**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ТУЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

**«Тульский областной медицинский колледж»**

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общих гуманитарных и  
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**РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ**

**Раздел: Англоговорящие страны**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**для самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса**

**специальности 33.02.01 «Фармация», 34.02.01«Сестринское дело», 31.02.03 «Лабораторная диагностика»**

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Председатель ЦПК: Амелина Н.В.

Преподаватель:

Евсеева О.В.

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|  | |
| Евсеева О.В.  Иностранный язык: рабочая тетрадь для студентов 1 курса специальностей 33.02.01 «Фармация», 34.02.01 «Сестренское дело» и 31.02.03 «Лабораторная диагностика» | |
|  |  |

Рабочая тетрадь по иностранному (английскому) языку разработана для студентов 1 курса специальностей 33.02.01 «Фармация», 34.02.01 «Сестринское дело» и 31.02.03 «Лабораторная диагностика».

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для самостоятельной работы студентов, состоит из 10 занятий и служит для закрепления знаний и приобретения навыков в работе с текстом по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

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**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Данная рабочая тетрадь разработана для студентов 1 курса специальности 33.02.01 «Фармация», 34.02.01 «Сестринское дело» и 31.02.03 «Лабораторная диагностика»

Целью рабочей тетради является закрепление знаний лингвострановедческого материала и приобретение навыков в использовании лексического материала по разделу «Страны изучаемого языка». Рабочая тетрадь состоит из 10 занятий, кратко отражающих основные темы раздела «Страны изучаемого языка», и предназначена для самостоятельной аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы.

Ф.И. студента\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Группа\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Форма отчета по работе в рабочей тетради**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | Тема | **Дата сдачи** | **Дата контроля** | **Оценка** | **Роспись** |
|  | Великобритания (Географическое положение, политическое устройство). |  |  |  |  |
|  | Климат Великобритании. Национальные особенности страны. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Национальные праздники Великобритании. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Нью-Йорк |  |  |  |  |
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**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 1**

**Тема: Великобритания (Географическое положение, политическое устройство).**

1. **Study the new words. Write them in your vocabularies:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| island | остров |
| language | язык |
| valley | долина |
| plain | равнина |
| mountain chain | горная цепь |
| population | население |
| region | область, край |
| hill | возвышенность |
| monarchy | монархия |
| chamber | палата |
| support | поддержка |
| power | власть |
| navigation | навигация |
| equipment | оборудование |
| shipbuilding | кораблестроение |
| iron ore | железная руда |
| engine | машина, двигатель |
| trade | занятие, ремесло, |
| Parliament | парламент |
| the House of Lords | палата лордов |
| the House of Commons | палата общин |
| the European Community | Европейское сообщество |
| the Union Jack | Государственный флаг Соединённого Королевства |
| pin | булавка, кнопка |
| button | пуговица |
| suburb | окраина, пригород |

*Adjectives*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| оfficial | служебный, официальный |
| independent | независимый, самостоятельный |
| separate | отдельный, изолированный |
| plain | ровный |
| swift | быстрый |
| woollen | шерстяной |
| metropolitan | столичный |
| warm | тёплый, жаркий |
| chief | главный, основной |
| general | общий, обычный, главный |
| shadow | теневой |
| particular | особый |
| mutual | взаимный, обоюдный |
| commercial | торговый |
| striking | поразительный |
| heavy | тяжёлый, трудный |
| mediaeval | средневековый |

1. **Insert a suitable word from the box.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p2c2dzatn22>



1. **Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain**

**and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, small and large. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and Independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills into the Midlands, a plain region with low hills and valleys. England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running east to west.

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Sprey. Another river is the Tweed, near which is made the woollen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system the Lake District contains the beautiful lakes which give it its name.

The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis is 1,343 metres and Snowdon is 1,085 metres.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year long.

The UK is one of the world’s smallest countries with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, and Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. English is the official language. But it is not the only language which people use in the UK.

The island of Great Britain contains three “nations” which were separate at earlier stages of their history; England, Scotland and Wales. Wales had become part of the English administrative system by the sixteenth century. Scotland was not completely united with England until 1707. The UK is a name which was introduced in 1801 when Great Britain became united with Ireland. When the Republic of Ireland became independent of London in 1922, the title was changed to its present form.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional (or parliamentary) monarchy. The country has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of parliament. Parliament consists of two chambers known as the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. The wool industry is centred in Leeds and Bradford, the cotton industry in Manchester, the iron ore goes to the steel, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries of Newcastle and other cities. The industries of Midlands with Birmingham as its chief city produce metal goods, from motor car and railway engines to pins and buttons.

