**Практическое занятие № 6**

**Тема: Моя Родина - Россия.**

**Задание I.**

**Прочтите текст и выполните задания после текста:**

RUSSIA

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and in Asia and occupies an area of 17 million square kilometers. Russia is washed by three oceans and twelve seas and borders on fourteen countries.

The population of the country is about 150 million people. Russia is a republic with the President as the Head of the State. It is one of the largest countries in the world.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the North and the climate here is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental and in the South it is subtropical.

If you look at the map of Russia you will see the highest mountains in the Caucasus and the Altai, the Urals, separating Europe from Asia, many small and large lakes. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob’ in Asia. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia is a highly developed industrial country. Russia is very rich in natural resources such as oil, coal, gas, gold, diamonds and others. It has the largest oil and gas resources, concentrated in Siberia and Far East. It produces cars, machinery, chemicals, textile and many other items.

There are a lot of beautiful cities and towns in Russia. The capital of Russia is Moscow. The main important cities are Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Vladivostok and others.

In 1957 our country successfully launched the world's first satellite. Manned spaceship "Vostok" piloted by Yuri Gagarin, the citizenof Russia, was launched on April 12, 1961. It opened a new era in the history of mankind.

**Задание 1. Найдите в тексте перевод следующих слов:**

Располагаться, занимать территорию, граничить с, население, глава государства, варьироваться, отделять, высокоразвитая, быть богатым чем-либо, полезные ископаемые, запасы нефти и газа, производить, успешно, был запущен, спутник, человечество.

**Задание 2. Переведите предложения, используя текст.**

1. Россия располагается в Европе и Азии.
2. Россия омывается тремя океанами и двенадцатью морями.
3. Россия граничит с четырнадцатью государствами.
4. Россия богата полезными ископаемыми, такими как нефть, уголь, газ, золото, алмазы и другие.
5. Первый в мире спутник был запущен в нашей стране в 1957 году.

**Задание II.**

**Прочитайте текст**

1. **SOME CITIES OF RUSSIA**

1. St. Petersburg lies on the same parallel as Alaska and the southern part of Greenland. However, its climate due to the warm Gulfstream is milder. The winters are warmer than in Moscow, it becomes dark early during the short winter days but in early summer the white nights last for weeks.

2. Founded it 1703 by Peter the Great St. Petersburg was Russia’s capital until 1918.

3. The second largest city in Russia St. Petersburg has above 5 million people. Now St. Petersburg is one of Russia’s most important cultural centers. It has more than 40 institutions of higher education and a large number of research institutes. There are a lot of museums in St. Petersburg including the world-famous Hermitage with its 323 halls. Many of the former palaces are now museums.

4. Novosibirsk is situated on the Ob. Novosibirsk is a relatively young city. Today it has a population of about 1.5 million and is one of the largest industrial centers of Russia.

5. The most interesting feature of Novosibirsk’s cultural development is the appearance of the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation. A new scientific center was built in a pinewood near the Ob Storage Lake formed by the Novosibirsk hydropower station. A lot of famous scientists came from all over the country to work here.

6. Volgograd stands near the Volga-Don Canal. There the left bank of the river is higher and from the deck of a ship people get a magnificent view of the 70-kilometer-long city. A bitter battle was fought here in 1942-43. It was history’s greatest battle, fighting continued for six and a half months, at the walls of the hero city, in its streets and squares.

7. This battle which ended in February 1943 with encirclement and destruction of a huge nazi army showed people patriotism, courage and heroism and was the turning point in the Great Patriotic War.

8. Industrial development of this city began long before the World War II. Many heavy industries that turned the city into one of the most important industrial centers of Russia were built during the prewar five-year plan periods.

9. Nazis turned the city into heaps of brick and metal. Today it is a city of beautiful buildings, busy streets and large parks.

**Задание 3. Напишите, верны ли данные ниже утверждения или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. St. Petersburg has never been the capital of Russia.
2. St. Petersburg is the largest city of the Russian Federation.
3. St. Petersburg is one of the largest industrial, educational and cultural centers of Russia.
4. Novosibirsk is quite an old city.
5. Novosibirsk is situated on the Volga River.
6. The Ob Storage Lake was formed by Novosibirsk atomic power station.
7. The battle fought in Volgograd continued for three months.
8. Many heavy industries of Volgograd were built before the Great Patriotic War.

