the Hadrian's Wall.
44. It has been called the "Scottish Pompeii" because of its excellent preservation.
 a) the Tower of London;
 b) the Hadrian's Wall;
 c) Salisbury Plain;
 d) Skara Brae.
45. Which landmark is a prehistoric monument which still stands in the English county of Wiltshire?
 a) Stonehenge;
 b) Hadrian's Wall;
 c) Offa's Dyke;
 d) Fountains Abbey.
46. Runic signs can be met on the ..., the cultural monuments of the Celtic tribes used for cult purposes.
 a) dolmens;
 b) mosaics;
 c) ornaments;
 d) monasteries.
47. The Druids wore long and wide ... of plain linen.
 a) skirt;
 b) shirt;
 c) gown;
 d) apron.
48. Julius Caesar came from Rome to the British Isles in
 a) 55 B.C.;
 b) 43 B.C.;
 c) 43 A.D.;
 d) 55 A.D.
49. Which tribal leader fought against the Roman conquest of Britain?
 a) Hadrian;
 b) Boudicca;
 c) King Canute;
 b) Churchill.
50. The Romans lived in Britain
 a) towns;
 b) forts;
 c) villages;
 d) forest.
51. The Christian mission to Britain headed by the monk Augustine landed in Kent in 597 and built the first church in
 a) Colchester;
 b) Gloucester;
 c) Catenbury;
 d) Londinium.
52. ... was built in the North to defend the province from the raids of the Picts and the Scots.
 a) the Tower of London;
 b) the Hadrian's Wall;
 c) Salisbury Plain;
 d) the Glastonbury Tor.
53. Who came to the British Isles after the Romans had left Britain?
 a) The Normans;
 b) The Anglo-Saxons;
 c) The Britons;
 d) The Danes.
54. The Celtic historian Gildas described the Anglo-Saxon period as "... of Britain".
 a) the prosperity;
 b) the ruin;
 c) the bloom;
 d) the remnant.
55. Who gave England its name "Angle land"?

- a) The Celts;
b) The Germanic tribes;
c) The Romans;
d) The Normans.
56. The Anglo-Saxons were
a) Celtic inhabitants;
b) Germanic tribes;
c) Roman invaders;
d) Scandinavian vikings.
57. The days of the week in the English language take their names from the names of ... gods.
a) Germanic;
b) Roman;
c) Celtic;
d) Druid.
58. The greatest piece of the Anglo-Saxon epos is ...
a) *the Domesday Book*;
b) *the Origin*;
c) *the Song of Creation*;
d) *Beowulf*.
59. The Normans conquered England in
a) 55 B.C.;
b) 43 A.D.;
c) 410 A.D.;
d) 1066.
60. Who was the first king to be crowned in Westminster Abbey?
a) King Arthur;
b) King Alfred;
c) Henry VIII;
d) William the Conqueror.
61. The first king known to establish a regular army, to have founded the English navy, who translated books is ...
a) Edward;
b) William;
c) Edmund;
d) Alfred the Great.
62. According to myth, this man would not accept Norman rule.
a) Alfred the Great;
b) King Arthur;
c) Robin Hood;
d) King Edward.
63. The Tower of London was built by
a) the Normans;
b) the Romans;
c) the Celts;
d) the Danes.
64. *Beowulf* is a poem about the adventures of a ... hero.
1) Scandinavian;
2) Celtic;
3) Norman;
4) Anglo-Saxon.
65. The Venerable Bede wrote ...
a) the first code of laws;
b) the Bible in English;
c) the first Anglo-Saxon history;
d) the first book.
66. Caedmon wrote ...
a) *Anglo-Saxon history*;
b) *the Bible*;
c) *the Song of Creation*;
d) *Beowulf*.
67. ... was the first registration and economic survey in England.
a) *The Song of Creation*;
b) *The Origin of Species*;
c) *The Domesday Book*;
d) *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.
68. The first registration of the population in the UK was held under ...
a) the Danes;
b) the Romans;
c) the Celts;
d) the Normans.

69. Which language influenced English greatly?
 a) Latin;
 b) German;
 c) French;
 d) All of them.
70. In the 14–16th centuries Britain had highly ... music.
 a) classical;
 b) folk;
 c) religious;
 d) popular.
71. The self-proclaimed “Land of Song” is ...
 a) Scotland;
 b) England;
 c) Wales;
 d) Ireland.
72. The golden age of British theatre – the ... century
 a) 16th;
 b) 17th;
 c) 18th;
 d) 19th.
73. W. Shakespeare was the shareholder and the actor in ...
 a) the Curtain;
 b) the Globe;
 c) the Swan;
 d) the Rose.
74. ... is considered “the father of the English poetry”.
 a) Robert Burns;
 b) George Gordon Byron;
 c) Percy Bysshe Shelley;
 d) Geoffrey Chaucer.
75. The only playwright who won both a Nobel and an Oscar.
 a) Somerset Maugham;
 b) Bernard Shaw;
 c) Noel Coward;
 d) Oscar Wilde.
76. Joan Rowling wrote ... books about Harry Potter.
 a) 5;
 b) 6;
 c) 7;
 d) 8.
77. The founder of the “British school” of art is
 a) William Hogarth;
 b) William Turner;
 c) Joshua Reynolds;
 d) John Constable.
78. Which of the names is different from the rest?
 a) Christopher Wren;
 b) Joshua Reynolds;
 c) Thomas Gainsborough;
 d) John Constable.
79. What misfortune fell upon London in 1666?
 a) The Great Flood;
 b) The Plague;
 c) The Great Fire;
 d) The Great Depression.
80. Gothic style belongs to ... architecture.
 a) the Middle Ages;
 b) the Iron Age;
 c) the Enlightenment;
 d) the Golden Age.
81. ... was called “the Apollo of the Arts” and “the architect earl”.
 a) Inigo Jones;
 b) Lord Burlington;
 c) Thomas Chippendale;
 d) Barri.
82. The characteristic features of Baroque style are flat ceilings, huge domes, etc. used in designing ...

- a) Catenbury Cathedral;
b) St. Paul's Cathedral;
c) Windsor Castle;
d) Cliveden.
83. ... combined in his furniture the Rococo, Gothic and Chinese features. His works were solid, practical and elegant.
a) Barri;
b) Thomas Moore;
c) Thomas Chippendale;
d) Doulton.
84. What monument is in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
a) The Statue of Liberty;
b) Nelson's Column;
c) The Monument to Queen Victoria;
d) Peter Pan Statue.
85. What is the name of the most famous clock in Britain?
a) Big Clock;
b) Big John;
c) Big Apple;
d) Big Ben.
86. Augustus Pugin was the prime ... of the Victorian age.
a) painter;
b) park designer;
c) workshop builder;
d) church architect.
87. The British Museum was built in ... style.
a) baroque;
b) gothic;
c) rococo;
d) classical.
88. The 18–19th century parks and gardens interior was developing guided by ... ideas.
a) sentimental;
b) classical;
c) realistic;
d) neo-classical.
89. The first international exhibition took place in ... in 1851.
a) Westminster Palace;
b) Crystal Palace;
c) North Yorkshire;
d) St. James Park.
90. One of the biggest buildings in the world with 500 rooms, 11 halls and 18 separate residential apartments.
a) Westminster Palace;
b) Crystal Palace;
c) Castle Horward;
d) The Tower of London.
91. *The Beatles* were an English rock band formed in ... in 1960.
a) London;
b) Leeds;
c) Liverpool;
d) Newcastle.
92. The composer of big budget musicals like *Cats* is
a) Ivor Novello;
b) Andrew Webber;
c) Georgia Fitch;
d) Gilbert.
93. An English comic actor, filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the silent era is
a) Charles Laughton;
b) Charles Chaplin;
c) Laurence Olivier;
d) Alfred Hitchcock.
94. Eisteddfod is the festival of ... culture.
a) Welsh;
b) Scottish;
c) Irish;
d) English.

95. Cockney is
- a) bookish English;
 - b) plain English;
 - c) spoken English;
 - d) illiterate English.
96. The limerick is
- a) a song;
 - b) a game;
 - c) a poem;
 - d) a dance.
97. How many universities and colleges are there in Great Britain?
- a) total 10;
 - b) total 100;
 - c) total 1000;
 - d) not known.
98. Oxbridge is the name of
- a) one of the university colleges;
 - b) a college in Oxford;
 - c) a bridge in Oxford;
 - d) Oxford and Cambridge universities.
99. The public school is
- a) a comprehensive school for bright children in which the tuition is free;
 - b) a specialized school for talented children in which the tuition fee is quite low;
 - c) a private school for privileged children in which the tuition fee is very high;
 - d) a common boarding school for all children.
100. What is the student quarter in London?
- a) Westminster;
 - b) The City;
 - c) Bloomsbury;
 - d) Latin Quarter.
101. Which part of London is the heart of its business and commercial life?
- a) The City;
 - b) The East End;
 - c) The West End;
 - d) Westminster.
102. Greater London is
- a) a part of London;
 - b) the official name of the city;
 - c) the counties around London;
 - d) the city and the areas around it.
103. What London street is known as the centre of journalism?
- a) Leicester Square;
 - b) Piccadilly Circus;
 - c) Fleet Street;
 - d) Bond Street.
104. Which of the following is NOT a British daily newspaper?
- a) The Daily Telegraph;
 - b) The Guardian;
 - c) The Times;
 - d) The Sunday Times.
105. Madame Tussaud's is ... in London.
- a) a circus;
 - b) a theatre;
 - c) a museum;
 - d) an art gallery.
106. The Speakers' Corner is in ...
- a) Kensington Gardens;
 - b) St. James's Park;
 - c) Hyde Park;
 - d) the House of Commons.
107. The Tate Gallery is named after ...
- a) the city it is in;
 - b) the street it is in;
 - c) its founder;
 - d) its sponsor.
108. The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the home secretary, Sir

Robert Peel. Hence the English policemen are called ...