The country is a world leader in international trade. In January 1973, Great Britain becаme a member of the European Community.

**The British Parliament and the Monarch**

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short), each of whom represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election, or at a by-election following the death or retirement of an MP.

Parliamentary elections must be held every five years, but the Prime Minister can decide on the exact date within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot.

The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister.

Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions such as the coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and finally to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

1. **Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?

2. Which countries of the UK occupy the two main islands?

3. What is the area of the UK?

4. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?

5. Which is the swiftest flowing river in the UK?

6. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?

1. **Search the texts for the English equivalents of the word combinations.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pi0ne9t7222>

1. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pe449kz9322>

1. **Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p4i14scsj22>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 2**

**Тема: Климат Великобритании. Национальные особенности страны.**

1. **Study the new words. Write them in your vocabularies:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fog | туман |
| insular climate | островной климат |
| It's raining cats and dogs | дождь льет как из ведра |
| moderate | умеренный |
| awful | ужасный, пугающий |
| dense | плотный, густой |
| dreadful | ужасный, страшный |
| fickle | непостоянный |
| prevailing winds | господствующие ветры |
| shores | побережье |
| striking difference | зд. большая разница |
| temperate belt | умеренный пояс |
| throughout | по всей, повсюду, везде |
| the Gulf Stream | течение Гольфстрим |
| to blow | Зд. дуть; обдув, удар |
| **t**o flow | течь, протекать |
| to surround | окружать |
| to determine | определять |
| vehicle | транспортное средство, автомобиль |
| wet | сырой, мокрый |

 **2. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### Climate in Great Britain

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.  
There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

**3.Answer the following questions.**

1. Why does the United Kingdom have an insular climate?2.
2. Does the Gulf Stream flow from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England?
3. Why are the English ports ice-free?
4. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?
5. What are three main features that determine the climate of Great Britain?
6. Is it very hot in Britain in summer?
7. Are the English rivers frozen during winter?
8. What happens when there is a heavy fog in Great Britain?
9. Does it rain very often?
10. What reputation does the weather of the United Kingdom have?
11. **Match the words with pictures.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=prn8uftf522>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 3**

**Тема: Национальные праздники Великобритании.**

1. **Find the right date for every holiday:**

[**https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pam9f6hhn22**](https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pam9f6hhn22)

** 2. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

Traditions and holidays

British calendar is flashy with all kinds of holidays: national, traditional, public or bank holidays. The formation of some of them dates back hundreds of year, and it is not great surprise for such country as Great Britain loving its culture and history.

National holidays are also rich in their traditions and customs. On the Memorial Day people use to invite friends and relatives to a dinner and remember the dead together.

The Midsummer Day, on the 24th of June gives a possibility to visit the Stonehenge – the biggest stone circle, dating back to the 1st century BC, built by Druids, and is considered their calendar, used to count months and seasons.

If you visit UK on the 31st of October, you can meet witches, wizards, ghosts and different types of evil spirits appearing on Halloween. It is common for people to spend thousands of dollars on dresses, masks and other types of Halloween attributes. The celebration begins long before the 31st. People decorate their houses with pumpkins – they cut out the middle of the pumpkin, cut holes for eyes and mouth and put a candle inside. Some cities make a whole competition and parade of the best pumpkins of all. Children have a special tradition to go to their neighbors and play “Trick or Treat!” . If people give them money they will go away, otherwise they will play a trick on you by drawing something dreadful on your house or your car.

**3.Translate words into English:**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=psqzw2upk22>

1. **Establish correspondence:**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p9dgwebu522>

1. **Translate English words into Russian.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p9dgwebu522>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 4**

**Тема: Лондон.**

1. **Study the new words. Write them in your vocabularies:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| plague | чума, мор |
| avenue | проспект, широкая дорога |
| wealth | богатство, благосостояние |
| luxury | роскошь |
| area | Площадь, территория |
| Stock Exchange | фондовая биржа |
| market | рынок |
| residence | местожительство |
| dock | док |
| appearance | появление, (внешний) вид |
| tributary | приток реки |
| bill | законопроект |
| seat of the government | местонахождение правительства |
| engineering  drive | машиностроение  гонка, стимул, побуждение, тенденция |

1. **Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**London**

The capital of the UK is London. London is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames. More than 10 million people live in London and its suburbs. London is a city of striking contrasts. Here one can come across the past and the present, the old and the modern, live side by side in mutual tolerance and respect.

