

21世纪CBI内容依托系列英语教材

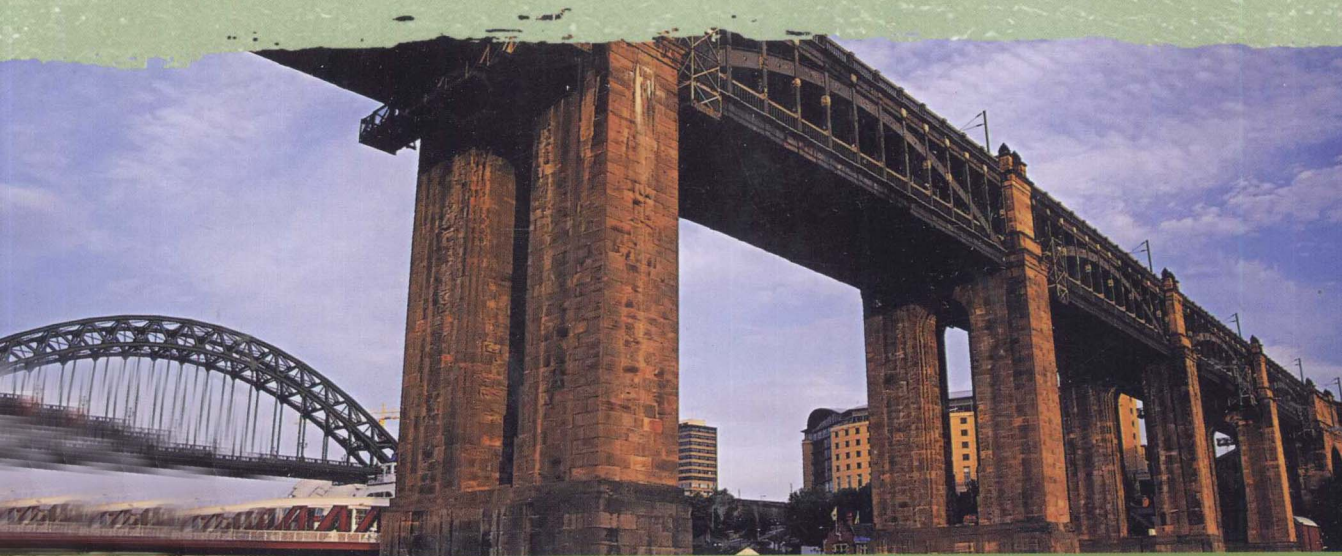


*An Introduction to Society and Culture of Australia,
New Zealand and Canada*



澳新加社会文化

常俊跃 高璐璐 赵永青 主编

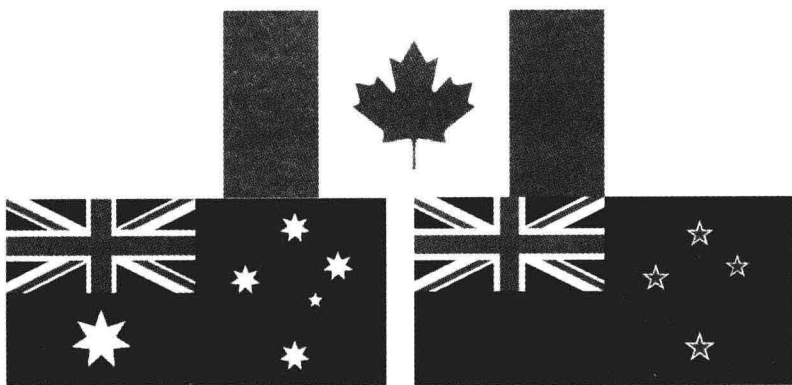


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*An Introduction to
Society and Culture of Australia,
New Zealand and Canada*

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主编

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前言

随着我国英语教育的快速发展,英语专业长期贯彻的“以技能为导向”的课程建设理念及教学理念已经难以满足社会的需要。现行英语专业教育大、中、小学英语教学脱节,语言、内容教学割裂,单纯语言技能训练过多,专业内容课程不足,学科内容课程系统性差,高低年级内容课程安排失衡及其导致的学生知识面偏窄、知识结构欠缺、思辨能力偏弱、综合素质发展不充分等问题日益凸显。

针对上述问题,国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”以内容依托教学(CBI)理论为指导,确定了如下改革思路:

(一) 打破传统教学理念,改革英语专业教学的课程结构。在不改变专业总体培养目标和教学时限的前提下,对课程结构进行革命性的变革,改变传统单一的语言技能课程模式,实现内容课程——语言课程的融合,扩展学生的知识面,提高学生的语言技能。

(二) 开发课程自身潜力,同步提高专业知识和语言技能。内容依托课程本身也同时关注内容和语言,把内容教学和语言教学有机结合。以英语为媒介,系统教授专业内容;以专业内容为依托,在使用语言过程中提高语言技能,扩展学生的知识面。

(三) 改革教学方法手段,全面提高语言技能和综合素质。依靠内容依托教学在方法上的灵活性,通过问题驱动、输出驱动等方法调动学生主动学习,把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂展示、多媒体手段等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合,提高学生的语言技能,激发学生的兴趣,培养学生的自主性和创造性,提升思辨能力和综合素质。

本项改革突破了我国英语专业英语教学大纲规定的课程结构,改变了英语专业基础阶段通过开设单纯的听、说、读、写四种语言技能课提高学生语言技能的传统课程建设理念,对英语课程及教学方法进行了创新性的改革。首创了有英语专业基础阶段具有中国特色的“内容—语言”融合的课程体系;率先开发了适合英语专业基础阶段的内容依托课程;系统开发了英语国家史、地、社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、《圣经》文化教材;以英语为媒介,系统教授专业内容;以内容为依托,全面发展学生的语言技能;扩展学生的知识面,提高学生的综合素质,以崭新的途径实现英语专业教育的总体培养目标。

经过八年的酝酿、准备、实验,内容依托教学改革取得了鼓舞人心的成果。

(一) 构建了英语专业基础阶段内容依托课程与语言课程融合的课程体系。新的课程体系改变了传统单一的听、说、读、写语言技能课程模式,实现了内容依托课程和语言技能课程两种模块的融合;语言技能课程包含综合英语、听力、语音、写作,内容课程包含了美国历史文化、美国自然人文地理、美国社会文化、英国历史文化、英国自然人文地理、英国社会文化、澳新加社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、《圣经》与文化;语言技能课程密切关注听、说、读、写技能的发展,内容依托课程不仅关注系统的学科内容,而且也关注综合语言技能的培养。在课程外和课程内两个层面把内容教学和语言教学有机结合,通过内容教学培养学生综合语言运用能力,扩展学生的知识面,提高学生的综合素质和多元文化意识,从根本上改变英语专业学生知识面偏窄、综合素质偏低的问题。

(二) 系统开发了相关国家的史、地、社会文化以及跨文化交际课程资源。在CBI教学理论的指导下,在实施内容依托教学的关键期——英语专业的第一学年,成功开出了美国和英国的历史、地理、社会文化等课程。第二学年开出澳新加社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、

《圣经》与文化等课程。内容依托教材改变了传统的组织模式,系统组织了教学内容,设计了新颖的栏目板块,设计的活动也丰富多样,实践教学中受到了学生的广泛欢迎。此外还开发了开设课程所需要的大量资源。在北京大学出版社的支持下,系列教材已经陆续出版。

(三) 牵动了教学手段和教学方法的改革,取得了突出的教学效果。在内容依托教学理论的指导下,教师的教学理念、教学方法、教学手段得到更新。通过问题驱动、输出驱动等活动调动学生主动学习,把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂展示、多媒体手段等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合,激发学生的兴趣,培养学生自主性和创造性,提高学生的语言技能,提升思辨能力和综合素质。曾有专家教师担心取消专门的英语泛读课以及缩减基础英语精读课会对阅读技能发展产生消极影响。实验数据证明,内容依托教学不仅没有对学生的语言技能发展和语言知识的学习产生消极影响,而且还产生了多方面的积极影响;在取消专门英语阅读课的情况下,阅读能力发展迅速;内容依托教学对学科知识的学习产生了巨大的积极影响。

(四) 提高了教师的科研意识和科研水平,取得了丰硕的教研成果。项目开展以来,团队对内容依托教学问题进行了系列研究,活跃了整个教学单位的科研气氛,科研意识和科研水平也得到很大提高。课题组已经撰写研究论文25篇,在国际、国内学术研讨会交流12篇,在国际学术期刊*World Englishes*、国内外语类核心期刊《外语与外语教学》、《中国外语》、《教育理论与实践》等发表研究论文9篇。