- a) "bobbies";
- b) "robbies";
- c) "lobbies";
- d) "parlies".

109. The Tower Ceremony of keys: "Halt! Who goes there?" – "The keys" – "Whose keys?" – "... keys."

- a) Queen Elizabeth's;
- b) Queen Victoria's;
- c) King Arthur's;
- d) King Edward's.

110. In the period of ... English fashion was to look pale as it was "the sign of loving heart".

- a) the Middle Ages;
- b) the Iron Age;
- c) the Enlightenment;
- d) the Golden Age.

111. The 18th century was the age of wigs that were worn by both men and women. The women also wore ...

- a) corsets;
- b) kilts;
- c) fans;
- d) hats.

112. The kilt is ...

- a) an English hat;
- b) a Scottish skirt;
- c) an Irish coat;
- d) a kind of Welsh trousers.

113. Wimbledon is associated with ...

- a) horse racing;
- b) soccer;
- c) tennis;
- d) cricket.

114. Which sport is not originated in the UK?

- a) Football;

- b) Tennis;
- c) Golf
- d) Horse racing.

115. Loch Ness is

- a) a person;
- b) a lake;
- c) a valley;
- d) a river.

116. Which of the following holidays is not a bank holiday in the UK?

- a) Christmas Day;
- b) St. Patrick's Day;
- c) Easter Monday;
- d) Boxing Day.

117. When do the Irish celebrate St. Patrick's Day?

- a) 17 March;
- b) 1 April;
- c) 31 October;
- d) 5 November.

118. On St. David's Day, Welshmen wore ...

- a) a rose or a daffodil;
- b) a shamrock or a leek;
- c) a leek or a daffodil;
- d) a thistle or a rose.

119. Which prefix is used in Scottish family names?

- a) O'...;
- b) Mac...;
- c) Gil...;
- d) Fitz... .

120. What is the symbol of the pound of sterling?

- a) \$;
- b) £;
- c) ¥;
- d) €.

USA Fact File

Official name – The United States of America (USA).

Capital – Washington, D.C., city population 702,455 (2018) and a metropolitan population of 6,2 million residents (2017).

Flag – the Stars and Stripes.

Anthem – “*The Star-Spangled Banner*”.

Motto – *In God We Trust*.

Form of government – federal presidential constitutional republic. The president (executive power), Congress (legislative power) and federal courts (judicial power) share powers reserved to the national government, according to its Constitution. The current president is *Donald Trump*.

Total area – 9,833,520 km². The USA is the fourth largest country in the world (behind only Russia, Canada and China).

The USA is a country comprising 50 states, a federal district (Washington D. C.), five major self-governing territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), and the minor outlying islands and groups of islands, which consist of eight United States insular areas in the Pacific Ocean (Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island) and one in the Caribbean Sea (Navassa Island).

Administrative division – The fifty states are:

US State	State Capital	US State	State Capital
Alabama	<i>Montgomery</i>	Montana	<i>Helena</i>
Alaska	<i>Juneau</i>	Nebraska	<i>Lincoln</i>
Arizona	<i>Phoenix</i>	Nevada	<i>Carson City</i>
Arkansas	<i>Little Rock</i>	New Hampshire	<i>Concord</i>
California	<i>Sacramento</i>	New Jersey	<i>Trenton</i>
Colorado	<i>Denver</i>	New Mexico	<i>Santa Fe</i>
Connecticut	<i>Hartford</i>	New York	<i>Albany</i>
Delaware	<i>Dover</i>	North Carolina	<i>Raleigh</i>
Florida	<i>Tallahassee</i>	North Dakota	<i>Bismarck</i>
Georgia	<i>Atlanta</i>	Ohio	<i>Columbus</i>
Hawaii	<i>Honolulu</i>	Oklahoma	<i>Oklahoma City</i>
Idaho	<i>Boise</i>	Oregon	<i>Salem</i>
Illinois	<i>Springfield</i>	Pennsylvania	<i>Harrisburg</i>
Indiana	<i>Indianapolis</i>	Rhode Island	<i>Providence</i>
Iowa	<i>Des Moines</i>	South Carolina	<i>Columbia</i>
Kansas	<i>Topeka</i>	South Dakota	<i>Pierre</i>

Kentucky	<i>Frankfort</i>	Tennessee	<i>Nashville</i>
Louisiana	<i>Baton Rouge</i>	Texas	<i>Austin</i>
Maine	<i>Augusta</i>	Utah	<i>Salt Lake City</i>
Maryland	<i>Annapolis</i>	Vermont	<i>Montpelier</i>
Massachusetts	<i>Boston</i>	Virginia	<i>Richmond</i>
Michigan	<i>Lansing</i>	Washington	<i>Olympia</i>
Minnesota	<i>St. Paul</i>	West Virginia	<i>Charleston</i>
Mississippi	<i>Jackson</i>	Wisconsin	<i>Madison</i>
Missouri	<i>Jefferson City</i>	Wyoming	<i>Cheyenne</i>

Highest elevation – Mount McKinley (Alaska) 6,150.5 m.

Longest river – The longest river in North America is the Missouri River, which runs mainly north-south through the heart of the country.

Largest city – New York (NY). It is the most populous city in the United States. With population of 8,398,748 (2018) distributed over 784 km², New York is also the most densely populated major city in the United States.

Population – 328,239,523 (2019).

Population density – 33.6/km².

Population growth rate – 0.8% (2018).

Life expectancy for Americans is 78.7 years.

Birth rate – 12.4 births/1,000 population (2018).

Death rate – 8.2 deaths/1,000 population (2018).

Official languages – English is the de facto national language of the United States. Although there is no official language at federal level. English is designated official in 32 of 50 states, plus Hawaiian in Hawaii, 20 native languages in Alaska, and Sioux in South Dakota.

Literacy rate – 99 %.

Education – The U.S. also has the second largest higher education system (after China), and it is the top destination for globally mobile students.

Ethnic groups – the country's largest group by race is white (76.5 % of the population), followed by African American (13.4 %), Asian (5.9 %), other (2.7 %), Native American (1.3 %), Pacific Islander (0.2 %).

Religions – (2017) Christians (73.0 %), Unaffiliated (21.3 %), Jewish (2.1 %), Muslims (0.8 %); others (ca. 2.9 %).

Telephone code – +1.

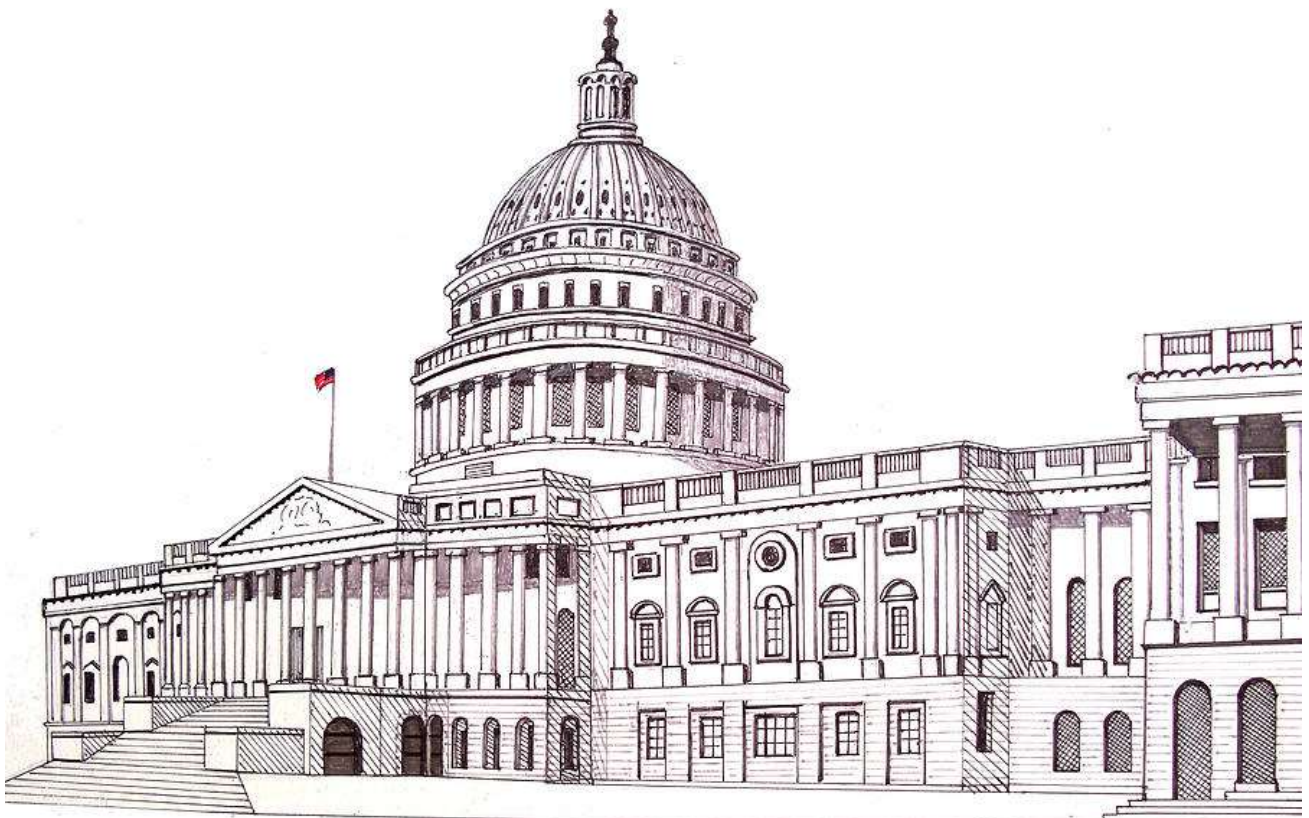
Currency – American dollar (\$) (US).