In London, one can see architecture of different centuries and styles. It is inseparably connected with the history of the city. The Romans, the Saxons and the Danes settled here in turn, after them came the Normans, and brought the French civilization. London survived the Plague and the Great Fire, which followed in 1666. During the Fire all wooden houses were smashed to the ground and a New London, London of stone with bigger houses and wider streets was built. During the World War II, many buildings of great historic value lay in ruins and today the face of London is changed.

These days not many people live in the city center either, but London has spread further outwards into the country.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is a big port and most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The city first started in the place, which is known as the City. It is the Heart of London, it is commercial and business centre. Here you will find the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Fleet Street is known as the home of the nation’s newspapers. There are some historic buildings in the City. St.Paul’s Cathedral and the Tower of London are the most famous of them.

The City occupies a territory of 2,650 square kilometers. During a day, it is full of people, nearly half a million people work here.

Westminster is a part of London that has long been connected with royalty and government. Buckingham Palace is the London home and primary residence of the British monarch. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal hospitality.

The West End is the richest part of the city with its beautiful avenues, parks. Hyde Park with its Speakers Corner is also here. Kensington Gardens, St. James’s Park are among other parks. The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets.

The name “West End” came to be associated with wealth and luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries.

The East End grew with the spread of industries to the east of the City. It covers a wide area. Here were kilometers of docks, and the great industrial areas that depended upon shipping. The East End is also one of those parts of London where people from abroad have come to find work. For centuries foreigners have made London their home. They brought new skills and started new industries. The East End is especially famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London.

The East End markets are famous throughout the world. Petticoat Lane market takes place every Sunday morning and has become one of the sights of London. This is the East End of London, formerly unattractive in appearance, but now changing because of the introduction of new industries and very expensive housing.

The gradual growth of the city helps explain the fact that London doesn’t have just one centre, that’s why it has a number of centres, each with a distinct character.

1. **Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the population of London?

2. What parts does London consist of?

3. Which river runs through London?

1. **Match the words and their English equivalents using the text.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p6ey3kexn22>

4. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pds0t0iya22>

1. **Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pqn9fhi0t22>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 5**

**Тема: США (географическое положение, политическое устройство).**

**1. Study the new words. Write them in your vocabularies:**

*Nouns*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪə] | полушарие |
| sea-border | морская граница |
| custom | обычай |
| feature ['fiʧə] | особенность, характерная черта |
| plant [plɑːnt] | растение; завод, фабрика |
| species ['spi:Siz] | вид, разновидность |
| mammal | млекопитающее |
| branch [brɑːnʧ] | ветвь; отрасль, подразделение |
| representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv] | представитель; уполномоченный |
| treaty ['tritɪ] | договор, соглашение, конвенция |
| purse [pɜːs] | денежный фонд; средства, выделяемые в качестве премии, приза |
| commander-in-chief | главнокомандующий |
| officer | чиновник, должностное лицо; офицер; командир |
| Supreme Court[s(j)u:'pri:m] | Верховный суд |
| judge ['ʤʌʤ] | судья |
| approval [ə'pru:v(ə)l] | одобрение; рассмотрение |
| change | менять |
| amendment | поправка (к резолюции, законопроекту) |
| resource [rɪ'sɔːs] | ресурсы, средства; природные богатства |
| commodity [kə'mɔdətɪ] | предмет потребления, товар |
| vehicle ['vi:ikl] | транспортное средство |
| level | уровень |
| wheat [wi:t] | пшеница |
| grain | зерно |
| cuisine [kwi'zin] | кухня, стол (питание; кулинарное искусство) |
| turkey['tɜ:kɪ] | индейка |
| venison ['venis(ə)n] | оленина |
| corn [kɔːn] | зерно, кукуруза |
| squash [skwɔʃ] | напиток "сквош" (сок цитрусовых с газированной водой) |
| settler | колонист, поселенец |
| slave | невольник, раб |
| breakfast beverage | напиток на завтрак |
| intake | потребление |
| outlet | выход, проход |
| health official | чиновник(служащий) здравоохранения; |
| obesity [əu'bi:siti] | тучность; ожирение |
| slush | слякоть |
| percentage [pə'sentiG] | процентное отношение |