**Задание 4. Поставьте данные ниже утверждения – пункты плана, в хронологическом порядке согласно тексту.**

The location of Volgograd.

St. Petersburg is a large educational and cultural centre.

Volgograd is an industrial city.

The location of St. Petersburg.

History’s greatest battle of World War II.

The climate of St. Petersburg.

Novosibirsk is a scientific centre.

The location of Novosibirsk.

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is St. Petersburg famous for?
2. Where is Novosibirsk situated?
3. What is the most interesting feature of Novosibirsk?
4. What river is Volgograd situated on?

**Практическое занятие № 7**

**Тема: Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.**

**Задание I.**

**Почитайте текст и выполните задания после него.**

CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

Liverpool is one of the world's greatest seaports. It is the gateway from England to many countries. Liverpool became important in the 17th century with the growth of trade with the American colonies. Today the trade is carried on with all parts of the world. Although Liverpool has a long history, it is a modern city with big plans for the future.

Birmingham is in the heart of England, about 112 miles north-west of London. It is called the capital of "Black Country". Black Country is a land of factories and mines.

Edinburgh is 400 miles north of London. It is the old capital of Scotland. It is one of the finest cities in Great Britain. The first historical novelist of the English language, Walter Scott, lived and worked in Edinburgh. Edinburgh is no longer the biggest city of Scotland. It is surpassed by Glasgow, which has a population of over one million.

Glasgow, Scotland's largest city and principal port, lies on the Clyde River. Shipbuilding yards, large engineering, iron and chemical works, extensive docks and textile factories are here. The Glasgow University was opened in 1450.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales and the port of South Wales coalfields. Within the city there is much industry. The main streets are well planned. There is the University of South Wales and the Welsh College of Technology in Cardiff.

Shipbuilding industry is concentrated near the rivers. Since 1945 Great Britain has launched about half the world's new shipping. Glasgow and Belfast districts are the main ones.

Windsor is one of the most popular towns in England because the Queen often stays there at her castle and because Windsor itself is one of the oldest towns in England. Over 800 years Windsor was the residence of the kings and queens of England. The Windsor Castle is closely connected with national history.

There are a lot of small towns in Great Britain, too. Most towns have a busy shopping area in the centre. Now there are new suburbs around the edges of old cities and old towns. New buildings are planned to make the best use of space.

**Задание 1. Напишите, верны ли данные ниже утверждения или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. Windsor is one of the largest cities of Great Britain.
2. Liverpool is a very important seaport of Great Britain.
3. Birmingham is situated in the north of the country.
4. Edinburgh has a population of less than one million.
5. There are no enterprises in Glasgow.
6. There is no industry within Cardiff.
7. Belfast is famous for its shipbuilding industry.
8. Elizabeth II does not have any residence in Windsor.
9. There are very few small towns in Great Britain.
10. New buildings of cities and towns are not properly planned.

**Задание 2. Поставьте данные ниже утверждения – пункты плана, в хронологическом порядке согласно тексту.**

The capital of “Black country”.

The main port of Wales.

The largest cities of Great Britain.

Small towns of Great Britain.

The largest port of Scotland.

A modern city having a long history.

One of the residences of the Queen.

The city in which the first historical novelist of England lived.

Shipbuilding industry.

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What country is Great Britain like?
2. What are the largest cities of Great Britain?
3. What is Liverpool famous for?
4. Why is Birmingham called the capital of “Black Country”?
5. Who was the first historical novelist of England?
6. Where is Glasgow situated?
7. Why is Windsor a popular town?

**Задание II.**

**Задание 4. Заполните пропуски в тексте. Используйте 9 слов, данных в рамке**

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LONDON

London has a 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of about 7,000,000. It lies on the River Thames, where the Romans landed nearly 2,000 years 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. From about 1800 until World War Two, London was the 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city in the world, but now there are many cities which are much 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

London is famous 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many things. 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come from all over the world to visit its historic 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as Buckingham Palace, and the Houses of Parliament, where you can see and 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the famous clock, Big Ben. They also come to visit its theatres, its museums, and its many 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as Harrods.