Economy – The United States is the world's largest economy by nominal GDP, the second-largest by purchasing power parity, and accounts for approximately a quarter of global GDP. The United States is the world's largest importer and the second-largest exporter of goods, by value. Although

its population is 4% of the world total, it holds 29.4% of the total wealth in the world, the largest share of global wealth concentrated in a single country.

Natural resources – coal, timber, copper, gold, oil, natural gas.

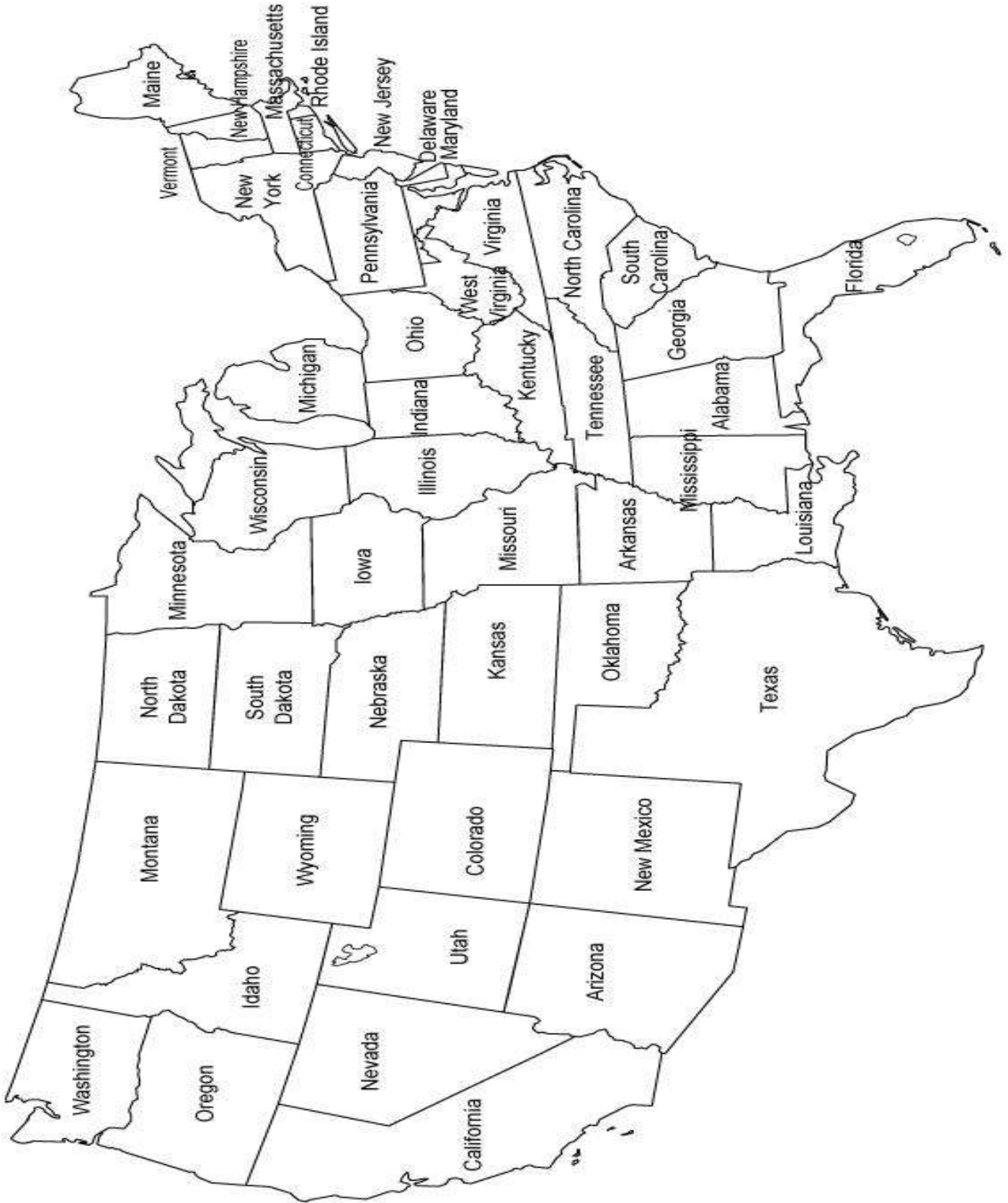
Land use – agricultural land: 52 %, arable land 45 %; cropland 19 %; permanent pasture 38 %, forest: 16 %, other: 11 % (2012 estimate).



UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Washington

USA States Map



Multiple-Choice Tests

1. The United States of America is called the land of
 - a) social classes;
 - b) public welfare;
 - c) opportunity;
 - d) work.
2. What completes the phrase “We, the people of the United States, in order to form...”?
 - a) a more perfect state;
 - b) a more perfect union;
 - c) a more perfect world;
 - d) a more perfect community.
3. The USA is a federal union of ... independent states.
 - a) 40;
 - b) 50;
 - c) 52;
 - d) 60.
4. Most of the American states are bounded by
 - a) the Pacific Ocean;
 - b) the Atlantic Ocean;
 - c) the Gulf of Mexico;
 - d) all of them.
5. The biggest river in the USA is
 - a) the Ohio River;
 - b) the Hudson River;
 - c) the Potomac;
 - d) the Mississippi.
6. The highest peak in the USA is in
 - a) the Appalachian Mountains;
 - b) the Cordilleras;
 - c) the Highland regions;
 - d) Sierra Nevada.
7. “The Stars and Stripes”, “Old Glory”, “The Star-Spangled Banner” are
 - a) the names of the American flag;
 - b) the names of the American films;
 - c) the names of famous songs;
 - d) the names of famous poems.
8. The motto of the USA is
 - a) “God Save the President”;
 - b) “In God We Trust”;
 - c) “God’s Will”;
 - d) “God and My Right”.
9. The national anthem of the USA is ...
 - a) “The Star-Spangled Banner”;
 - b) “God Save the Queen ”;
 - c) “From Sea to Sea”;
 - d) “O Canada”.
10. The national symbol of the USA is
 - a) the rose;
 - b) the bald eagle;
 - c) the Statue of Liberty;
 - d) the donkey.
11. The current population of the USA is
 - a) 157 million;
 - b) 257 million;
 - c) 327 million;
 - d) 187 million.
12. The capital of the USA is
 - a) New York;
 - b) Chicago;
 - c) Washington;
 - d) Boston.

13. The capital of the USA was built on

- a) the Mississippi River;
- b) the Potomac River;
- c) the Ohio River;
- d) the Colorado River.

14. The second largest city in the USA is

- a) New York;
- b) Los Angeles;
- c) Washington;
- d) Chicago.

15. What was New York called before it was New York?

- a) Staten Island;
- b) New Jersey;
- c) New Amsterdam;
- d) New Zealand.

16. The first ten amendments to the US Constitution are in

- a) the Bill of Rights;
- b) the Declaration of Independence;
- c) the Magna Carta;
- d) the British North America Act.

17. In the USA, executive and legislative officials are elected by a ... of citizens.

- a) majority rule;
- b) plurality vote;
- c) proportional representation;
- d) minority right.

18. The American parliament is called

- a) the Senate;
- b) the Capitol;
- c) the Federal Assembly;
- d) the Congress.

19. Senators are elected to serve for a period of ... years.

- a) 6;
- b) 4;
- c) 3;
- d) 2.

20. There are ... members in the House of Representatives.

- a) 50;
- b) 100;
- c) 200;
- d) 435.

21. The symbol of the Republican Party is

- a) the donkey;
- b) the elephant;
- c) the bull;
- d) the bear.

22. What is the year of independence?

- a) 1776;
- b) 1850;
- c) 1905;
- d) 1825.

23. The Statue of Liberty was made in

- a) the USA;
- b) Britain;
- c) France;
- d) Germany.

24. What is the minimum age to be elected the president of the USA?

- a) 25;
- b) 35;
- c) 30;
- d) 45.

