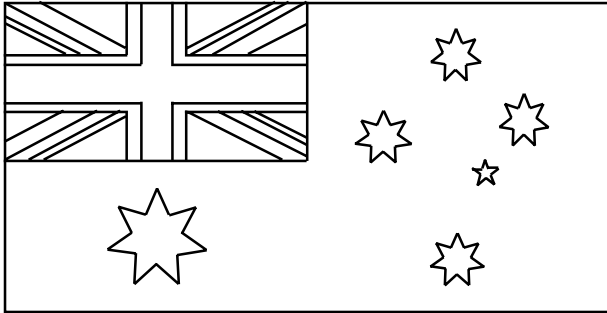


1. Facts**Australia**

Motto :

Advance Australia

capital:	Canberra
largest city:	Sydney (2005: 3,774,894 inhabitants)
official language:	English
government:	Constitutional monarchy
head of Australia:	Queen of England, Governor-General, Prime Minister
independence from the UK (United Kingdom):	Januar 1st, 1901 (founded: Commonwealth of Australia)
area total:	7,741,220 km ² 2,988,888 sq. miles
population:	2006 estimated 20,555,300
currency:	Australian dollar (AUD)
climate:	north: tropical south and east: temperate centre: desert climate rest: sub-tropical

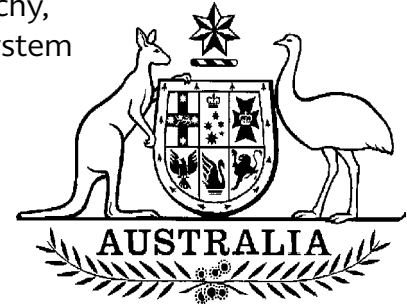
9. Political System

Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as its Queen and a parliamentary system



of government. Here the role of the Queen is different to the one she has in other Commonwealth countries. In Australia she is represented by the Governor General at federal level and by the Governors at State level.



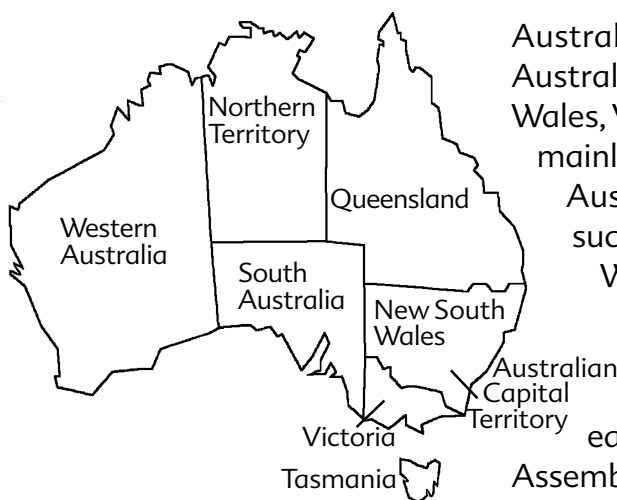
The Governor General has many executive powers, but they are in fact enacted by the Prime Minister. The Australian Government is divided into three branches:

Legislature	Executive	Judiciary
comprising of the Commonwealth Party , the Queen , the Senate and the Houses of Representatives .	comprising of the Prime Minister and the Minister of State .	comprising of the High Court of Australia and other Federal Courts .

There are three main political parties, the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the National Party. In addition, some independent members and smaller parties like the Greens and the Australian Democrats are voted.

Since the 1996 election, a Liberal/National coalition has been in power in Canberra, under Prime Minister John Howard.

States and Territories



Australia comprises of six states, which are Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. There are also two mainland territories: the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The smaller territories such as Jervis Bay Territory within New South Wales, which has a naval base and a seaport, and Norfolk Island, Christmas Island and Cocos Island.

Each state and territory enacts its own laws, each having a Lower House called the Legislative Assembly, and an Upper House called the Legislative Council.

