**New Mexico текст 1**

Before the Pilgrims stepped ashore in Massachusetts, European settlements were already thriving in what is now New Mexico. Spaniards following the Rio Grande north from Mexico had established missions and ranches in the river valley at the end of the 16th century. And in 1610 they founded the town of Santa Fe.

In the early 19th century, American settlers arrived in New Mexico and by 1850 the land was destined to become the 47th state. Despite Americanization, it is the original Spanish culture, blended with that of the Indians who occupied the land long before the Spaniards arrived, that gives New Mexico its special character.

The eastern third of the state, part of the Great Plains, is largely agricultural. From a high plateau in the north, mostly home for cattle ranches, the land slopes south to the wheat, barley, and cotton fields of the lower Pecos River valley. Herds of sheep share the valley with coyotes, badgers, and fleet-footed, antelope like pronghorns.

In the southernmost part of this region is one of the largest known caves in the world, now protected as a national park: Carlsbad Caverns. Southwest of the eastern plains lies a vast, arid region of stark, sun-blasted mountains and desert, split down the center by the Rio Grande. The muddy waters of the Rio Grande now bring life and industry to some isolated pockets of this desert. Huge, irrigated fields of chili peppers are grown around the tiny town of Hatch, groves of pecan trees shade the desert near Las Cruces.

 Sandwiched between the eastern plains and western deserts is the place where New Mexico's essential character resides - the mysteriously lovely Sangre de Cristo Mountains, jutting down from Colorado and named by the Spaniards after the blood-red color of the peaks at sunset. Two famous towns in the shadow of the mountains, Santa Fe and Taos, attract ever-growing numbers of visitors from around the world. Modern Taos traces its reputation as an artist's colony back to a group of New York painters and illustrators who began to move there just before the turn of the century. Since then, painters, sculptors, and writers have made the town their home. They are attracted by the special quality of the light, the isolation, the mix of cultures, and a terrain so dramatic that at times it seems almost unreal.

In 1912 New Mexico became the 47th state.

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**Phoenix**,текст 2

 the capital of Arizona, United States, is Arizona's main commercial, manufacturing, and financial centre and a distribution point for the agricultural products of the irrigated Salt River valley. The major products of the metropolitan area are aerospace and electronic equipment, processed food, metal products, cosmetics, sporting goods, paper items, and clothing. Government operations, tourism, research and development concerns, and construction are also very important to the city's economy. Phoenix is served by major interstate highways, railways, and Sky Harbor International Airport. Its fine climate, beautiful parks, and diversified industries made Phoenix one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States since the end of World War II.

Phoenix is the site of the University of Phoenix (1976), Grand Canyon University (1949), and the Devry Institute of Technology (1967). Among the city's museums are the Heard Museum; the Pueblo Grande Museum, which contains artefacts of the Hohokam civilization; and the Arizona State Capitol Museum, which contains Native American relics and modern handicrafts. Other points of interest include the Desert Botanical Garden; and America West Arena, home of the Phoenix Suns basketball team. The Phoenix Cardinals, the city's American football team, play their home games in nearby Tempe. Annual events include the Arizona State Fair.

The Hohokam civilization of desert farmers flourished in the area that is now Phoenix from the 8th to the 14th centuries. Settled by whites in the late 1860s, the community grew around the network of irrigation canals that had been built here by the Hohokam some 500 years earlier. The railway arrived in 1887, and in 1870 the settlement was given its present name. In 1889 it was made the capital of Arizona. The completion of Theodore Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River in 1911 assured the city of an adequate water supply and provided power necessary for the development of industries. The tremendous growth of the city began in the 1940s and brought with it urban problems, including air pollution. The desert climate of Phoenix has encouraged the development of planned communities for senior citizens. Population (1980) 789,704; (1990) 983,403.

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**Massachusetts текст 3**

Its motto: By Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only Under

Liberty.

Its nicknames: Baked Bean State, Bay State, Old Colony

State.

Sandy shores, gentle hills, and our nation's heritage

Massachusetts abounds in images that have helped form the sense of America's past: the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth Rock, the first Thanksgiving'1, the Boston Tea Party2, the minutemen at the battles of Lexington and Concord. Yet the state that looms so large in the nation's story is not very big at all. Only five states are smaller, and three hours is all it takes to drive from the Atlantic coast to the ski slopes of the Berkshires in the west.