25. Which of the following presidents was the youngest in the USA?
- a) John Kennedy;
 - b) William Clinton;
 - c) Barack Obama;
 - d) George Bush, Jr.
26. Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the ... and current President of the United States.
- a) 45th;
 - b) 47th;
 - c) 50th;
 - d) 51st.
27. In which US state was Barack Obama born?
- a) Illinois;
 - b) Washington DC;
 - c) Montana;
 - d) Hawaii.
28. Martin Luther King was known as
- a) civil rights leader;
 - b) sports celebrity;
 - c) artist;
 - d) architector.
29. Which statement is true?
- a) Amerigo Vespucci discovered America.
 - b) Amerigo Vespucci discovered and explored the new land.
 - c) Christopher Columbus discovered but did not explore the new land.
 - d) Christopher Columbus found America and settled in the New World.
30. ... suggested naming the new land America, after Amerigo Vespucci.
- a) A German professor;
 - b) An Italian traveller;
 - c) A Spanish navigator;
 - d) An English colonist.
31. What new product was brought to Europe from America in the 17th century?
- a) Coffee;
 - b) Tobacco;
 - c) Tea;
 - d) Salt.
32. The ship ... transported the Pilgrims to the New World in 1620.
- a) "Mayflower";
 - b) "Santa Maria";
 - c) "Nina";
 - d) "Pinta".
33. The Civil War resulted in
- a) the independence from Britain;
 - b) the abolition of slavery;
 - c) the American Constitution;
 - d) the victory over France.
34. "Yankee" may mean
- a) a Northerner;
 - b) an American;
 - c) an Englishman;
 - d) an Indian.
35. The NATO was founded in
- a) 1944;
 - b) 1945;
 - c) 1947;
 - d) 1949.
36. The first man on the Moon was
- a) Yuri Gagarin;
 - b) John Glenn;
 - c) Neil Armstrong;
 - d) Valentin Titov.

37. The oldest American college is
- a) Princeton;
 - b) Yale;
 - c) Harvard;
 - d) Maryland.
38. A sophomore is
- a) a first-year student;
 - b) a second-year student;
 - c) a third-year student;
 - d) a teacher.
39. The largest religious group in the USA is
- a) Protestants;
 - b) Lutherans;
 - c) Catholics;
 - d) Moslems.
40. ... is the second most common language in the USA.
- a) Spanish;
 - b) French;
 - c) Italian;
 - d) Portuguese.
41. French is the second national language in the state of
- a) Hawaii;
 - b) Massachusetts;
 - c) California;
 - d) Louisiana.
42. The Pentagon has ... sides and angles.
- a) 3;
 - b) 4;
 - c) 5;
 - d) 6.
43. There are ... national parks in the USA.
- a) 58;
 - b) 85;
 - c) 28;
 - d) 82.
44. The first architect of the US Capitol is
- a) William Thornton;
 - b) Frank Wright;
 - c) Frank Gehry;
 - d) Philip Johnson.
45. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in
- a) February;
 - b) August;
 - c) November;
 - d) December.
46. Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday celebrated in Canada and the United States, a day of giving thanks for the blessing of the ... and of the preceding year.
- a) harvest;
 - b) spring;
 - c) independence;
 - d) autumn.
47. We can see many jack-o'-lanterns on
- a) New Year's Day;
 - b) Christmas Day;
 - c) Columbus Day;
 - d) Halloween.
48. Independence Day in the USA is celebrated on
- a) June, 4;
 - b) July, 4;
 - c) November, 14;
 - d) November, 11.

49. The first Afro-American woman to become a TV news reviewer was
- a) Oprah Winfrey;
 - b) Condoleezza Rice;
 - c) Whitney Houston;
 - d) Angela Davis.
50. ... is considered to be the American national sport.
- a) Baseball;
 - b) Volleyball;
 - c) Football;
 - d) Handball.
51. The game of *soccer* is more commonly referred to outside the United States as
- a) baseball;
 - b) football;
 - c) basketball;
 - d) billiards.
52. Oscar is a prize given for the achievements in
- a) music;
 - b) motion-picture production;
 - c) journalism and literature;
 - d) architecture.
53. How many stripes are displayed on the American flag?
- a) 50;
 - b) 8;
 - c) 13;
 - d) 15.
54. What is the most populated city in America?
- a) Houston, TX;
 - b) Seattle, WA;
 - c) Chicago, IL;
 - d) New York, NY.
55. What is the least populated state in America?
- a) Uta;
 - b) Wyoming;
 - c) Alaska;
 - d) Texas.
56. What is the largest state by area in America?
- a) Texas;
 - b) California;
 - c) Alaska;
 - d) Wyoming.
57. Which state of the USA is called *Sunshine State*?
- a) Texas;
 - b) California;
 - c) Florida;
 - d) Kentucky.
58. What is the hottest place in the USA?
- a) Death Valley;
 - b) Key West;
 - c) The Grand Canyon;
 - d) The Great Salt Lake.
59. It's 10 o'clock a.m. in Berlin. What time is it in Los Angeles?
- a) 1 o'clock;
 - b) 3 o'clock;
 - c) 5 o'clock;
 - d) 6 o'clock.
60. One of the well-known nicknames for the USA is a
- a) "crazy tribe";
 - b) "wild world";
 - c) "melting pot";
 - d) "great empire".

CANADA

Fact File

Official name – Canada.

Capital – Ottawa (Ontario), city population 934,243 and a metropolitan population of 1,323,783 (2016).

Flag – the Maple Leaf.

Anthem – “O Canada”.

Motto – *A Mari Usque Ad Mare* (Latin) – *From Sea to Sea*.

Form of government – federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (*Queen Elizabeth II, UK*) as its head of state. The Queen’s representative, the Governor General of Canada (at present *Julie Payette*) carries out most of the federal royal duties in Canada. The Prime Minister of Canada (at present *Justin Trudeau*) is the head of government.

Total area – 9,984,670 km². Canada is the largest country in North America, second in the world overall (behind only Russia).

The Canadian Arctic Archipelago – consisting of 36,563 islands, several of them some of the world’s largest – contributes to Canada easily having the longest coastline in the world (202,080 km).

Canada is the world’s largest country that borders only one country, USA – 8,893 km (includes 2,477 km with Alaska).

Administrative division – The ten provinces are *Alberta* (Edmonton), *British Columbia* (Victoria), *Manitoba* (Winnipeg), *New Brunswick* (Fredericton), *Newfoundland and Labrador* (St. John’s), *Nova Scotia* (Halifax), *Ontario* (Toronto), *Prince Edward Island* (Charlottetown), *Quebec* (Quebec City), and *Saskatchewan* (Regina). The three territories are *Northwest Territories* (Yellowknife), *Nunavut* (Iqaluit), and *Yukon* (Whitehorse).

Highest elevation – Mount Logan (Yukon Territory) 5,959 m.

Longest river – The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories, measured at 4,241 km in length.

Largest city – Toronto (Ontario); the metropolitan area has a population of more than 2.7 million, while the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) has a population of more than 9.2 million (2016).

Population – 35,151,728 (2016 estimate).

Population density – 3.7/km². This density is considered to be among the lowest in the world. The most densely populated part of the country, accounting for nearly 50 percent, is the Quebec City – Windsor Corridor,

situated in Southern Quebec and Southern Ontario along the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence River.

Population growth rate – 0.74 % (2016 estimate).

Life expectancy for Canadians is 81.9 years (compared with nearly 69.1 years in Ukraine). The majority of Canadians (69.9 %) live in family households, 26.8 % report living alone, and those living with unrelated persons reported at 3.7 %. The average size of a household in 2006 was 2.5 people.

Birth rate – 10.3 births/1,000 population (2016 estimate) (compared with 10.5 births/1000 in Ukraine).

Infant mortality – 2.5 deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live births.

Official languages – English and French. Canada is officially a bilingual country, with specific legislative provision for the equality of English and French. Almost 60 % speak English as a first language; about 23 % speak French as a first language.

Other languages – Almost 18 % (6.8 million) speak another first language (the five most common being Chinese, Punjabi, Spanish, Italian, and German).

Literacy rate – 99 %.

Education – Canada is one of the most educated countries in the world; the country ranks first worldwide in the number of adults having tertiary education, with 51 % of Canadian adults having attained at least an undergraduate college or university degree.

Ethnic groups – the country's largest self-reported ethnic origin is Canadian (accounting for 32 % of the population), followed by English (21 %), French (15.8 %), Scottish (15.1 %), Irish (13.9 %), German (10.2 %), Italian (4.6 %), Chinese (4.3 %), First Nations (4.0 %), Ukrainian (3.9 %), and Dutch (3.3 %), othes 3.9 %.

Religions – There are three main groupings in terms of religion, with corresponding percentages: Christians (67.3 %): Roman Catholics (38.7 %), Protestants (under 27 %), which include Anglicans (5.0 %), and Baptists (1.9 %); other Christians – ca. 1.6 %; Non-Christians: Muslims (3.2 %); Hindus (1.5 %); others (ca. 4.1 %); Non-Religious: about 23.9 % identify themselves as having no religion.