教学改革开展以来,每次成果发布都引起强烈反响。在2008年3月的第三届中国外语教学法国际研讨会上,与会的知名外语教育专家戴炜栋教授等对这项改革给予关注,博士生导师蔡基刚教授认为本项研究“具有导向性作用”。在2008年5月的“第二届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”上,研究成果得到知名专家博士生导师王守仁教授和与会专家教授的高度评价。在2008年7月的中国英语教学研究会东北地区年会上,改革的系列成果引起与会专家的强烈反响,研究论文获得3个优秀论文一等奖,3个二等奖,1个三等奖。在2008年11月的中国英语教学研究会年会上,成果再次引起与会专家的强烈反响,博士生导师石坚教授等给予了高度评价。在2008年10月和12月,本项改革成果分别获得大连外国语学院教学研究成果一等奖和辽宁省优秀教学成果奖一等奖,而且还获得第五届全国高等教育教学成果奖。在2009年5月的“第三届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”,本项改革成果赢得专家同行们的关注和赞誉。在2009年5月的“第三届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”和2010年4月的“第四届中国外语教学法国际研讨会”上,本成果的介绍被确定为主旨发言的内容,向全国外语界的同行们进行了介绍后赢得了中国英语教学研究会会长及中国外语教育研究中心主任文秋芳教授、我国外语教学指导委员会主任戴炜栋教授以及与会专家们的高度肯定和赞扬。

目前,该项成果已经在全国英语专业教育领域引起广泛关注。它触及了英语专业的教学大纲,影响了课程建设的理念,引领了英语专业的教学改革,改善了教学实践,必将对未来英语专业教育的发展产生积极影响。

本项改革开展过程中得到了全国各地专家的关注、支持和帮助。衷心感谢戴炜栋教授、王守仁教授、文秋芳教授、石坚教授、蔡基刚教授、杨忠教授等前辈们给予的关注、鼓励、指导和帮助,衷心感谢大连外国语学院校长孙玉华教授、赵忠德教授、杨俊峰教授及其他各位领导的大力支持,感谢大连外国语学院教务处刘宏处长、姜凤春副处长以及工作人员们在改革实验中给予的大力支持,感谢大连外国语学院科研处张雪处长和工作人员们给予的热情帮助,感谢大连外国语学院英语学院的领导全力支持和同事们的理解、帮助以及团队成员的共同努力。同时也真诚感谢为我们内容依托教学改革提供丰富教学材料的国内外专家们。特别感谢的是北京大学出版社富有远见的张冰主任和刘强助理,没有他们对新教学理念的认同,没有他们对英语专业教育的关注和支持,这套教材不可能如此迅速地面世。

《澳新加社会文化》是在内容依托教学理念指导下,依托国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基

础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”推出的系列英语内容依托教材之一,是大连外国语学院优秀教学成果一等奖、辽宁省优秀教学成果一等奖、第六届国家级教育教学成果奖获奖成果的重要组成部分。该教材针对的学生群体是具有中学英语基础的大学生,既适用于英语专业一、二年级学生,也适用于具有中学英语基础的非英语专业学生和英语爱好者学习。本教材具备以下主要特色:

(一) 打破了传统的教学理念

本教材改变了“为学语言而学语言”的传统教材建设理念,在具有时代特色且被证明行之有效的内容依托教学理论指导下,改变了片面关注语言知识和语言技能忽视内容学习的做法。它依托学生密切关注的澳大利亚、新西兰与加拿大三国的社会与文化内容,组织学生进行语言交际活动,在语言交流中学习有意义的知识内容,既训练语言技能,也丰富相关知识,起到的是一箭双雕的作用。

(二) 涉及了系统的社会文化内容

《澳新加社会与文化》教材共分15单元,每单元设置主课文一篇,补充阅读课文2—3篇,课文内容依照澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大三国的社会文化发展脉络编排。教材对上述三个国家的地理、历史、经济、文化、教育和社会福利、政府和政治制度等基本情况进行了较为详尽的介绍。教材不仅涵盖了较为系统的社会文化知识,并且对其中一些主要的社会人文内容有所侧重。

(三) 引进了真实的教学材料

英语教材是英语学习者英语语言输入和相关知识输入的重要渠道。本教材大量使用真实、地道的语言材料,为学生提供了高质量的语言输入。此外,为了使课文内容更加充实生动,易于学生理解接受,编者在课文中穿插了大量的插图、表格、照片等真实的视觉材料,表现手段活泼、形式多种多样,效果生动直观。

