**Canada**

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries.

Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories.

It is situated on the North American continent. In size Canada is the second in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million km2.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges.

Canada is very rich in forest, minerals and fur-bearing animals. It holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. It is rich in the following natural resources: non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas, coal.

Canadian industries produce cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines, and agricultural equipment. The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Official languages of Canada are English and French. Nearly 60 percent of the population speak English and 27 percent speak French. The rest speaks other languages, such as Eskimo, Indian, German, Ukrainian and Italian.

Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It has been active in a number of major UN agencies.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1600 km southeast of Australia and about 10 500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language» Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12 % of the country's population

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

**Questions:**

1. Where is New Zealand situated?  
2. What city is the capital of New Zealand?  
3. What languages do people in New Zealand speak?  
4. What is the official language in New Zealand?  
5. Who is New Zealand's head of state?  
6. Who runs the national government?  
7. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?  
8. What are the main industries of the country?

**Australia**

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. It lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means "southern". The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government.

About 23 million people live in Australia nowadays. The natives of the country are called Aborigines. Now they occupy a very small part of the country’s population due to the former extrusion of the native people in the past.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. All the government buildings are situated there.  
The capital is also the home of many cultural institutions, such as Australian National University, National Gallery, National Museum, Royal Military College, Australian Institute of Sport and many others.

The largest and the most visited city in Australia is Sydney. With the population of more than 4.6 million people. There is a great number of attractions in Sydney. The most well–known ones are Sydney Opera House, Sydney Harbour Bridge, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral and others.

The country has some unique species of animals, which can’t be found anywhere else. Among them, koalas, kangaroos, wallabies, flightless emus, wombats and many others. So, the Australian Zoos can be another place of interest for tourists.

## Образование страдательного залога (form of “to be” + past participle)

Времена **страдательного залога** (**Passive Voice**) образуются при помощи [вспомогательного глагола](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#auxiliary-verbs) **to be** (в соответствующей временной форме) и причастия прошедшего времени [(Past Participle)](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/basic-forms-of-the-verb-in-english#past-participle): **is locked**/**is being locked** и т.д. Past Participle правильных глаголов образуется добавлением к инфинитиву окончания **–ed**: to invite – invit**ed**. При добавлении к глаголу **–ed** иногда происходят изменения в его написании: to stop – stopp**ed**. Past Participle неправильных глаголов необходимо запомнить: **to tell – told – told**. Дополнительно о [Правилах прибавления окончаний –ed к глаголам](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/spelling-of-endings-ed/).

## Таблица всех времен в страдательном залоге

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** Настоящее | **Past** Прошедшее | **Future** Будущее | **Future in the Past** Будущее в прошедшем |
| **Simple (indefinite)** Неопределенное | The ball **is taken** every day. | The ball **was taken** yesterday. | The ball **will be taken** tomorrow. | The ball **would be taken** the next day. |
| **Continuous (Progressive)** Длительное | The ball **is being taken** now. | The ball **was being taken** at 7 o’clock yesterday. | не используется | не используется |
| **Perfect** Совершенное | The ball **has** already **been taken**. | The ball **had been taken** by 7 o’clock yesterday. | The ball **will have been taken** by 7 o’clock tomorrow. | The ball **would have been taken** by 7 o’clock the next week. |
| **Perfect Continuous** Совершенное длительное | не используется | не используется | не используется | не используется |

При образовании вопросительной формы страдательного залога вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Is** the ball **taken**? **Would** the ball **be taken**?  
При образовании отрицательной формы страдательного залога частичка **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: The ball **is not taken**. The ball **would not be taken**.

Сравните предложения в действительном и страдательном залоге и обратите внимание на то, что дополнение в глаголе-сказуемом в действительном залоге (the room) становится подлежащим в страдательном залоге.

Примеры:**Active Voice**:  
Someone **cleans** the room every day.  
Кто-то убирает комнату каждый день.  
**Passive Voice**:  
The room **is cleaned** every day.  
Комнату убирают каждый день.

## Употребление страдательного залога (the passive voice)

1. Страдательный залог употребляется, когда в центре внимания говорящего находится лицо/предмет, который подвергается действию.

Примеры:He **has been stolen** my key. – Он украл мои ключи.

2. Страдательный залог употребляется, если лицо/предмет, совершившее действие, неизвестно.

Примеры:The shirts **have** just **been ironed**. – Рубашки только что погладили (неизвестно кто именно погладил рубашки).

3. Страдательный залог употребляется, если действующее лицо/предмет, не представляет интереса.

Примеры:She **has been invited** to the restaurant. – Ее пригласили в ресторан. (нас не интересует, кто именно пригласил ее в ресторан, а интересует она сама)

4. Времена в страдательном залоге употребляются согласно тем же правилам, что и соответствующие времена действительного залога. Например, когда речь идет о действии, которое находится сейчас в развитии, употребляется форма [Present Continuous](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/present-%D1%81ontinuous/" \o "Present Continuous).

Примеры:The room **is being cleaned** at that moment. – Комнату в этот момент моют.

5. Если в страдательном обороте указывается лицо, совершающее действие, тогда употребляется предлог **by**, а если указывается орудие/инструмент/средство/вещество, совершающее действие, тогда употребляется предлог **with**.

Примеры:I was hit **by my sister**. -Меня ударила моя сестра. (лицо)  
I was hit **with a ball**. – Меня ударили мячом. (орудие)

6. В страдательном залоге **не употребляются**:

* [непереходные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/transitive-and-intransitive-verbs/) (глаголы, которые не могут иметь прямого дополнения);
* [глаголы – связки](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#link-verbs) (be – быть, become – становится, look – смотреть, feel – чувствовать и т.д.);
* [модальные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#modal-verbs) (can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should, must, ought to);
* некоторые[переходные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/transitive-and-intransitive-verbs/) (to fit – годиться, быть в пору, to have – иметь, to like – любить, to suit – годиться, подходить и т.д.).