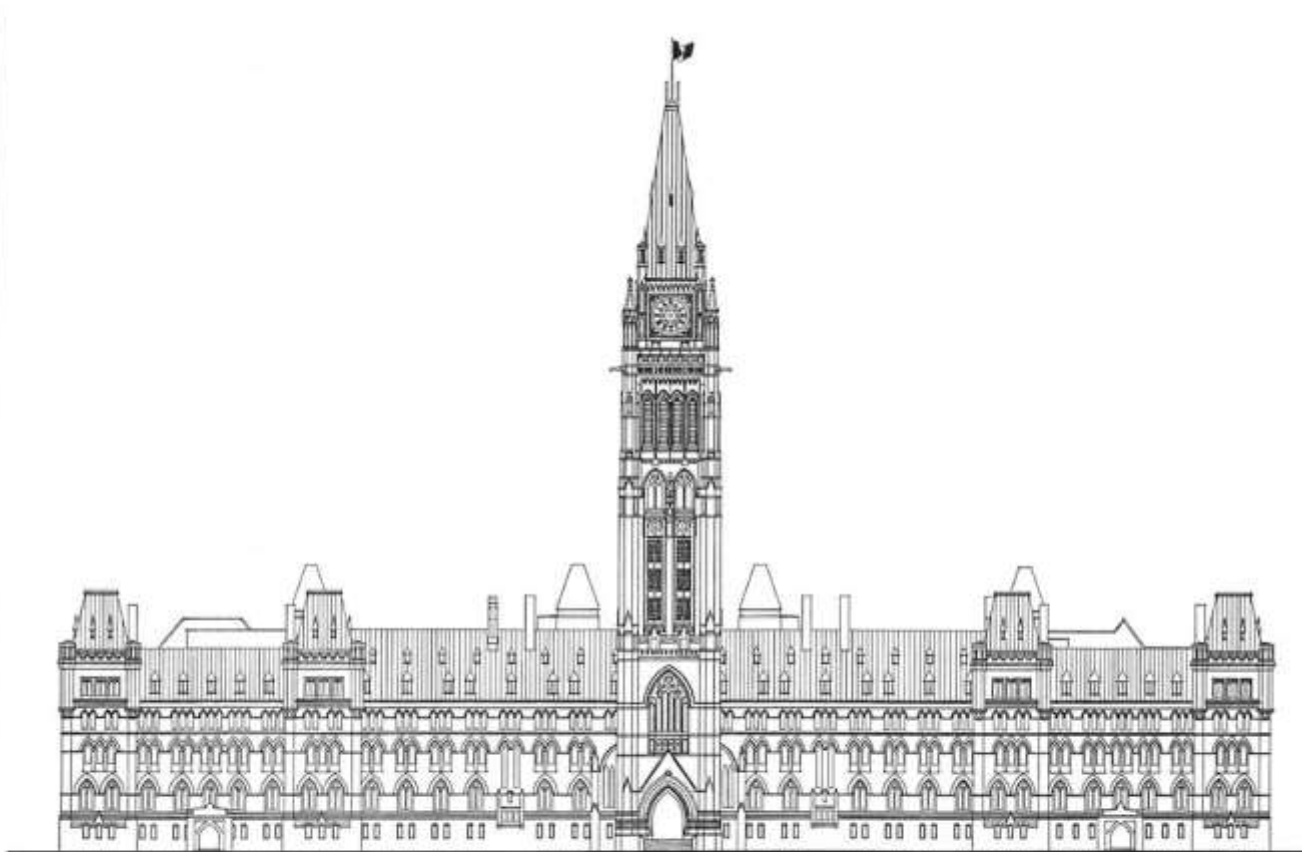
Telephone code – +1.

Currency – Canadian dollar (\$) (CAD).

Economy – Canada is a developed country and has the 17th-highest nominal per capita income globally (compared with Ukraine – 131st, Poland – 60th, Belarus – 92nd, Russia – 64th, Georgia – 116th) (2017 estimate). According to a United Nations report on human development (2016), Canada ranks 10th out of 188 countries on a human development index that combines life expectancy, educational level and basic purchasing power (Ukraine – 84, Poland – 36, Belarus – 52, Russia – 49, Georgia – 70).

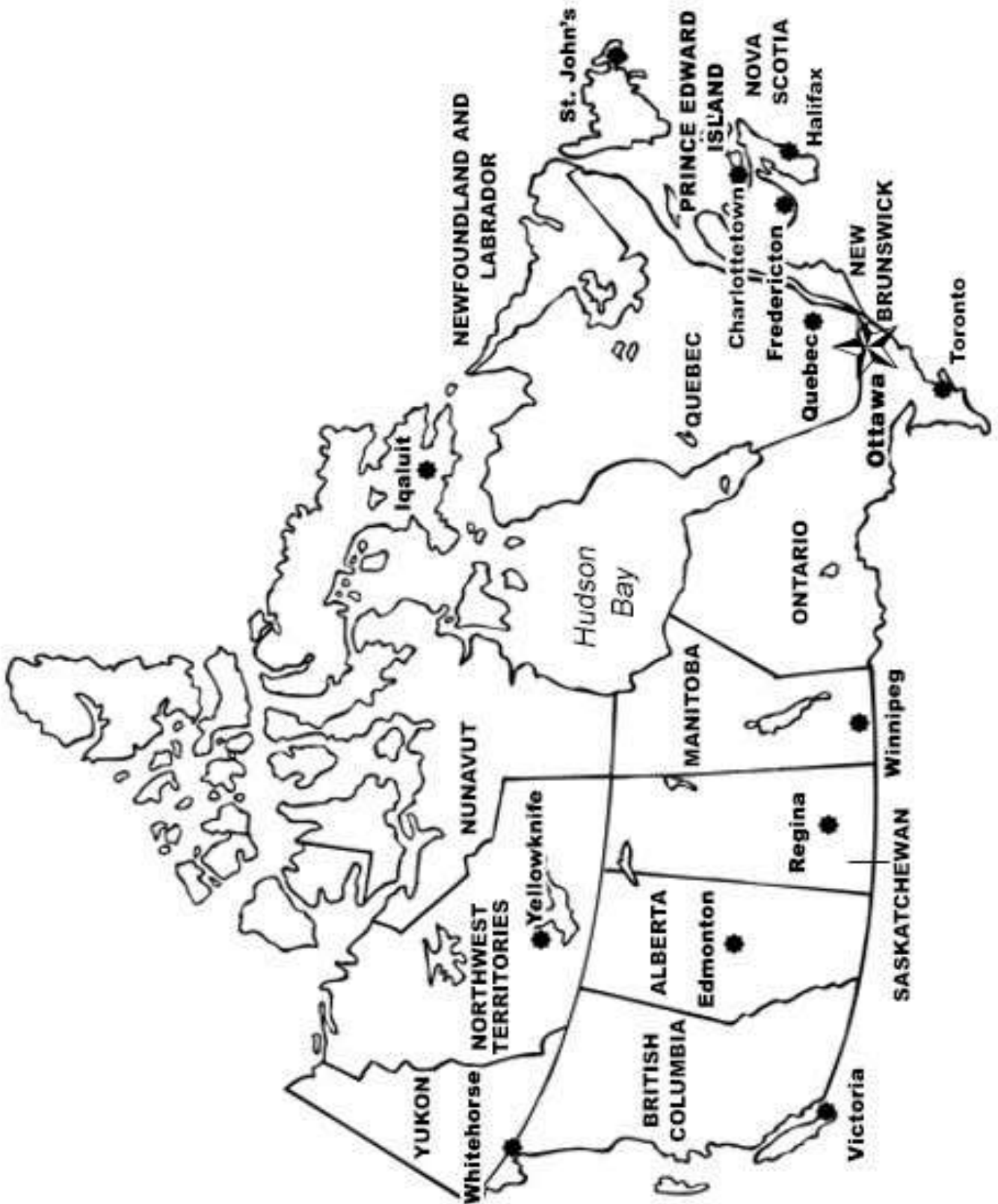
Natural resources – iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, rare earth elements, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and hydropower.

Land use – agricultural land: 6.8 %, arable land 4.7 %; permanent crops 0.5 %; permanent pasture 1.6 %, forest: 34.1 %, other: 59.1 % (2011 estimate).



CENTRE BLOCK ◦ PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
OTTAWA

Canadian Provinces and Territories Map



Multiple-Choice Tests

1. The ... largest country in the world is Canada.
 - a) first;
 - b) second;
 - c) third;
 - d) fourth.
2. Canada stretches within ... time zones.
 - a) 6;
 - b) 5;
 - c) 4;
 - d) 3.
3. The oceans that wash Canada's shores are ...
 - a) the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian;
 - b) the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian;
 - c) the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Pacific;
 - d) the Arctic, the Pacific, the Indian.
4. Canada has the ... coastline in the world.
 - a) shortest;
 - b) longest;
 - c) the most indented;
 - d) the least indented.
5. The central part of Canada is called
 - a) the Canadian Shield;
 - b) the Appalachians;
 - c) the Rocky Mountains;
 - d) the Great Lakes.
6. Which statement is true?
 - a) The Virginia Falls is as high as the Niagara Falls.
 - b) The Virginia Falls is twice as high as the Niagara Falls.
 - c) The Niagara Falls is higher than the Virginia Falls.
 - d) The Niagara Falls is the highest waterfall in the world.
7. Which river is the longest in Canada?
 - a) The Mackenzie;
 - b) The Columbia;
 - c) The South Nahanni River;
 - d) The St. Lawrence River.
8. On Canada's territory, the Appalachians stretch in the
 - a) west;
 - b) east;
 - c) south;
 - d) north.
9. The highest mountain in Canada is
 - a) Mount St. Elias;
 - b) Elbrus;
 - c) Mount Logan;
 - d) Ben Nevis.
10. Which geographical name is different from the rest?
 - a) Ontario;
 - b) Manitoba;
 - c) Newfoundland;
 - d) Yukon.
11. The Great Lakes are situated between Canada and
 - a) Mexico;
 - b) the USA;
 - c) Great Britain;
 - d) Russia.