(四) 设计了新颖的教材板块

本教材每一单元的主体内容均包括 Before You Read, Start to Read, After You Read 和 Read More 四大板块,也就是课前热身、课文正文、课后练习和辅助阅读,除此之外有专有名词列表和娱乐园地,教材的最后还有附录内容。课前热身包括启发性的问题或准备活动;课文正文介绍澳、新、加三国的社会文化知识;课后练习关注澳、新、加三国社会文化知识的学习和英语语言的学习;辅助阅读内容对课文正文进行补充,为学有余力的读者提供更多更详细的内容;专有名词列表为读者省去了查阅澳、新、加三国地理历史等专有名词的麻烦;娱乐园地介绍的相关网址、电影、书籍、歌曲等可供读者选择自己感兴趣的内容,对澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大三国的社会文化进行多角度的认识。该教材不仅在结构上确立了学生的主体地位,而且在系统的安排上也方便教师借助教材有条不紊地开展教学活动。它改变了教师单纯灌输、学生被动接受的教学方式,促使学生积极思考、提问、探索、发现、批判,培养自主获得知识,发现问题和解决问题的能力。

(五) 提供了多样的训练活动

为了培养学生的语言技能和综合素质,本教材在保证社会文化知识体系完整的前提下,在关注英语语言知识训练和相关内容传授的基础上精心设计了生动多样的综合训练活动。教材在每一单元都精心设计了语言知识和语言技能练习。同时,编者还设计出与澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大社会文化知识相关的、学生参与度很高的课堂活动和课外活动。多样化的活动打破了传统教材单调的训练程式,帮助教师设置真实的语言运用情境,组织富于挑战性的、具有意义的语言实践活动,培养学生语言综合运用能力。这些活动的设置成为本教材的亮点之一,它使得课堂教学得以延伸,也能激发学生的学习热情,这也是CBI教学理念在本教材中的最好体现。

(六) 推荐了经典的学习材料

教材的这一特色在于它对教学内容的延伸和拓展。在每个章节的最后部分,编者向学生推荐经典的书目、影视作品、名诗欣赏以及英文歌曲等学习资料,这不仅有益于学生开阔视野,也使

教材具有了弹性和开放性,方便不同院校不同水平学生的使用。

作为一项探索,我们团队成员虽然为打造这套精品教材做出了巨大努力,但由于水平所限,教材中难免存在疏漏和不足,希望全国各地的同仁不吝赐教,希望亲自体验内容依托教学的同学积极提出改进意见和建议,以期不断完善教材,为提高英语专业教育的质量共同努力。

编者

2010年11月

于大连外国语学院

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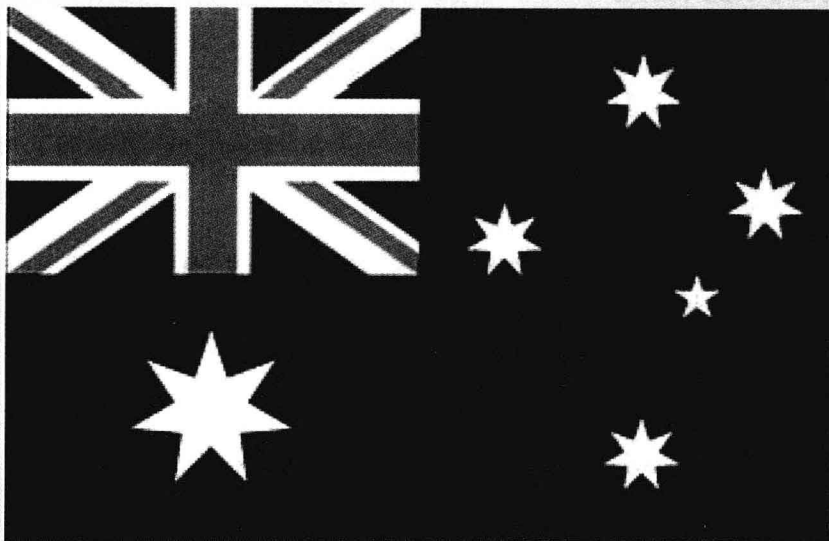
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Part 1

Australia



Unit 1

Geographical Features of Australia

Don't worry about the world coming to an end today; it is already tomorrow in Australia.

~ Charles M. Schulz

Unit Goals



- To become familiar with the natural environment of Australia
- To understand the distinctive features of the land
- To learn the useful words and expressions that describe Australia's land, climate, and animals, and improve English language skills



Before You Read

What can you infer from the following facts about Australia?