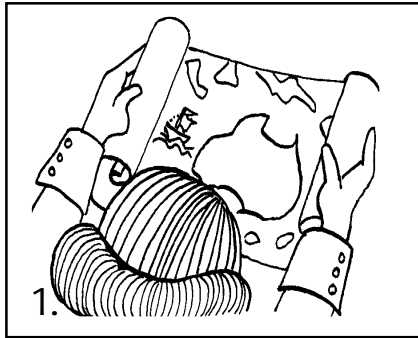
The heads of the governments in each state or territory are the Premiers and Chief Ministers, and the Queen is represented in each state or territory by a Governor.

Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and also the Organisation for Economic Development, which has 30 member states. Then the World Trade Organisation, a global international organisation set up to assist trade in goods and services among its members.

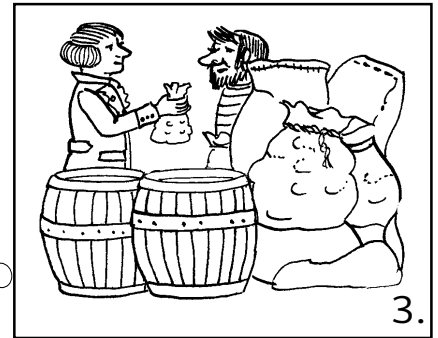
14. Grammar: Future Tense 2

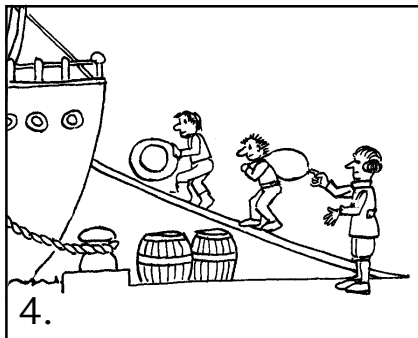
Australia

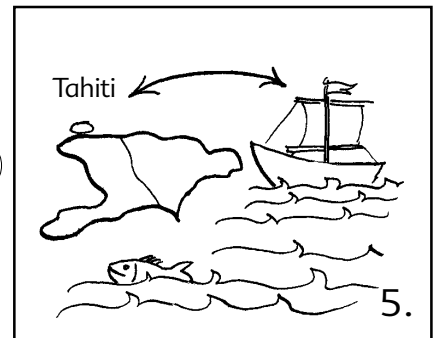
B. Here are some pictures. They show James Cook's thoughts before he is going to start on his long voyage. Describe his thoughts using to be going-to-future.

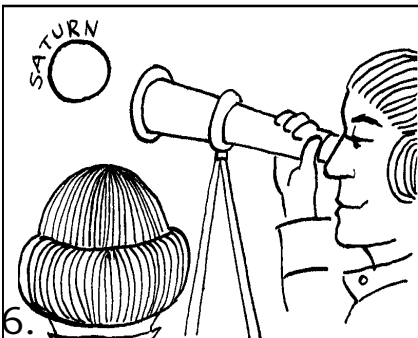


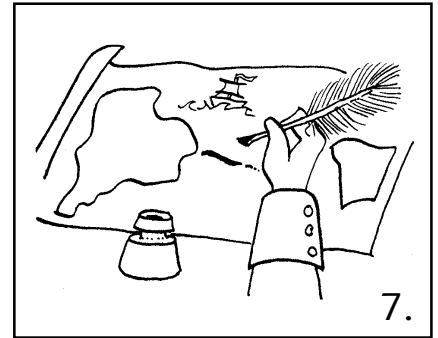
2.