12. Canada is made up of
- states and districts;
 - counties and regions;
 - provinces and territories;
 - districts and provinces.
13. Which places are the provinces of Canada?
- Ontario, Quebec, Alberta;
 - Toronto, Manitoba, Montreal;
 - Montreal, Manitoba, Cambridge;
 - Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester.
14. The motto of Canada is
- “A Mari Usque Ad Mare”;
 - “From Sea to Sea”;
 - Neither of the above;
 - Both of the above.
15. Canada’s anthem is
- “In God We Trust”;
 - “God Save the Queen”;
 - “From Sea to Sea”;
 - “O Canada”.
16. On the official flag of Canada, we can see
- a green birch leaf;
 - a yellow star;
 - a red maple leaf;
 - white stripes.
17. The capital of Canada is
- Ottawa;
 - Seattle;
 - Sydney;
 - Toronto.
18. Canada’s largest city is
- Ottawa;
 - Toronto;
 - Quebec;
 - Montreal.
19. Which is Canada’s largest financial, commercial and industrial centre?
- Ottawa;
 - Vancouver;
 - Montreal;
 - Edmonton.
20. Which Canadian city is noted for its Oriental population?
- Toronto;
 - Calgary;
 - Edmonton;
 - Vancouver.
21. The current population of Canada is
- 36 million;
 - 56 million;
 - 66 million;
 - 116 million.
22. Canada is not
- a parliamentary democracy;
 - a federal constitutional monarchy;
 - an independent federative state;
 - a presidential republic.
23. The official head of the state in Canada is
- the Monarch of Britain;
 - its Prime Minister;
 - its Parliament;
 - its Governor-General.
24. In Canada, ... holds the position of the head of the government.
- the Governor-General;
 - the Speaker;
 - the Prime Minister;
 - the British Monarch.

25. The Canadian Parliament consists of
- the House of Commons and the House of Representatives;
 - the Senate and the House of Commons;
 - the Senate and the House of Representatives;
 - the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
26. Who chooses the ministers from the MPs?
- The British Monarch;
 - The Governor-General;
 - The Prime Minister;
 - The Speaker.
27. In Canada, elections are held once in ... years.
- 3;
 - 4;
 - 5;
 - 6.
28. Most of the Canadian population is of ... origin.
- English and American;
 - British and French;
 - French and Indian;
 - Indian and English.
29. Who is regarded to have been the founder of Canada?
- John Cabot;
 - Jacques Cartier;
 - Samuel de Champlain;
 - Mr. Trudeau.
30. The term "the First Nation" replaces the word ...
- "Indian";
 - "Mulatto";
 - "Metis";
 - "Best".
31. *The Dominion of Canada* became independent on 1 July 1867 by
- the British North America Act;
 - the French North America Act;
 - the British French North America Act;
 - the North America Act.
32. Canada's constitutional autonomy from Britain was proclaimed in
- 1867;
 - 1899;
 - 1921;
 - 1931.
33. The official languages of Canada are
- British English and American English;
 - Canadian English and French;
 - Canadian English and American English;
 - English and Indian.
34. There are ... French language universities in Canada.
- no;
 - two;
 - ten;
 - many.
35. The Canadians have always been struggling for ...
- their independence of Great Britain;
 - their cultural identity;
 - their influence on the world's economy;

d) their position in the world's policy making.

c) skating;
d) golf.

36. Annual festivals of arts are held in

- a) Ottawa;
- b) Toronto;
- c) Calgary;
- d) Vancouver.

42. Canada is the world's leading producer of ... syrup.

- a) almond;
- b) maple;
- c) honey;
- d) corn.

37. The National Museum of Canada is in

- a) Ottawa;
- b) Toronto;
- c) Vancouver;
- d) Calgary.

43. A/an ... or snow house is a shelter constructed from blocks of snow by the Inuit people of Canada's Arctic.

- a) hut;
- b) igloo;
- c) chalet;
- d) cabin.

38. The Royal Conservatory of Music is in

- a) Ottawa;
- b) Toronto;
- c) Edmonton;
- d) Calgary.

44. "...", "North", "wilderness": these stereotypes of Canada suggest a fierce uniformity – but even from earliest times, such generalisations have been inaccurate.

- a) snow;
- b) ice;
- c) rain;
- d) harsh weather.

39. The main national holiday in Canada is

- a) Labour Day;
- b) Victory Day;
- c) Thanksgiving Day;
- d) Dominion Day

45. What type of boat is the unofficial symbol of Canada?

- a) kayak;
- b) canoe;
- c) row boat;
- d) yacht.

40. The largest national park in Canada and in the world is ...

- a) Wood Buffalo;
- b) Yoho National Park;
- c) St. James' Park;
- d) Hyde Park.

46. What is Canada's national animal?

- a) porcupine;
- b) moose;
- c) beaver;
- d) wolf.

41. Canada's national winter sport is

- a) ice hockey;
- b) skiing;

47. "The Land of the Midnight Sun" is a nickname given to
- Ontario;
 - New Brunswick;
 - The Northwest Territories;
 - Saskatchewan.
48. What Canadian city is the second-largest French-speaking city in the world?
- Toronto;
 - Quebec City;
 - Montreal;
 - Vancouver.
49. What do Canadians call a wooden sled that curves up at one end?
- toboggan;
 - snowglide;
 - snowboard;
 - sledges.
50. What fast food was created by mixing French fries with cheese curds?
- chips 'n cheese;
 - cheesy fries;
 - poutine;
 - muffins.
51. Which of Canada's three bear species lives furthest north?
- polar bear;
 - grizzly bear;
 - black bear;
 - brown bear.
52. Which topping is Canada known for?
- mustard;
 - maple syrup;
 - sweet and sour sauce;
 - BBQ sauce.
53. What is the largest province in Canada by area?
- Quebec;
 - Nunavut;
 - British Columbia;
 - Alberta.
54. What is the smallest province in Canada by area?
- Prince Edward Island;
 - Newfoundland;
 - British Columbia;
 - New Brunswick.
55. What do most Canadians call a winter hat?
- beanie;
 - bunnyhug;
 - toque;
 - warm hat.
56. What day is Canada Day?
- January 5;
 - July 1;
 - October 15;
 - May 9.
57. What treat is Canada well-known for?
- Beavertails;
 - Ice cream cake;
 - Cake pops;
 - Gingerbread cookies.
58. Canada National Top Level Domain is
- .ca;
 - .af;
 - .ad;
 - .as.

59. What meat do most Canadians eat for Thanksgiving dinner?

- a) turkey;
- b) beef;
- c) pork;
- d) chicken.

60. International Calling Code of Canada is

- a) +234;
- b) +25;
- c) +1;
- d) +78.



Toronto

AUSTRALIA

Fact File

Official name – The Commonwealth of Australia.

Capital – Canberra, city population 420,960 (2018). It is the eighth largest city in the world.

Flag – based on the British Union Jack, in the upper quarter white seven-pointed star (the Commonwealth Star) and a representation of the Southern Cross constellation, made up of five white stars – one small five-pointed star and four, larger, seven-pointed stars.

Anthem – “*Advance Australia Fair*”.

Motto – No official motto.

Form of government – federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (*Queen Elizabeth II, UK*) as its head of state. The Queen’s representative, the Governor General of Australia (at present *David Hurley*) carries out most of the federal royal duties in Australia. The Prime Minister of Australia (at present *Scott Morrison*) is the head of government.

Total area – 7,692,024 km². It is the sixth largest country in the world. Australia has 34,218 km of coastline (excluding all offshore islands) and claims an extensive Exclusive Economic Zone of 8,148,250 km².

Administrative division – Australia has six states: New South Wales (*Sydney*), Queensland (*Brisbane*), South Australia (*Adelaide*), Tasmania (*Hobart*), Victoria (*Melbourne*), and Western Australia (*Perth*), and two major mainland territories: the Australian Capital Territory (*Canberra*) and the Northern Territory (*Darwin*).

Highest elevation – Mount Kosciuszko (Western Australia) 2,228 m.

Longest river – The longest river in Australia is the Murray River, measured at 2,508 km in length.

Largest city – Sydney (New South Wales); the metropolitan area has a population of more than 5.2 million (2017) and is home to approximately 65% of the state’s population.

Population – 25,607,700 (2020 estimate).

Population density – 3.3/km².

Population growth rate – 0.8 % (2016 estimate).

Life expectancy for Australians is 82.5 years (2016).

Birth rate – 12 births/1,000 population (2018 estimate).

Death rate – 7.3 deaths/1,000 population (2018 estimate).

Education – School attendance, or registration for home schooling, is compulsory throughout Australia.

Literacy rate – 99 %.

Official languages – Although Australia has no official language, English is the *de facto* national language. English is the only language spoken in the home for 72.7% of the population.

Other languages – The next most common languages spoken at home are Mandarin (2.5%), Arabic (1.4%), Cantonese (1.2%), Vietnamese (1.2%) and Italian (1.2%).

Ethnic groups – In the 2016 Australian census, the most commonly nominated ancestries were: English (36.1%), Australian (33.5%), Irish (11.0%), Scottish (9.3%), Chinese (5.6%), Italian (4.6%), German (4.5%), Indian (2.8%), Indigenous (2.8%), Greek (1.8%), Dutch (1.6%), Filipino (1.4%), Vietnamese (1.4%), and Lebanese (1%).