- 1) Around 24% of Australia's residents were born overseas.
- 2) Around 6% of Australians work in tourism.
- 3) Australia's main natural hazards are cyclones and hurricanes, drought and forest fires. The biggest killer of all has been heat waves.
- 4) One third of Australia's land is desert.
- 5) Australia is the world's smallest continent and the world's sixth largest country.
- 6) Australia is the world's largest iron ore exporter and largest producer of bauxite and alumina.

Start to Read



Text A The Land of Australia

[1] Australia is an independent English-speaking nation in Oceania located between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean. With a coastline of 30,000 kilometers and a land area of 7,686, 850 square kilometers, it is the largest island, as well as the smallest continent and the sixth largest country in the world. It is slightly smaller than the United States and 31.5 times bigger than the United Kingdom.

[2] Sparsely populated Australia is the only country on the planet which occupies an entire continent. Most of the 18 million Australians live near the coast and about 40% of the population live in Sydney (3.7 million) and Melbourne (3.2 million). Australia's biggest attraction is its natural beauty. The landscape varies from endless sunbaked horizons to dense tropical rainforest to chilly

southern beaches. Scattered along the coasts, its cities blend a European enthusiasm for art and food with a laid-back love of sport and the outdoors.

Western Australia

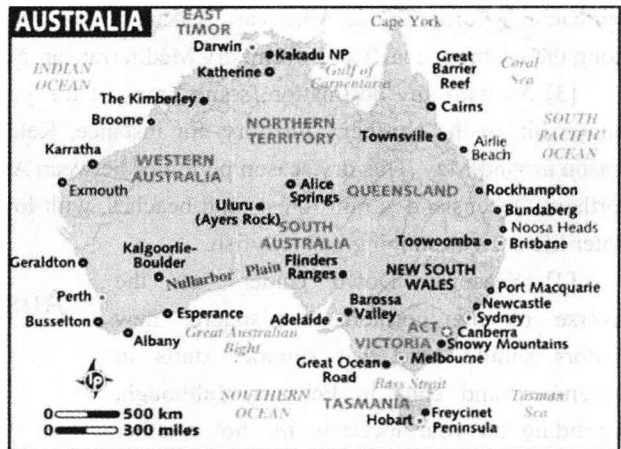
[3] The Western Australia consists of the Western Plateau, which rises to mountain heights and falls to lower elevations. The Western Plateau region is generally flat, though broken by various mountain ranges. The average elevation of this area is around 300 to 450 meters above sea level, higher than elsewhere. The plateau consists of the Gibson Desert, the Great Sandy Desert, the Great Victoria Desert, and the Nullarbor Plain. The terrain is predominantly flat and expansive.

Central Lowlands

[4] The Central-Eastern Lowlands, lying to the southwest of the Eastern Highlands, include the area between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Great Artesian Basin. They are the flattest and lowest part of Australia, with an average elevation of only 152 meters. At Lake Eyre, the lowest point in the country, the elevation drops to some 12 meters below sea level. The Great Artesian Basin, which runs beneath the Central-Eastern lowlands, is the world's largest example of this type of geographical formation, and accounts for approximately 20% of the continental landmass. This region boasts the second longest river in Australia, the Murray River (2,590 kilometers). Indeed, many rivers flow through the lowlands after heavy rains, but principally in the south of the Central-Eastern Lowlands. Riverbeds far inland are often too dry or too hot for farming. Accordingly, the area has a small population.

Eastern Highlands

[5] The Eastern Highlands, or Great Dividing Range, lie near the eastern coast of Australia, separating the relatively narrow eastern coastal plain from the rest of the continent. Australia's highest point is Mount Kosciuszko, which is 7310 feet above sea level in the part of the highlands known as the Australian Alps. There is more rainfall on the eastern coastal plain than anywhere else in Australia. Rivers provide the water supply for both the forests on the eastern slope and the crops cultivated on the fertile western slope. The southeastern section of the plain is the most heavily populated area in Australia.



Text B The Climate in Australia

[1] Weather and climate in Australia is as widely varying as the landscape. Although the perception that this country is generally dry and hot holds for many large parts of Western Australian, the Northern Territory and central Australia are arid desert-type landscapes.

[2] One third of Australia lies above the Tropic of Capricorn, which means the Northern Territory (particularly around its capital Darwin) and northern Queensland experiences warm to hot weather year round; warm and dry from May to October, and a hot "wet" season from November to April. The arid inland — or the Outback, as is often referred to — has hot dry summers, cold nights and relatively cooler winters whilst only the southern parts of Australia experience something

approaching European and American “seasons”, with cool, wet winters (especially cold are locations along the southern coast) and warm, dry Mediterranean-type summers.