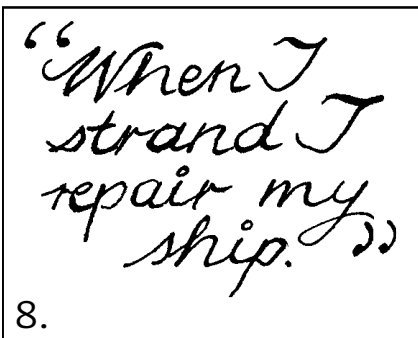


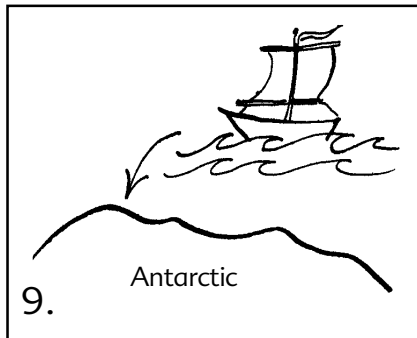


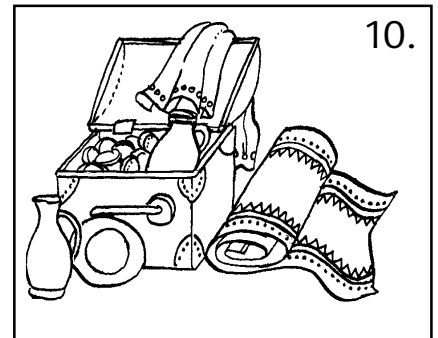












13. Grammar: If-Clauses 2

Canada

B. Ergänze folgende Sätze entsprechend der zweiten Form des Bedingungssatzes.

Hier ist die Bedingung durchaus noch erfüllbar. Auf die Gegenwart bezogen stellt die Bedingung eine Annahme dar. **"If I had the money, I would buy the car"**. Auf die Zukunft bezogen birgt die Bedingung eine Möglichkeit. **"If you bought the car she would be happy"**.



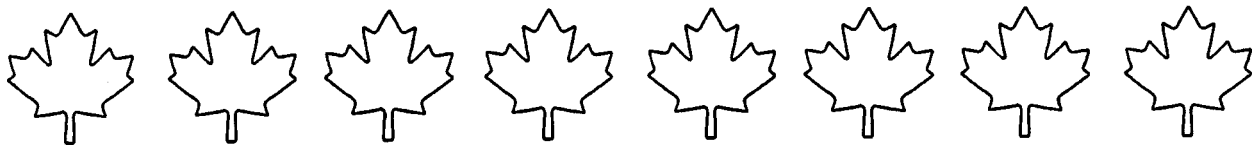
Merke als Regel:

Im Nebensatz steht hier das Präteritum (als Konjunktiv) und im Hauptsatz stehen das Konditional und der Infinitiv.

1. If (to be) rich, I (to buy) a log cabin in Canada.

2. If I (to know) how to fish, I (to go) on a fishing tour through Canada.

3. If (to be) brave enough, I (to go) for a boat trip on the St. Lawrence River.



C. Ergänze folgende Sätze entsprechend der dritten Form des Bedingungssatzes.

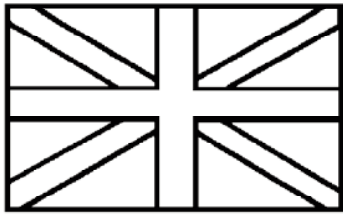
1. If the Indians (to use) another name für "village", Cartier also (taken) another name.