Religions – In the 2016 census, 52.1% of Australians were counted as Christian, including 22.6% as Catholic and 13.3% as Anglican; 30.1% of the population reported having “no religion”; 8.2% identify with non-Christian religions, the largest of these being Islam (2.6%), followed by Buddhism (2.4%), Hinduism (1.9%), Sikhism (0.5%) and Judaism (0.4%). The remaining 9.7% of the population did not provide an adequate answer.

Telephone code – +61.

Currency – Australian dollar (AUD).

Economy – A wealthy country, Australia has a market economy, a high GDP per capita, and a relatively low rate of poverty.

Natural resources – iron ore, nickel, aluminum, copper, silver, gold, uranium, diamonds, opal, silica, natural gas, and oil.

Land use – Livestock grazing, dryland and irrigated agriculture is 59 per cent. Approximately 7 per cent of Australia is set aside for nature conservation.



Australia States and Territories Map



Multiple-Choice Tests

1. Australia, officially the ... of Australia, is a sovereign country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent.
 - a) states;
 - b) commonwealth;
 - c) monarchy;
 - d) republic
2. Australia is not ...
 - a) a country;
 - b) an island continent;
 - c) a city;
 - d) a state.
3. At present, Australia is ...
 - a) the least developed country in the South Pacific;
 - b) the most developed country in the South Pacific;
 - c) an agriculture country;
 - d) a developing country.
4. Australia consists of ...
 - a) six states and two mainland territories;
 - b) fifty states and a district;
 - c) ten provinces and three territories;
 - d) six counties and six regions.
5. What is the largest state in Australia?
 - a) Western Australia;
 - b) Queensland;
 - c) Victoria;
 - d) New South Wales.
6. Which oceans wash the Australian shores?
 - a) The Pacific and the Atlantic;
 - b) The Indian and the Atlantic;
 - c) The Indian and the Pacific;
 - d) The Arctic and the Atlantic.
7. Which of these countries is Australia's nearest neighbour?
 - a) India;
 - b) The USA;
 - c) New Zealand;
 - d) China.
8. How many islands are within Australia's maritime borders?
 - a) more than 800;
 - b) more than 8,000;
 - c) more than 400;
 - d) more than 4,000.
9. The largest part of Australia is ...
 - a) sandy beaches;
 - b) fertile soils;
 - c) forests;
 - d) a desert.
10. What is the name of the largest coral reef in Australia?
 - 1) Great Barrier;
 - 2) Great Dividing Range;
 - 3) The Kimberley;
 - 4) Victoria.
11. What is known about Australia's Great Barrier Reef?
 - a) It is the world's largest coral reef;
 - b) It is in Queensland;
 - c) It extends for over 2,000 kilometres;
 - d) All of the above.
12. What is the longest river in Australia?

- a) the Mackenzie;
b) the Murray;
c) the Murrumbidgee;
d) the Darling.
13. The highest mountain in Australia is ...
...
a) Mout Kosciuszko;
b) Mout Townsend;
c) Mount Twynam;
d) Mount Logan.
14. Which geographical name is different from the rest?
a) Tasmania;
b) New South Wales;
c) Queensland;
d) Yukon.
12. Which places are the states of Australia?
a) Ontario, Quebec, Alberta;
b) Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania;
c) Montreal, Manitoba, Cambridge;
d) Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester.
15. How many time zones does Australia have?
a) one;
b) two;
c) three;
d) four.
16. The motto of Australia is ...
a) "A Mari Usque Ad Mare";
b) "From Sea to Sea";
c) "In God We Trust";
d) No motto.
17. The national anthem of Australia is ...
...
a) "The Star-Spangled Banner";
- b) "God Save the Queen";
c) "From Sea to Sea";
d) "Advance Australia Fair".
18. The large seven-pointed star on the Australian flag represents
a) the Southern Cross;
b) the Commonwealth of Australia;
c) the historical link with Britain;
d) Australia's geographical position.
19. The capital of Australia is
a) Canberra;
b) Melbourne;
c) Sydney;
d) Brisbane.
20. Australia's largest city is
a) Canberra;
b) Melbourne;
c) Sydney;
d) Brisbane.
21. ... is considered the cultural capital of Australia.
a) Sydney;
b) Canberra;
c) Brisbane;
d) Melbourne.
22. ... is called the Garden City of Australia.
a) Canberra;
b) Melbourne;
c) Sydney;
d) Brisbane.
23. The current population of Australia is ...
a) 34 million;
b) 24 million;
c) 14 million;

- d) 44 million.
24. The first people who arrived in what is now Australia were the ... people and Torres Strait Islanders.
- Indian;
 - American Indian;
 - Aboriginal;
 - Australian.
25. Which of the Europeans discovered Australia first?
- The Portuguese;
 - The Dutch;
 - The British;
 - The Spanish.
26. Before the British explored the eastern coast of Australia, the continent had been called
- New Holland;
 - New France;
 - New England;
 - New Spain.
27. ... suggested Australia as a suitable place to transport Britain's criminals to.
- Captain Arthur Philip;
 - Captain James Cook;
 - Sir Joseph Banks;
 - Henry Hudson.
28. The Europeans began to settle in Australia in ...
- 1488;
 - 1492;
 - 1770;
 - 1788.
29. Australia became a nation in
- 1779;
 - 1787;
 - 1901;
 - 1931.
30. Australia's best known state was given its name by
- Henry Hudson;
 - Joseph Banks;
 - Arthur Philip;
 - James Cook.
31. Approximately ... nationalities live in Australia.
- 200;
 - 100;
 - 20;
 - 10.
32. Australia is not
- a constitutional monarchy;
 - a federative state;
 - a presidential republic;
 - a parliamentary democracy.
33. On the Australian coat of arms, we can see a kangaroo and
- a dingo;
 - a koala;
 - an emu;
 - a parrot.
34. The British Monarch is represented by ... at the federal level and by ... at the state level.
- the Governor-General ... administrators;
 - the Prime Minister ... ministers of states;
 - the Governor-General ... governors;
 - the Chief Minister ... state ministers.

35. The Australian Parliament consists of
- a) the Senate and the House of Representatives;
 - b) the Senate and the House of Commons;
 - c) the House of Commons and the House of Representatives;
 - d) the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
36. ... is the executive governing body in Australia.
- a) The Cabinet of Ministers;
 - b) The Privy Council;
 - c) The Federal Executive Council;
 - d) The Commonwealth Parliament.
37. The Australian Parliament is located in
- a) the White House;
 - b) the Parliament House;
 - c) Westminster;
 - d) Whitehall.
38. Originally, the name "Melbourne" was
- a) a person's name;
 - b) a city's name;
 - c) an aboriginal word;
 - d) a river's name.
39. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney in
- a) 1992;
 - b) 1996;
 - c) 2000;
 - d) 2004.
40. Australia's oldest university is
- a) the University of Sydney;
 - b) New South Wales University of Technology;
 - c) the University of Melbourne;
 - d) Emory University.
41. The Australian culture bears the stamp of ... ancestry.
- a) British;
 - b) American;
 - c) Aboriginal;
 - d) none of the above.
42. "The Australian" and "The Australian Financial Review" are national
- a) TV stations;
 - b) radio stations;
 - c) daily newspapers;
 - d) popular magazines.
43. Aussie Rules are
- a) the Australian legislation;
 - b) the Australian constitution;
 - c) the Australian unique sport;
 - d) the Australian grammar.
44. Australian hockey is called
- a) ice hockey;
 - b) field hockey;
 - c) grass hockey;
 - d) ball hockey.
45. Australian wild dog is called ...
- a) dingo;
 - b) gingo;
 - c) wolf;
 - d) koala.
46. Which Australian city is home to the iconic Opera House?
- a) Canberra;
 - b) Melbourne;

- c) Sydney;
- d) Brisbane.

- a) 2,4 million;
- b) 24 million;
- c) 3,4 million;
- d) 34 million.

47. What day is Australia Day?

- a) January 26;
- b) July 1;
- c) October 15;
- d) May 9.

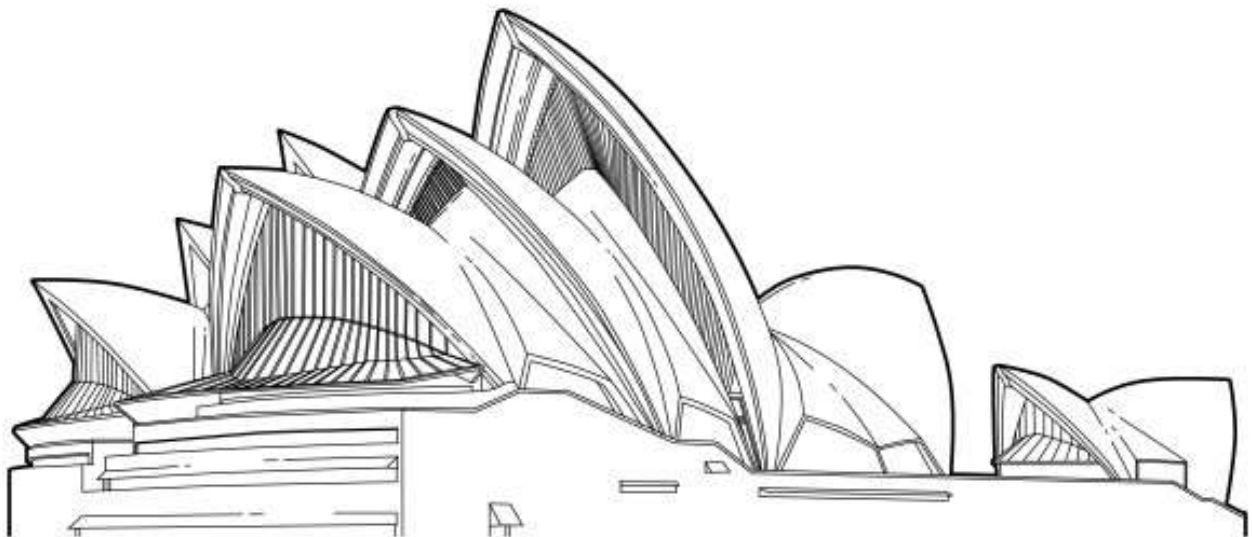
50. What is “a sanger” in Australian English?