[3] As with any destination, some times of the year are more ideal than others for optimum enjoyment: in the Northern Territory, for instance, Kakadu National Park is ideal early in the dry season around May. This dry season period of between April to October is also a suitable time to tour northern Queensland’s rain forests and beaches, with lower levels of humidity and fewer hazardous water life such as stinging box jellyfish.

[4] Seasons “Down Under” are the inverse of the northern hemisphere; new visitors should note that summer starts in December, and ends in February (although, depending on your location, the hot weather can make the summer period seem never-ending). Summer in capital cities like Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne can reach maximums in the low 40s, but generally temperatures fall between 25 and 33 Celsius. The other seasons follow accordingly: autumn (March to May); winter (June to August), and finally spring (September to November).

[5] From November to March, the weather is generally warm countrywide, increasingly so the further north you travel, though this is also the Wet Season in the north, affecting NT and Queensland with periods of monsoonal weather (cyclones are not unheard of from January). Rain occurs sporadically in the south between April and September and can become heavy as winter progresses.

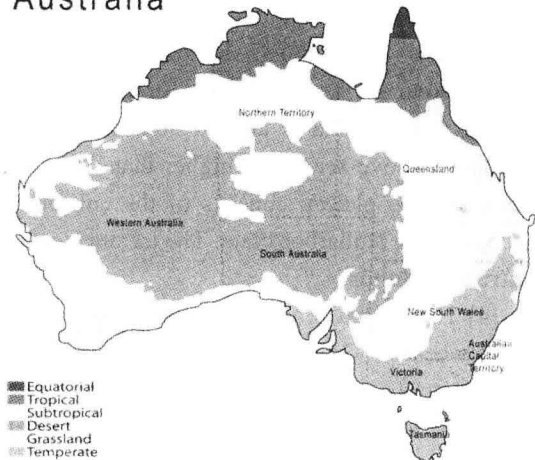
[6] Winter is the skiing season in the south of the continent, specifically in the Great Dividing Range and Snowy Mountains in southern New South Wales. Here, skiers of varying skill and holiday-makers can find developed ski fields and resort accommodation, which reach a peak in popularity in August. Lovers of native flora should mark down spring in their calendar as the time to see Australian wildflowers in all their colour and glory in Central and Western Australia.

[7] Elsewhere in the south, snow is very uncommon (and unheard of further up). In Melbourne, the barometer is generally mild year round, though summers can be scorching and winters, famously rainy and cool if not too cold—unlike Australia’s capital, Canberra, in the ACT, which can experience overnight lows of below zero during winter, bitterly cold winds and chills due to its altitude and proximity to the Snowy Mountains.

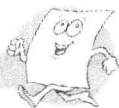
[8] Tasmania’s climate is temperate, with little temperature fluctuation. One reason for this is its sheer size — no part of the state is further than 115 km from the coast. Summers in the island state are very mild, while winters can subject the western coast to much rain, and the inland to temperatures well below zero.

[9] Much of the population reside in the milder southern parts of the country, but there is always some corner of Australia’s expansive land which holds charms all year around for locals and international visitors alike.

Australia



After You Read

**Knowledge Focus****1. Answer the following questions.**

- (1) What are the unique features of the Australian continent?
- (2) What do you know about the Great Dividing Range?
- (3) What do you know about Australia's highest point?
- (4) Is Australia a pleasant place to live in?
- (5) Why is the southeastern section of the plain the most heavily populated area in Australia?

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- (1) The continent of Australia is the largest island in the world. _____
- (2) Australia is a sparsely populated country and most of the 18 million Australians live in big cities like Sydney. _____
- (3) Australia's highest point is in the Western Plateau. _____
- (4) Most of Australia's unique plants and animals are imported from other continents. _____
- (5) Australia has 2 territories: the Northern Territory and the Southern Territory. _____
- (6) Australia has a very typical tropical climate. _____
- (7) The arid Outback has hot dry summers, cold nights and relatively cooler winters. _____
- (8) From November to April, the weather is generally warm countrywide. _____
- (9) Tasmania's climate is temperate and there is little temperature fluctuation year round. _____

3. Fill in the blanks with the right information according to the text.

- (1) Australia is an independent English-speaking nation in _____, located between the _____ and the _____.
- (2) In terms of its size, Australia is the largest _____ and the smallest _____ in the world.
- (3) The Eastern Highlands, or _____, lie near the eastern coast of Australia.
- (4) The two most striking geological features of the Australian continent are _____ and _____.
- (5) Weather and climate in Australia is as widely varying as _____.
- (6) Seasons "Down Under" are the inverse of _____ hemisphere.
- (7) Much of the population reside in the _____ parts of the country.