## *Verbs and verb combinations*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to be situated in | находиться, быть расположенным |
| to stretch | тянуться, растягиваться |
| to border on | граничить |
| to discover | обнаруживать, раскрывать, находить |
| to reach | достигать |
| to treat | обращаться, обходиться |
| to retain | сохранять; удерживать |
| to be represented | быть представленным |
| to approve [ə'pruv] | одобрять |
| to appoint | назначать, определять |
| to enforce | принуждать, вынуждать (к чему-л.), заставлять; навязывать |
| to overturn | опрокидывать; опровергать(теорию); отменять (решение) |
| to deem | полагать, считать |
| to be proud of | гордиться |
| to constitute | составлять; основывать; учреждать |
| to be similar to | быть похожим, сходным |
| to derive [dɪ'raɪv] | выводить, получать |
| to prefer [prɪ'fɜː] | предпочитать |
| to display | выставлять, показывать; обнаруживать, проявлять |
| to fold [fəuld] | сгибать, складывать |
| to be named after | быть названным в честь |
| to get used to | привыкать |
| to remove | перемещать; удалять, устранять |

*Adjectives*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| western | западный |
| southern | южный |
| common | общий, общепринятый, обыкновенный |
| singular | единственный |
| plural | множественный |
| temperate | умеренный |
| diverse [dai'və:s] | иной, отличный от чего-л. |
| native | родной |
| deep | глубокий |
| opposite | противоположный |
| legislative ['leGislətiv] | законодательный |
| executive [ig'zekjutiv] | исполнительный |
| judicial [Gu(:)'diS(ə)l] | судебный; законный |
| Primary ['praim(ə)ri] | главное, основное |
| balmy ['bɑːmɪ] | благоуханный |
| abundant [ə'bʌndənt] | обильный, богатый |
| responsible | ответственный |
| ubiquitous [ju(:)'bikwitəs] | вездесущий; повсеместный |

**2. Make up as many word combinations as you can choosing from A and B. Translate them into Russian.**

**A)  B)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| western | feature |
| total | mountain |
| long | hemisphere |
| new | language |
| wide | economy |
| geographic | continent |
| temperate | climate |
| high | area |
| federal | range |
| political | time |
| well-developed | government |
| trading | infrastructure |
| foreign | research |
| growing | party |
| scientific | partners |

1. **Insert a suitable word from the box.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=paft63sbc22>



1. **Read and translate the texts into Russian.**

**The United States of America**

The United States of America usually referred to as the United States, the USA, the U.S. or America, is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). The United States is situated almost entirely in the western hemisphere. It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The country borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. We don’t know much about the man. He was born in Italy but lived in Spain for a long time. After sailing 4000 miles (6400 kilometers) he reached some land. Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land, a new continent. It was America.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million. The people of the United States are a mixture of many different nationalities. In the past, people from many countries came to the US. These different people brought to their new land a wonderful mixture of customs and traditions.

The phrase "the United States" was originally treated as plural (the United States are…). However, it became common to treat the name as singular – e.g., "the United States is" – after the end of the Civil War. The singular form is now standard, while the plural form is retained in the set idiom «these United States ».

Because of the United States' large size and wide range of geographic features, nearly every type of climate is represented. The climate is temperate in most areas.

If you look at the map of the USA you can see both lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

America’s largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA. The Grand Canyon is one of America’s main tourist attractions. The Colorado River formed it over millions of years. There are different kinds of plants and animals on opposite sides of the canyon.

The smallest U.S. state by area is the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Alaska is the largest state of the United States by area.

The United States is a constitutional republic. The federal government is composed of three branches:

Legislative. The Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives, makes federal laws, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of impeachment, by which it can remove sitting members of the government.

Executive. The president is the commander-in-chief of the military, can veto legislative bills before they become law, and appoints the Cabinet and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.

Judicial. The Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the president with Senate approval, interpret laws and can overturn laws they deem unconstitutional.

Americans are very proud of their Constitution. It was written more than 200 years ago and is still working! But the people of the USA can change the Constitution. Changes are called amendments. There are 26 amendments in the Constitution. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

The United States has a capitalist mixed economy, which is fueled by abundant natural resources, a well-developed infrastructure, and high productivity. Canada, China, Mexico, Japan, and Germany are its main trading partners. The leading export commodity is electrical machinery, while vehicles constitute the leading import.

English is de facto the national language. Although there is no official language at the federal level, some laws standardize English. About 215 million, or 82% of the population aged five years and older, speak only English at home. Spanish, spoken by over 10% of the population at home, is the second most common language and the most widely taught foreign language.

Mainstream American culinary arts are similar to those in other Western countries. Wheat is the primary cereal grain. Traditional American cuisine uses ingredients such as turkey, white-tailed deer venison, potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, squash, and maple syrup. Characteristic dishes such as apple pie, fried chicken, pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs derive from the recipes of various immigrants. Americans generally prefer coffee to tea. U.S. industry is largely responsible for making orange juice and milk ubiquitous breakfast beverages. Frequent dining at fast food establishments is associated with what health officials call the American "obesity epidemic."

