

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
KARSHI ENGINEERING-ECONOMIC
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FACULTY “OIL and GAS”**

PROJECT

THE THEME: AUSTRALIA

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Plan:

1. Australia is the biggest island and the smallest continent in the world
2. The Geographical Position of Australia.
3. The Climate of Australia.

Australia is the biggest island and the smallest continent in the world, the territory of which is over 7,600,000 square km. The Australian continent lies to the south of Equator between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Because of its far-off position Australia was the last continent discovered by the Europeans. The first landing of the Europeans took place in 1606. Then in the middle of the 17th century an expedition headed by the British explorer James Cook added the land to the possessions of the British crown.

While America was a British colony for over hundred years the British convicts were transported there. But in 1776 the American colonies declared themselves independent. That's why the British needed to seize the new territories to transport criminals. At first convicts and their guards landed in Australia on January 26, 1788. It was the so-called «First Fleet». Now January 26 is Australia Day in honour of the «First Fleet» arrival.

In 1901 the separate Australian colonies united and proclaimed themselves the Commonwealth of Australia – a federation of six states, which demanded a status of sovereign of Great Britain. The first governor-general, the Earl of Hopetoun, convened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on April 29, 1901.

Australian national flag consists of five white stars of the Southern Cross and the white Commonwealth star on a blue background with a small Union Jack that represents the historical link with Britain.

The national anthem of Australia is «Advance Australia Fair». It was adopted in the 1970s. The royal anthem «God save the Queen» is used in the presence of the Queen or the members of the royal family.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF AUSTRALIA

Australia is situated south of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is the world's smallest, flattest and driest continent.

Having an area over 7,600,000 square km and a population of about 18 million people Australia is the only country in the world that occupies the territory of an entire continent.

The Australian continent is washed by the Arafura and Timor Seas in the north, by the Tasman and Coral Seas on the east and by the Indian Ocean in the south.

Australia is a very old land. It's very flat: the highest peak in Australia, Mt. Kosciusko, is only 2,230 meters. Australia is the driest (after Antarctica) continent on the earth. Deserts occupy one-third of its territory. They are Great Sandy Desert (360,000 square km), Great Victory Desert (300,000 square km) and Simpson Desert (1,413,000 square km). The rivers and lakes are few in number. The longest of the rivers are the Darling River (2,740 km) and the Murray River (2,500 km).

The Great Barrier Reef and Ayers Rock are two unique phenomena of nature of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef stretches about 2,000 km. There are more than 350 species of corals, which make the Great Barrier Reef one of the natural wonders of the world. Ayers Rock is the world's largest sandstone monolith. It used to be a sandstone hill that was eroded to a smooth round shape. At sunrise and sunset the rock changes colour to red attracting the tourists with this fascinating sight.



A great deal of the continent's animal life is unique. Best known are its marsupials, such as the koala and kangaroo, and egg-laying mammals, such as platypus and echidna.

Australia is rich in several mineral resources; its bauxite and high-grade iron-ore reserves being among the world's largest. Energy resources include substantial reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas and uranium. An Australian vast diamond deposit was found in the Kimberley region of the Western Australia in 1979.

THE CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA

Australia is south of the Equator so the seasons in this continent are reversed. Summer is from December to February, autumn from March to May, winter from June to August and spring from September to November.

As the country occupies such a large territory the climate is different in different regions of the country.

Average annual temperatures vary from about 27°C in the north of the continent to 13°C in the south.

Most of the Western Australia Shield and the Great Artesian Basin regions receive annual rainfall of less than 475 mm, with less than 250 mm falling in the interior deserts, which make up more than one-third of the country's area. In the extreme southwest, in Western Tasmania, and among the northern and eastern coasts, there are generally ample supplies of water, with annual rainfall averaging as much as 2000 mm. Between the arid interior and the well-watered coasts lies a wide belt with average annual precipitation (though unreliable from year to year) of about 760 mm. Tasmania and the Mount Kosciusko area have snowfalls in winter. Elsewhere, Australia is warm all year round, and in summer (December to February) has frequent heat waves with daytime temperatures exceeding 38°C.

Floods and cyclones are rather common along the coast of the continent.

Welcome to Sydney, Australia ...

There's no place in the world like it!

*Here are our TOP FIVE suggestions
for a truly unforgettable experience...*

1 DO THE SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE CLIMB

No visit to Sydney would be complete without seeing the famous Harbour Bridge & Opera House. But for those of you who like a bit more **1)** (excite), how about climbing the Harbour Bridge's **arch** – the largest in the world! Climbs take 3^{1/2} hours.



2 TAKE A SCENIC SEAPLANE FLIGHT

Why not **splash out** on a seaplane tour for breathtaking views of the city and the islands in Sydney's **2)** (beauty) natural harbour? As well as getting the chance to take some **spectacular** photographs (look out for Shark Island, shaped like a shark!), your experienced pilot will give a detailed **commentary** throughout the flight.



3 GO ON A SYDNEY CYCLING TOUR

On this fun bike tour, you'll see over thirty city **3)** (attract) including the Royal Botanic Gardens and Chinatown. In the afternoon, you'll take a ferry ride to see the city **skyline**. If you're **4)** (luck), you may even **catch a glimpse** of endangered penguins or **migrating** humpback whales!



4 HAVE A SURFING LESSON ON BONDI BEACH

What better place to learn to surf than on this **5)** (fame) one-kilometre-long beach? The two-hour group lesson will teach you how to understand surfing conditions and to practise your **technique** before you get into the water. Or if you don't fancy surfing, you could always go rollerblading or **6)** (skateboard) or simply relax in a trendy café.



5 GO ON AN ECO-TOUR IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

Leave the **hustle and bustle** of the city and **head 7)** (approximate) 50 km west of Sydney for the **8)** (wonder) Blue Mountains. This two-day tour starts with breakfast with koala bears, followed by visits to ancient aboriginal sites and a ride on the world's steepest railway.



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