2. If German settlers (emigrated) to Canada, German (to be) also an official language in Canada.

3. If you (to be more careful), the grizzly (not to destroy) your backpack.

2. Map – folio

Great Britain



5. English Language

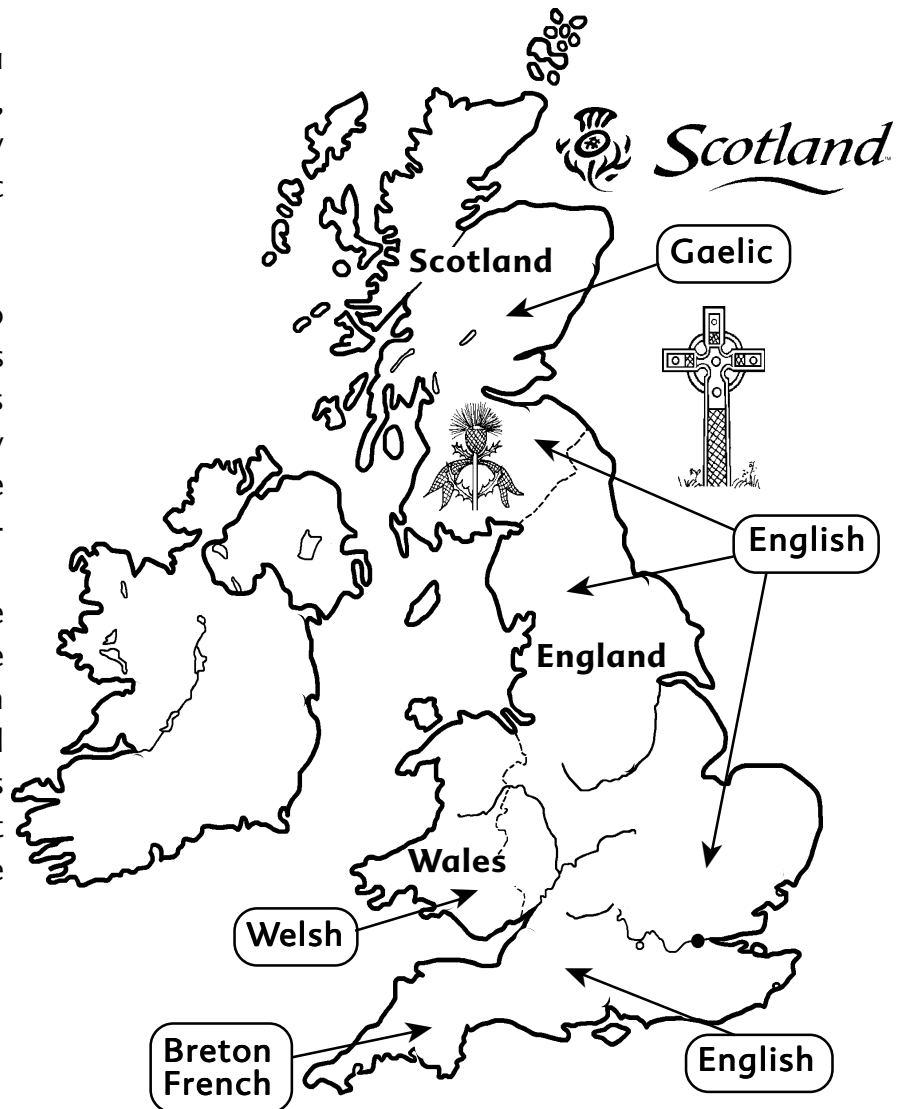
Great Britain

Although there is no official language in the United Kingdom, the majority of population speaks English, which has derived over the centuries from a mixture of German, Old English, Old Norse and Norman French.

The Scots language bears a close relationship to English, but has been heavily influenced by the Celtic language Gaelic.

The Welsh language is also Celtic origin, and has links with Breton French, as does the language now spoken by very few people only in the Country of Cornwall in England.

Because of the extent of the former British Empire, the English language is found in many parts of the world, and because of this, English has become the foremost business language of the world.



6. The population

In 2006, the population of Great Britain was reckoned to be 60,139,270, and it continues to increase at a steady rate because of immigration, a rising birth rate and increasing life expectancy. The south east of England, the wealthiest part of the country, is also the most heavily populated, with London itself having a population of 7,489,022.