American cultural icons are apple pie, baseball, and the American flag.

The US national flag – Stars and Stripes – Is red, white and blue. Thirteen stripes represent the original 13 states of the US; the 50 stars represent the current number of states. People must know many things about the flag, for example: you should display it only during the day and you should fold it in a special way. Americans are proud of their flag and display it in many places.

1. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Where is the USA situated?

2. What countries does the USA border on?

3. Who discovered America?

4. What is the climate of the country?

5. What can you say about the Constitution of the USA?

6. What American dishes can you name?

7. What three branches is the government of the United States composed of?

1. **Search the texts for the English equivalents of the word combinations.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pbxqru4wk22>

1. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pcvttgfxa22>

1. **Complete the following sentences using information from the texts.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pqcuu3qqc22>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 6**

**Тема: США. Климат. Национальные особенности.**

** 1. Read and translate the texts into Russian.**

**Climate of the USA**

The USA is in the central part of the North American Continent. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by of Mexico in the south. The climate varies from moderate to subtropical continental. Along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts it is oceanic. Most of the territory is marked by differences between winter and summer. Winter temperature is about 25 degrees below zero in Alaska and up to 20 degrees zero in Florida. Average summer temperature from 14 degrees above zero in the western part and up to 32 degrees above zero in the south-east. The largest is noted in Alaska and the south-west of the country. In winter the northern part of the USA usually has a steady snow . The region of the Cordilleras has semi deserts, while the rest of the territory is rich in forests. In California, where the climate is usually, the famous fruit-raising area is located.

1. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p31ibmo7c22>

1. **Find the words in the text**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pdwao5oyn22>

1. **Continue the sentence**

1)The USA is in the central part of the...

2)In winter the northern part of the USA usually...

3)In California, where the climate is usually...

1. **Answer the questions**

1)What oceans washes the USA?

2)Average summer temperature in the USA?

3)What is the climate in the USA?

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 7**

**Тема: Праздниеи в США.**

**1. Read and translate the texts into Russian.**  
**Holidays in the USA.**

Everyone knows that the United States is a country of cultural diversity. Holidays unite people in the United States. Each holiday has its meaning and significance to the nation as a whole, and each citizen in particular. Public holidays are the days, when most people have an official day off. State-run institutions are closed.  
  
 On New Year’s Day (January 1), Americans have parties, invite their friends, make New Year resolutions, and have much fun.  
  
 Martin Luther King Day (the 3rd Monday of January) is the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., an African-American activist and the leader of the American civil right movement in 1950s – 1960s. His actual birthday is January 15, but the holiday is observed on the third Monday of January.  
  
 President’s Day (the third Monday of February) is a holiday when people honor all U.S. presidents. Officially, it’s dedicated to George Washington’s Birthday.  
  
 On Independence Day (July 4), people commemorate the Declaration of Independence of 1976 as a formal document that announced a new country’s creation. Traditionally, there are spectacular fireworks on that day.  
  
 Columbus Day (the 2nd Monday of October) is the day when Christopher Columbus landed in America (October 12, 1492). In the USA it’s observed on the second Monday of October.  
  
 Thanksgiving (the 4th Thursday of November) is a big family holiday, American families follow their tradition, and have dinner with a roasted turkey.  
  
 As for Christmas (December 25), most people stay at home with their families, they have a special dinner, give gifts to one another, little children are looking forward to gifts from Santa.  
  
Other public holidays are younger, they reflect the nation’s colorful history.  
  
 On Memorial Day (the last Monday of May) people honor the military personnel who died while serving in the military.  
  
 Juneteenth Independence Day(June 19) is aimed at the celebration of slavery’s end.  
  
 Veterans Day (November 11) is dedicated to military veterans.  
  
 Labor Day (the 1st Monday of September) pays tribute to all workers and their activities.  
  
 Inauguration Day is observed once in four years after the new election of the President.  
  
 Some holidays are celebrated, but usually people still work on those days.  
  
 Valentine’s Day (February 14) is a holiday of those who are in love.  
  
 Easter (the date is determined each year) is a day commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. Traditional Easter gifts are Easter eggs of different colors which symbolize new life.  
  
 Halloween (October 31) is a unique day when people, especially kids, dress up as ghosts and witches. Children are “trick-or-treating”, which means they are asking grown-ups for candies, and they happily treat them. A pumpkin lantern is a famous symbol of Halloween.  
  