Massachusetts seashores are among New England's finest, with rocky coves and inlets and vast stretches of sandy beach. Its eastern shore is pummeled by the open Atlantic, while its western coast is swept by the gentle waves of sheltered Cape Cod Bay. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, the islands just south of the cape whose fortunes were founded on 19th-century whaling evoke a strong feeling of the area's nautical history. It was Nantucket that Herman Melville depicted in his classic novel «Moby Dick.»

Inland, beyond the broad coastal plain, lies a wide swath of uplands — a southward extension of the White Mountains. From these heights, the land slopes gently down to the banks of the Connecticut River, New England's longest and most important waterway.

Massachusetts was among the first states to experience the rapid growth of cities, and today it is one of America's most urbanized and industrialized regions.

Massachusetts residents have learned to live in comfortable proximity with history, and many places are so authentically preserved and restored that they bring the past to life. But what characterizes Massachusetts today is more than the mixing of old and new; it is the invigorating blend of diverse ethnic groups: Irish, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Jewish, Chinese, French Canadian, and most recently, Indian, Korean, and Japanese. Whatever their native origins, these new residents have been quick to adopt the spirit of independence that made the citizens of Massachusetts leaders in American Revolution — a spirit that has inspired Bay Staters ever since.

Massachusetts is famous for its colleges — 106 in all. Harvard, the oldest college in the nation, was founded at Cambridge with a colonial government grant in 1636. Mount Holyoke, the oldest women's college, was established at South Hadley in 1837.

A lake near Webster has the remarkable Indian name of Chargoggaggoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug, which means "I fish on my side of the lake, you fish on yours, and no one fishes in between." The faint-hearted call it Lake Webster.

By ratifying Constitution in 1788, Massachusetts became the 6th state.

(”The USA Diversity of 50 States”)

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**NEW YORK текст 4**

New York is America’s largest city. Many people call it the heart of America. Its skyline is known everywhere in the world.

Broadway and Times Square have been seen by more visitors to America than any other place in the country.

New York’s Broadway is the theater capital of the nation. Its dramas, comedies, musicals, and reviews are seen all over the world. Radio City Music Hall, with its famous shows and chorus line, is one of the city’s most popular attractions.

Millions of people are fascinated every night by Manhattan’s display of flashing neon signs. The Empire State Building, the Crystler Building, and the Met Life Building are among the city’s best-known landmarks. Everywhere you look you will see cityscapes and architectural panoramas.

New York is a city of neighborhoods. You must visit Soho, the city’s current art scene center. Its bars, restaurants, and galleries are among the favorite meeting places for the art world’s elite.

Chinatown will be a rewarding stop on your visit. Its exotic markets, its unusual shops, its beautiful art, and its wonderful restaurants make it difficult to leave. And be sure to visit little Italy, the heart of New York’s thriving Italian community. Greenwich Village was once the center of New York’s Bohemian life. Today it is alive with people playing, performing, and just enjoying life.

Manhatten, the heart of New York, is a never-ending circus. Visit Wall Street and the diamond district. Spend hours window shopping at its thousands of stores and shops. You will find branches of the world’s finest stores in the streets of Manhatten.

New York is a shopper’s paradise. But New York is much more than shopping. It is a city of landmarks:

Rockfeller Center with its beautiful Art Decco architecture; Grand Central Terminal; The New York Stock Exchange.

In New York you will find some of the world’s greatest museums and cultural centers: The Julliard School of music; The Metropolitan Museum of Art; The Guggenheim Museum, built by Frank Lloyd Wright.

New York is also one of the world’s great seaports. You can spend a very exiting day walking the New York waterfront. Take a ride on a boat and see the world’s most famous skyline from the water. Take a ferry ride to Staten Island. Take photographs of the city’s many bridges, especially the Brooklyn Bridge. Visit Central Park and watch street performers, people playing, visiting, and having a good time. And don’t forget to visit New York’s famous zoo.

Be sure to relax in the city’s many urban parks. Everywhere you walk in Manhattan you will see beautiful sculpture by world-famous artists; fountains; monuments; churches and cathedrals.

And be sure to visit the United Nations Building and see the many diplomats and interesting displays. And finally , take time to visit the Statue of Liberty. This gift from the people of France has become America’s most famous symbol.

(Learn to speak English)

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