- a) singer;
- b) sandwich;
- c) sand;
- d) soup.

48. How many stars are there on the Australian flag?

- a) 4;
- b) 5;
- c) 6;
- d) 7.

49. How many kangaroos are estimated to live in Australia?



Sydney Opera House

NEW ZEALAND

Fact File

Official name – New Zealand.

Capital – Wellington, city population 418,500 residents (2018).

Flag – the Stars and Stripes.

Anthem – “*God Defend New Zealand*”.

Motto – No official motto.

Form of government – unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (*Queen Elizabeth II, UK*) as its head of state. The Queen’s representative, the Governor General (at present *Dame Patsy Reddy*) carries out most of the federal royal duties in New Zealand. The Prime Minister of New Zealand (at present *Jacinda Ardern*) is the head of government.

Total area – The country has two main landmasses: the North Island, and the South Island and around 600 smaller islands. It has a total land area of 268,000 km².

Administrative division – The sixteen regions are: *Auckland* (Auckland), *Bay of Plenty* (Tauranga), *Canterbury* (Christchurch), *Chatham Islands* (Waitangi), *Gisborne* (Gisbourne), *Hawke’s Bay* (Napier), *Marlborough* (Blenheim), *Manawatu-Wanganui* (Palmerston North), *Nelson* (Nelson), *Northland* (Whangarei), *Otago* (Dunedin), *Southland* (Invercargill), *Tasman* (Richmond), *Taranaki* (New Plymouth), *Wellington* (Wellington), *Waikato* (Hamilton), *West Coast* (Greymouth).

Highest elevation – Mount Cook 3,724 m.

The South Island is the largest landmass of New Zealand. It is divided along its length by the Southern Alps. There are 18 peaks over 3,000 m. The North Island is less mountainous but is marked by volcanism. The highly active Taupo Volcanic Zone has formed a large volcanic plateau, punctuated by the North Island’s highest mountain, Mount Ruapehu (2,797 m). The plateau also hosts the country’s largest lake, Lake Taupo, nestled in the caldera of one of the world’s most active supervolcanoes.

Longest river – The Waikato River in the North Island is the longest by far (425 km); the South Island’s Clutha River comes the second (322 km).

Largest city – The most populous city in the country, Auckland, has an urban population of around 1,570,100 (2018).

Population – 4,957,710 (2020 estimate).

Population density – 18.1/km².

Population growth rate – 0.74 % (2016 estimate).

Life expectancy for New Zealanders in 2012 was 84 years for females, and 80.2 years for males.

Birth rate – 13.1 births/1,000 population (2018 estimate).

Death rate – 7.6 deaths/1,000 population (2018 estimate).

Official languages – English is the predominant language in New Zealand, spoken by 96.1 % of the population. Māori language was declared one of New Zealand's official languages in 1987, and is spoken by 3.7% of the population.

Other languages – As recorded in the 2013 census, Samoan is the most widely spoken non-official language (2.2%), followed by Hindi (1.7%), "Northern Chinese" (including Mandarin, 1.3%), and French (1.2%). 20,235 people (0.5%) reported the ability to use New Zealand Sign Language. It was declared one of New Zealand's official languages in 2006.

Literacy rate – 99 %.

Education – Primary and secondary schooling is compulsory for children aged 6 to 16. In the adult population 14.2% have a bachelor's degree or higher, 30.4% have some form of secondary qualification as their highest qualification, and 22.4% have no formal qualification.

Ethnic groups – The majority of New Zealand's population is of European descent (70 %), with the indigenous Māori being the largest minority (16.5 %), followed by Asians (15.3 %), and non-Māori Pacific Islanders (9.0 %).

Religions – Although New Zealand society is among the most secular in the world (2013 census): 41.9% indicated that they had no religion, Christianity is the predominant religion in New Zealand, and 49.0% are identifying themselves as Christians: Roman Catholics (12.6%), Anglicans (11.8%), Presbyterians (8.5%). The Māori-based Ringatū and Rātana religions (1.4%) are also Christian in origin. Immigration and demographic change in recent decades has contributed to the growth of minority religions, such as Hinduism (2.1%), Buddhism (1.5%), Islam (1.2%), and Sikhism (0.5%).

Telephone code – +64.

Currency – New Zealand dollar (\$) (NZD).

Economy – New Zealand has an advanced market economy, ranked 16th in the 2018 Human Development Index and third in the 2018 Index of Economic Freedom. It is a high-income economy with a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US\$36,254. The New Zealand

dollar also circulates in the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, and the Pitcairn Islands.

Natural resources – gold, silver, natural gas, iron ore, coal, timber, minerals, and hydropower.

Land use – Dominant land uses in New Zealand include conservation (national and forestry parks), forestry – about 37.8 % (for timber resources / wood supply), urban (built up areas and open parkland), and agriculture – 53.4 %.



Wellington

New Zealand Map



Multiple-Choice Tests

1. Officially, the country is called
 - a) New Zealand;
 - b) the Commonwealth of New Zealand;
 - c) the Union of New Zealand;
 - d) the Realm of New Zealand.
2. New Zealand is situated in the southwest
 - a) Pacific;
 - b) Atlantic;
 - c) Antarctic;
 - d) Indian.
3. The first settlers in New Zealand were
 - a) the Maoris;
 - b) the Iberians;
 - c) the Australians;
 - d) the Europeans.
4. The name "New Zealand" is of ... origin.
 - a) British;
 - b) Polynesian;
 - c) Maori;
 - d) Dutch.
6. Poetically, the Aboriginal population in New Zealand is called ...
 - a) the Knights of the Round Table;
 - b) Merry Men;
 - c) the People of the Long White Cloud;
 - d) the Vikings of the Sunrise.
7. On New Zealand's coat of arms, we can see
 - a) two European men;
 - b) a European woman and a Maori man;
 - c) a Maori woman and a European man;
 - d) two European women.
8. New Zealand became independent by adopting the Statute of Westminster in
 - a) 1840;
 - b) 1907;
 - c) 1931;
 - d) 1947.
9. New Zealand's natural dangers do not include
 - a) earthquakes;
 - b) volcanoes;
 - c) snakes;
 - d) climate.
10. In New Zealand, the largest lake is
 - a) Lough Neagh;
 - b) Lake Taupo;
 - c) Loch Ness;
 - d) Ontario.
11. New Zealand's longest river is ...
 - a) the Fraser;
 - b) the Avon;
 - c) the Waikato;
 - d) the Mackenzie.
12. New Zealand is
 - a) a parliamentary democracy;
 - b) a presidential republic;
 - c) a monarchy;
 - d) a commonwealth.

13. ... is the capital of New Zealand.
 a) Dunedin;
 b) Christchurch;
 c) Auckland;
 d) Wellington.
14. New Zealand's legislative body is called
 a) the Senate;
 b) the Congress;
 c) the House of Commons;
 d) the House of Representatives.
15. In New Zealand, the head of the state is ...
 a) the British Monarch;
 b) the Governor-General;
 c) the Prime Minister;
 d) the Lord Chancellor.
16. The dominating religion in New Zealand is ...
 a) Buddhism;
 b) Judaism;
 c) Islam;
 d) Christianity.
17. The largest city in New Zealand is
 a) Dunedin;
 b) Wellington;
 c) Christchurch;
 d) Auckland.
20. ... is known as the New Zealand Christmas tree.
 a) Pohutakawa;
 b) Kohekone;
 c) Kauri;
 d) Beech.
21. The cold months in New Zealand are
- a) December – February;
 b) March – May;
 c) June – August;
 d) September – November.
25. In New Zealand, the popularity of ... is very often greatest of all.
 a) its film stars;
 b) its horse stars;
 c) its best sportsmen;
 d) its rock idols.
26. New Zealand's famous dessert is called
 a) "Pavlova" cake;
 b) Paua Shells;
 c) Buzzy bee;
 d) Lemon Paeroa.
27. New Zealand is second after ... in the production of
 a) Canada ... dairy products;
 b) the U.K. ... textiles;
 c) Australia ... wool;
 d) the USA ... consumer electronics.
29. The beginning of the 21st century is noted for the growth of
 a) tourism in New Zealand;
 b) New Zealand's industries;
 c) its agriculture;
 d) its independence movement.
30. At present, New Zealand is
 a) just an agricultural country;
 b) the most highly developed industrial country in the South Pacific area;
 c) a leading industrial and agricultural country in the South Pacific;
 d) a backward pastoral country.

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