 Holidays in the USA are numerous, and their role is significant for both current and future generations.

1. **Say it is English:**

https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p0gj7b8qj22

1. **Answer the question:**

What is Easter dedicated to?  
  
 **4. Establish a match:**<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pvj1zvjbj22>   
  
**5. Translate words from English to Russian:**<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pc2e5iekk22>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 8**

**Тема: Вашингтон.**



1. **Read and translate the texts into Russian.**

**Washington**

Washington, D.C. (/ˈwɒʃɪŋtən diːsiː/) (formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as *Washington*, *the District*, or simply *D.C.*) is the capital of the United States, founded on July 16, 1790. When people speak about the capital of the USA they always say Washington DC, not to mix up with the state Washington in the north-west of the country. The city is located on the north bank of the Potomac River and is bordered by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides.

Washington, D.C. has a total area of 68.3 square miles (177 km2). The District has three major natural flowing streams: the Potomac River, the Anacostia River, and Rock Creek. Both the Anacostia River and Rock Creek are tributaries of the Potomac River.

George Washington, the first American president, chose the place where the city now stands to build the capital, and the city was named after George Washington.

Washington, D.C. is a planned city. The design for the City of Washington was largely the work of Pierre Charles L’Enfant, a French-born architect, engineer, and city planner who first arrived in the American colonies as a military engineer.

Washington has a lot of interesting things to see and it is difficult to find a park, a square or any open area there without a monument or a memorial. The best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. Washington has many other famous buildings – the Library of Congress, the Capitol, the National Gallery of Art and others.

Washington is smaller in size than the largest cities of the United States such as New York, Chicago, Detroit or Los Angeles. The population of the capital is about 11 million people. The buildings in Washington are not tall because no buildings must be taller than the Capitol – a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation’s affairs. It’s easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Washington is a busy city. The streets are practically never empty. Wherever you go you’ll see either big or small shops in which you can buy whatever you like.

Washington, D.C. has a diversified economy. The city has growing industry unrelated to government, especially in the areas of education, finance and scientific research.

Washington, D.C. is a national center for the arts. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is home to the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington National Opera, and the Washington Ballet.

The weather in Washington is changeable. Mark Twain described it as follows: «When you arrived (at the station at night) it was snowing. When you reached the hotel it was sleeting. When you went to bed it was raining. During the night it froze hard and the wind blew some chimneys down. When you got up in the morning, it was foggy. When you finished your breakfast at ten o’clock and went out, the sunshine was brilliant, the weather balmy and delicious, and the mud and slush deep and all-pervading. You will like the climate – when you get used to it. » Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital.

1. **Answer the following questions.**
2. What is the capital of the USA?
3. Where is the city located?
4. Why are the buildings in Washington not tall?
5. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
6. Where do the members of the Congress discuss the nation’s affairs?

**3. Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p5jgmgns322>

**4. Complete the following sentences using information from the texts.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pkxcesz0j22>

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 9**

**Тема: Нью-Йорк**



1. **Read and translate the texts into Russian.**

**New York**

New York is the largest and one of the most important cities in the United States. This huge city is located on the eastern coast of the country and consists of 5 administrative districts: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and the Staten Island. Partially the city is located on the islands adjacent to the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Hudson Bay. The population of New York is over 8, 5 million people. In addition, more than 140 thousand visitors and tourists arrive in New York every day.Not being a capital of the country, or even of the state, New York, however, has become the major center of financial, economic, political and cultural life for the Americans. The city has a long history. The Dutch were the first settlers in the 17th century, and the old name of the city was New Amsterdam. The main center of New York City has always been the island of Manhattan. The main attractions and the wealth of the city concentrate here.. The most famous company offices, headquarters, museums, monuments of culture and architecture, many theaters and restaurants, hotels and well-known shopping centers are located in the heart of the huge metropolis.Those who arrive in New York to see the most interesting and famous places of America, begin their journey with a tour of the main symbol of the city and the country, the Statue of Liberty, located on a small island to the southwest of Manhattan. Since 1886, the huge 93-meter statue greets and farewells residents and visitors of New York.

1. **Translate words from English to Russian:**<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p8163s1yc22>
2. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p6e8psrpk22>

1. **Fill in the missing words.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pp783gmna22>

1. **Answer the following questions.**
2. Which 5 administrative districts does New York consist of?
3. How many tourists come to New York every day?
4. What was New York called before and who was the first settler of the city?
5. Which island has always been the main center of New York?
6. What is the Statue of Liberty?