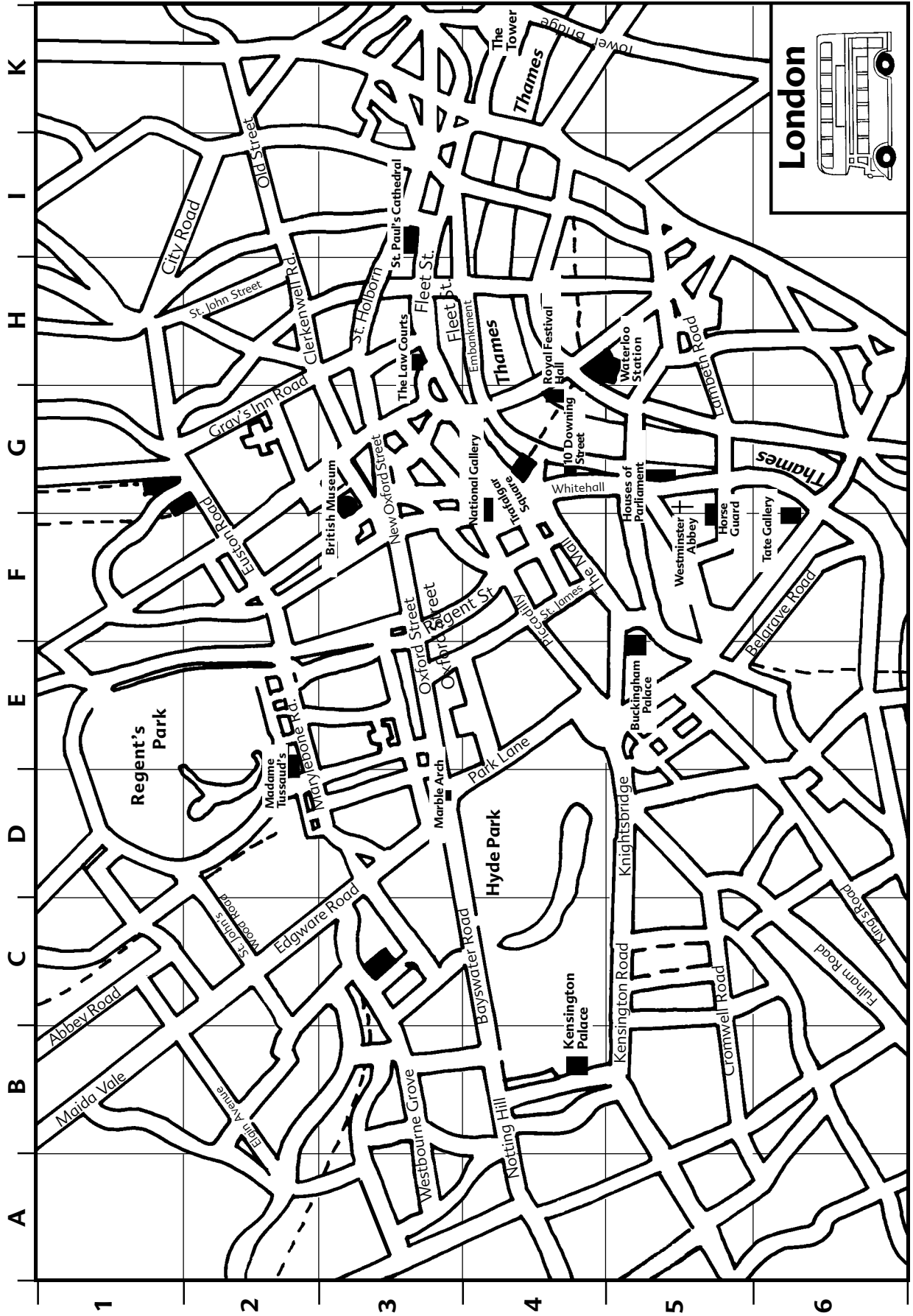
Over the centuries, many like the Celts, Romans, Anglo Saxons, Vikings, Danes, and finally the French in 1066 under William the Conqueror, either invaded or migrated to Great Britain.

In 1945, after the Second World War, many people from the former British Empire, mainly of African and Indian origin, but including some Chinese, migrated to the United Kingdom, with the consequence that today, 40 % of the population of London is foreign born, with that of Leicester at 39 % and Birmingham 34 %.

The majority of new immigrants came from Africa and South East Asia, with the largest number who were granted British citizenship coming from India, Pakistan, Somalia and the West Indies. Today, the majority of babies born in Great Britain are from foreign mothers.

Great Britain

17. Map of London Try to find the following streets, places and buildings.



- Regent Street
- Oxford Street
- Fleet Street
- Horse Guard
- St. James' Street
- Piccadilly
- Trafalgar Square
- The Tower
- Houses of Parliament
- Buckingham Palace
- the Law Courts
- Royal Festival Hall
- National Gallery
- Tate Gal
- 10, Downing Street
- Hyde Park
- Regent's Park
- The Mall
- Tower Bridge
- Madame Tussaud's
- Westminster Abbey
- St. Paul's Cathedral
- British Museum
- Waterloo Station
- Kensington Palace