Language Focus**1. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the following words or expressions from the text.**

flora and fauna
rebellion

marsupial
inaugurate

fertile
war-ravaged

claim
ally

instigate
monarch

- (1) An animal which carries its babies in a pocket of skin on its body is called _____.
- (2) They _____ themselves to the other western states after the war.
- (3) Australia's distinctive _____ evolved through its long period as an island continent.
- (4) The policy was facing a _____ by right-wing members of the party.
- (5) We are deeply impressed by his _____ imagination.
- (6) Doctors _____ to have discovered a cure for the disease.



- (7) Eight months after Hoover's _____ came the Wall Street Crash.
 (8) Without evidence it would be impossible to _____ an official investigation.

2. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or adverb that collocates with the neighboring words.

- (1) Australia is an independent English-speaking nation _____ a coastline of 30,000 kilometers and a land area of 7,686,850 square kilometers
 (2) About 40% _____ the Australian population live in Sydney and Melbourne.
 (3) The plateau consists _____ the Gibson Desert, the Great Sandy Desert, the Great Victoria Desert, and the Nullarbor Plain.
 (4) The Central-Eastern Lowlands lies _____ the southwest of the Eastern Highlands.
 (5) The Great Artesian Basin, which runs _____ the Central-Eastern lowlands, accounts _____ approximately 20% of the continental landmass.
 (6) On the eastern coastal plain, rivers provide the water supply _____ both the forests on the eastern slope and the crops cultivated on the fertile western slope.
 (7) Weather and climate in Australia is _____ widely varying as the landscape.
 (8) Rain occurs sporadically _____ the south between April and September and can become heavy as winter progresses.
 (9) The arid inland — or the Outback, as is often referred _____ — has hot dry summers, cold nights and relatively cooler winters.
 (10) Much of the population reside _____ the milder southern parts of the country.

3. Gap Filling: Use words or phrases given below to fill in the following blanks.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
| with | continent | considered | of | landmass |
| density | semi-arid | inhabited | by far | claims |
| separated | | | | |

Australia's (1) _____ of 7,617,930 square kilometers is on the Indo-Australian Plate. Surrounded by the Indian and Pacific oceans, Australia is (2) _____ from Asia by the Arafura and Timor seas. The world's smallest (3) _____ and sixth largest country by total area, Australia — owing to its size and isolation — is often dubbed the “island continent” and variably (4) _____ the world's largest island. Australia has 34,218 kilometers of coastline (excluding all offshore islands) and (5) _____ an extensive exclusive economic zone of 8,148,250 square kilometers.

(6) _____ the largest part of Australia is desert or (7) _____ lands commonly known as the Outback. Australia is the flattest continent, (8) _____ the oldest and least fertile soils, and is the driest (9) _____ continent. Only the south-east and south-west corners of the continent have a temperate climate. The population (10) _____, 2.8 inhabitants per square kilometre, is among the lowest in the world, although a great proportion (11) _____ the population lives along the temperate south-eastern coastline.

4. Error Correction: Each of the following sentences has at least one grammatical error. Identify the errors and make corrections.

- (1) Australia is the independent English-speaking nation in Oceania locating between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean.
 (2) Most the 18 million Australians live near the coast and about 40% of the population lives in Sydney and Melbourne.

- (3) Scattered along the coasts, its cities blend a European enthusiasm with art and food with a laid-back love towards sport and the outdoors.
- (4) The Central-Eastern Lowlands, lies to the southwest of the Eastern Highlands, includes the area between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Great Artesian Basin.
- (5) At Lake Eyre, the lowest point in the country, the elevation drops to some 12 meters under sea level.
- (6) The Great Artesian Basin, that runs beneath the Central-Eastern lowlands, is the world's largest example of this type of geographical formation, and amounts for approximately 20% of the continental landmass.
- (7) Riverbeds further inland are often too dry or too hot for farming. According, the area has a small population.
- (8) The southeastern section of the plain is the most heavy populated area in Australia.
- (9) Weather and climate in Australia is widely varying as the landscape.
- (10) Although the perception this country is generally dry and hot holds for many, large parts of Western Australian are arid desert-type landscapes.
- (11) The arid inland — or the Outback, as often referred — has hot dry summers.
- (12) Much of the population resides the milder southern parts of the country.