**ЗАНЯТИЕ № 10**

**Тема: Австралия.Географическоеположение. Национальные особенности.**

**1. Study the new words. Write them in your vocabularies:**

***Существительные***

mainland – [‘meinlənd] – материк

hemisphere – [‘hemi,sfiə] – полушарие

neighbor – [neibə] – сосед

plateau – [‘plxtəu] – плато

elevation – возвышение, высота

level plain – плоская равнина

flow – течение

fertile soil – [‘fWtail soil] – плодородная почва

desert – [‘dezət] – пустыня

edge – край

moisture – [‘moisCə] – влажность, влага

grazing lands – пастбища

cropland – пахотная земля

livestock – [‘laivstok] – домашний скот

cattle – скот

wheat – пшеница

wool – шерсть

dairy products – молочные продукты

sugar cane – сахарный тростник

beef – говядина

kangaroo – [,kxNgə’ru:] – кенгуру

koala – [kəu’a:lə] – коала

emu – [‘i:mju:] – эму

wombat – [‘wombət] – вомбат

lyrebird – [,laiə ‘bWd] – лирохвост

dingo – [‘diNgou] – динго

lizard – [‘lizəd] – ящерица

mining – [‘mainiN] – горное дело

manufactured goods – промышленные товары

lead – [‘led] – свинец

iron ore – [‘aiən ‘L] – железная руда

bauxite – [‘bo:ksait] – боксит

petroleum – нефть

irrigation – орошение

Commonwealth – (Британское) Содружество наций

monarchy – монархия

legislation – законодательная власть

the House of Representatives – Палата представителей

election – выборы

the Labour Party – Лейбористская партия

agriculture – сельское хозяйство

rainforest – тропический лес

farming – фермерство, сельское хозяйство

manufacturing – производство, обрабатывающая промышленность

aborigine – [,xbə’riGini] – абориген, коренной житель

***Глаголы***

to comprise – включать в себя, состоять

to rank – занимать место

to settle – поселить(ся), обосноваться

to claim – заявлять (о своих правах), утверждать

to incorporate – включать в состав, соединяться

to remain – оставаться

to surround – окружать

to cover – охватывать, покрывать

to divide – разделять, делить

to graze – пасти

to populate – населять

to extend – простираться

to occur – случаться, происходить

to correspond – соответствовать

to occupy – занимать, оккупировать

to appoint – назначать

to hold elections – проводить выборы

to offer – предлагать

to support – поддерживать

to increase – [in’kri:s] – увеличиваться, возрастать

to include – включать

to belong to – принадлежать

***Прилагательные***

numerous – многочисленный

indigenous – [in’diGinəs] – аборигенный, местный, туземный

sporadic – [spə’rxdik] – случайный, единичный

penal – [‘pi:nl] – уголовный, наказуемый

self-governing – самоуправляющийся, автономный

flat – плоский

mountainous – гористый

fertile – плодородный

evergreen – вечнозеленый

semi-arid – [,semi ‘xrid] – полузасушливый

extreme – [iks’tri:m] – крайний

vast – обширный, огромный

picturesque – [,pikCə’resk] – живописный

distinct – отчетливый, ясный

wet – влажный

rare – редкий

iconic – [ai’konik] – являющийся символом чего-либо важного

prosperous – процветающий, преуспевающий

multicultural – многокультурный

frequent – частый

current – текущий, настоящий

permanent – постоянный

executive – [ig’zekjutiv] – исполнительный

extensive – [iks’tensiv] – всесторонний, громадный

civil – [‘sivl] – гражданский

parliamentary – парламентский

1. **Insert suitable word from the box.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=posw2o28a22>

**3. Answer the following questions**.

1. Do you know anything about Australia?

2. Is it an island or a continent?

3. Does it snow in Australia? How many seasons are there in Australia?

4. What are the main farm products in Australia?

1. **Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**Australia.**

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country in the Southern Hemisphere comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the only country that is also a continent. In area it ranks as the sixth largest country and smallest continent. It covers 7,682,300 square kilometers or about 5% of the earth’s land area. Sometimes Australia is called “the upside down world” because it lies in the Southern Hemisphere, where winter comes in July and summer begins in December.

Pronounced [ə’stræɪljə, -liə] in Australian English, the name Australia is derived from the Latin australis, meaning "southern". The country has been referred to colloquially as Oz since the early 20th century. Aussie is common colloquially, as an adjective and noun for "Australian".