Comprehensive Work

1. Group Discussion

The following is a map of Australia. Decide with your partner the city/capital each letter represents, and also fill the 6 states and 2 territories correctly in the blanks on the map.

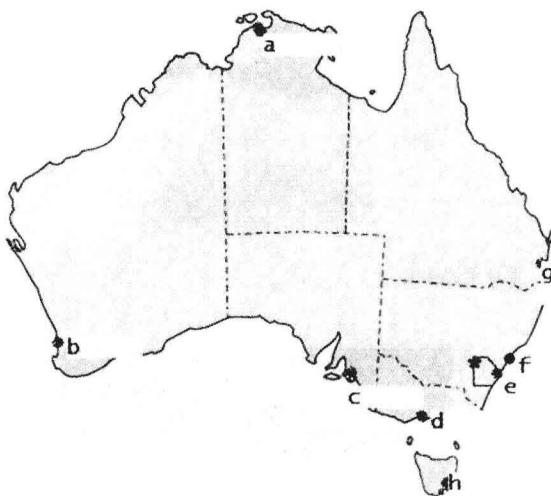
2. Study Australian animals and match each statement with the one described.

A lives anywhere in Australia's open country. The A is the second largest bird, standing about 1.5 meters tall and weighing 55 kg. If endangered, they can defend themselves by kicking. Although they can't fly, they can run as fast as 50 kilometers per hour and they are good swimmers.

B is the largest marsupial and inhabits forest and bush land in Australia and Tasmania. It has large hind legs, a strong tail, small forelegs, and long ears. They usually get around by hopping. Females have a pouch for carrying their young.

C is known as the Australian bear, but is much closer to being a relative of the kangaroo. They are only found wild in the woods of Australia. They are 2 to 2 1/2 feet long, tailless, and have thick, soft, grayish fur. They have large furry ears, a curved, black nose, little eyes, and five toes on each foot, so it can hold on to things and climb.

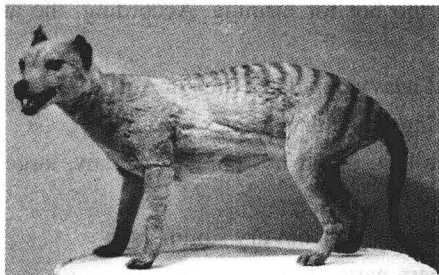
D is an egg-laying mammal of Eastern Australia. It has a duck-like bill, and wide, flat tail. It is about 61 cm (24 in.) long and weighs about 1.8 kg. It has dark brown or yellow fur and its webbed



feet and tail help it to swim. Males have poison spurs on their hind feet that kill small animals and wound larger ones. Using plates on its bill, it crushes and eats worms, mollusks, crustaceans, and plants.

E lives in Tasmania and off Australia's southeast coast. There are very few left on Earth. They are also called Tasmanian wolves or thylacines. They are not really tigers or wolves. They are just called that because they have short gray or yellowish-brown fur and dark stripes across their back.

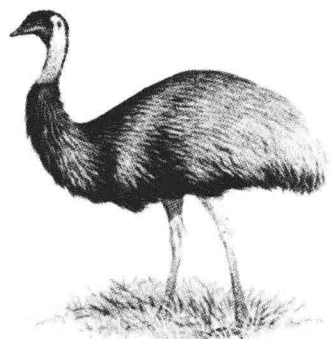
F inhabits Northern Australia. They have a frill folded up around their neck, and when they are startled, it spreads out and makes the lizard look twice as big as it normally is. Then F makes hissing noises, it shows its teeth. They are about 30 cm plus the tail. They eat insects and some small rodents.



(1) Tasmanian tiger: _____



(2) Platypus: _____



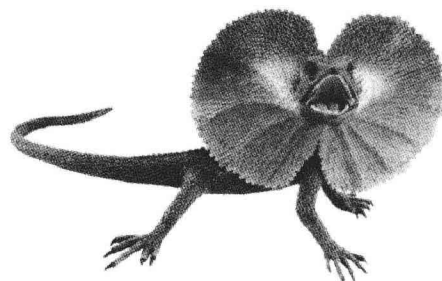
(3) Emus: _____



(4) Koala: _____



(5) Kangaroo: _____



(6) Frilled lizard: _____