For at least 40,000 years before European settlement in the late 18th century, Australian mainland and Tasmania were inhabited by around 250 language groups of indigenous Australians. After sporadic visits by fishermen from the north, and discovery by Dutch explorers in 1606, the eastern half of Australia was claimed by the British in 1770 and initially settled through penal transportation to the colony of New South Wales, founded on 26 January 1788. The population grew steadily in the following years; the continent was explored, and another five largely self-governing Crown Colonies were established during the 19th century. Free settlers and former prisoners established six colonies: New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland.

The six colonies became states and in 1901 federated into the Commonwealth of Australia with a constitution that incorporated British parliamentary and U.S. federal traditions. Since Federation, Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system and remains a Commonwealth realm. The population is 22 million, with approximately 60% concentrated in and around the mainland state capitals of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide. The nation's capital city is Canberra, in the Australian Capital Territory. It is a young city. Its construction began in 1913.

Most of Australia is low and flat. The highest and most mountainous land lies along the east coast. Nearly all the land west of this region consists of level plains and low plateaus.

Australia can be divided into three major land regions. They are the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Western Plateau. The Eastern Highlands include the highest elevations in Australia. The region is sometimes called the Great Dividing Range. Many of the plateaus here have fertile soils and are used as cropland.

The Central Lowlands are generally flat. Many rivers flow through the lowlands after heavy rains. Farmers in the southern part grow wheat. Most of the rest of the region is too dry or too hot for most kinds of crops. The region has no large cities.

Deserts cover about a third of Australia. They are in the central part of the Western Plateau. The deserts gradually give way to land with grass and bushes. Much of this land is used to graze livestock.

The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by ocean currents. Australia lies south of the equator, and so its seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere. The southern part of the continent has four distinct seasons. Tropical northern Australia has only two seasons – a wet season and a dry one. The wet season corresponds with summer and lasts from November through April. The dry season corresponds with winter and lasts from May through October.

The nature of Australia is different and exciting. The tropical rainforests of northeastern Australia are very different from the dry interior of the continent. They are hot and damp providing a home for an unusual variety of animals. The country is full of rare animals such as kangaroo, koala, lyrebird, dingo, emu, hairy-nosed wombat, huge lizards. The koala and the eucalyptus form an iconic Australian pair.

Australia is a prosperous developed country with a multicultural society. It ranks highly in many international comparisons of national performance such as human development, quality of life, health care, life expectancy, public education, economic freedom and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. Australian cities rank among the world's highest in terms of cultural offerings and quality of life. It is a member of the United Nations, G20, Commonwealth of Nations, OECD, APEC, Pacific Islands Forum and the World Trade Organization.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional democracy based on a federal division of powers. The form of government used in Australia is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Australia. The Queen is represented by the Governor-General at the federal level and by the Governors at the state level. Although the Constitution gives extensive executive powers to the Governor-General, these are normally exercised only on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate (the upper house) of 76 senators, and the House of Representatives (the lower house) of 150 members.

Elections for both chambers are normally held every three years. Although the Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General, in practice the party with majority support in the House of Representatives forms government and its leader becomes the Prime Minister.

There are two major political groups that form government, federally and in the states: the Australian Labor Party, and the Coalition which is a formal grouping of the Liberal Party and its minor partner, the National Party. Independent members and several minor parties—including the Greens and the Australian Democrats—have achieved representation in Australian parliaments, mostly in upper houses. The Labor Party came to office with Kevin Rudd as Prime Minister following the November 2007 election.

Australia is one of the richest developed countries. Its wealth has come chiefly from farming and mining. The farms are highly mechanized. The leading farm products are cattle, calves, wheat, wool, dairy products, fruits and sugar cane. These products are the chief agricultural exports.

Australia has rich mineral resources. It has become one of the world’s major mining countries. Western Australia produces iron ore, nickel, gold and bauxite. Queensland is the chief producer of bauxite, copper and silver. New South Wales leads in the production of coal, lead and zinc. Victoria produces almost all the petroleum and natural gas. Most of the factories are located in and around two oldest and largest cities Sydney and Melbourne.

Australia is the country for tourists. There are official tourist offices in all capitals and some regional centers providing a full range of usual services for visitors.

1. **Search the text for the English equivalents of the word combinations.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pju29rkb322>

1. **Read the statements and say if they are true or false.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pj238stc322>

1. **Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p43m236ga22>

1. **Rearrange the words below into grammatically accurate sentences.**

1. animals, of, full, is, Australia, rare

2. has, history, interesting, long, and, Australia

3. rains, at, year, any, come, time, of, the, may

4. mechanized, highly, farms, are, the

5. Australia, a member, many, is, of, organizations, international

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