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**GEOGRAPHY OF RUSSIA
AND
ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**



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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для занятий со студентами направлений 05.03.02 – География, 05.03.03 – Картография и геоинформатика, 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки). Пособие разработано с учетом требований государственного стандарта высшего профессионального образования и предназначено для студентов, продолжающих изучение английского языка на базе программы средней школы.

Пособие состоит из восьми модулей и содержит профессионально-ориентированные аутентичные тексты на английском языке, а именно материал по физической географии России, Республики Татарстан и англоговорящих стран, таких как Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия, Ирландия. Предполагаемый уровень владения английским языком – Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate. Целью пособия является освоение и закрепление специальной терминологии, совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи по специальности и формирование лингвистической, социолингвистической и социокультурной компетенций студентов.

В приложениях к учебному пособию для выполнения соответствующих заданий представлены фразы для ведения дискуссии, аннотирования текста и подготовки презентации на английском языке.

Пособие состоит из предисловия, восьми модулей, приложений и списка использованной литературы.

Модули 1-8 имеют одинаковую структуру. Каждый из них содержит разделы, объединенные одной темой, и включает следующие этапы и задания:

1. Предтекстовый этап предлагает студентам вспомнить, что они знают о географическом положении, климате, водных ресурсах, горах той или иной страны.

2. Текстовый этап включает задание на чтение и перевод текста по географии страны с опорой на представленный словарь.

3. Послетекстовый этап содержит 13 заданий, направленных на тренировку и закрепление лексики, совершенствование навыков говорения и письма по специальности. На данном этапе предлагается ответить на вопросы к тексту; заполнить пробелы; найти соответствия; восстановить порядок слов в предложении; прочитать, перевести и выучить диалог по теме модуля; дать определение географическим терминам; выполнить письменный перевод текста; представить аннотацию текста на английском языке; в группах из трех человек провести дискуссию с опорой на текст; обсудить более детально подтемы модуля (например, ландшафт, климатические зоны, флора и фауна, природные ископаемые страны и др.); подготовить презентацию по тематике модуля; составить кроссворд по теме; пройти итоговый тест по модулю.

UNIT 1

GEOGRAPHY OF RUSSIA



Task 1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of Russia?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Russia or formally Russian Federation is located in the northern part of Eurasia. Russia, the largest country of the world covers a total area of 17,098,242 sq. km. and shares its land boundary with fourteen neighboring countries. China, Mongolia, North Korea, Kazakhstan in the south, Georgia, Azerbaijan in the southwest, Norway, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia in the northwest and Poland, Belarus and Ukraine in the west. It is bounded by Barents Sea, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea in the north. Russia has 37,653 km long coastline.

Russia is washed by the waters of three oceans: the Arctic in the north, the Atlantic in the west and the Pacific in the east, and has the most extensive borders - 62,3 thousand km, from which 24,6 thousand km are land borders and 37,7 thousand km are sea borders.

As the world's largest country in total **area**, Russia displays a **wide diversity** of **landforms**. In general terms, it is divided into some very specific geographical zones.

The broad European Plain, or Volga River Plain extends from the Ural Mountains to its western borders with Europe. The central and southern areas of Russia include large **fertile** areas, **marsh**, steppes (plains without trees) and massive **coniferous forests**. Siberia is a combination of frozen tundra, with rolling hills rising to plateaus, punctuated by **scattered mountain ranges**.

Mountain ranges are found across Russia, with many of the major ones stretching along its southwestern, southeastern and eastern borders. In the far southwest the Caucasus Mountains slice across the land. The country's highest **point**, Mt. Elbrus at 18,481 ft. (5633 m), is located there.

Making up the natural border between European Russia and Asia, the Ural Mountains **extend** from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan's northern border.

The Kolyma Mountains in far northeastern Russia extend about 1126 km (700 mi) north and south to the east of the Kolyma River and roughly parallel to the coast of Siberia. Some rise to over 6000 feet (1830 meters).

Russia has more than 100000 rivers with a **length** of 7 miles, or greater. Some of the world's longest rivers flow through the vast **lowland plains** that dominate the Russian **landscape**. Significant rivers include the Volga, Dnieper and Dvina (west), the Lena, Ob, and Yenisey (central) and the Amur in the Far East.

At 1,642 m (5387 ft), Lake Baikal is the deepest and among the clearest of all lakes in the world. Baikal is home to more than 1700 species of plants and animals, two thirds of which can be found nowhere else in the world.

Long characterized as the typical Russian landscape, the steppe region displays a broad range of treeless, grassy plains punctuated by mountain ranges, and provides the best conditions for human **settlement**.

Accounting for over 60% of Russia, the forested region taiga extends from its western borders then east towards the Pacific Ocean. Russia contains the world's largest reserve of **coniferous wood**. To make way for agriculture, much of the forested zone has been cleared.

Stretching 4349 miles (7000 km) from west to east, the Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is well-known for its white nights (dusk after midnight, and dawn fairly soon after) through summer and days of near total darkness through winter.

<http://en.russia.edu.ru/russia/geo/>

Glossary

area	площадь
wide diversity	широкое разнообразие
landform	форма рельефа
the broad European Plain	Широкая Европейская равнина
fertile	плодородный
coniferous forests	хвойные леса
scattered mountain ranges	разрозненные горные цепи
point	вершина
extend	простираться
length	длина
lowland plains	низменные равнины
settlement	поселок
coniferous wood	хвойное дерево

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is Russian Federation located?
- 2) What specific geographical zones does Russia have?

- 3) Where can mountain ranges be found in Russia?
- 4) What do you know about rivers in Russia?
- 5) How can you characterize the Russian landscape?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. Russia is by the waters of three oceans.
2. Russia is in the northern part of Eurasia.
3. Russiaa wide diversity of landforms.
4. The central and southern areas of Russia large fertile areas, marsh, steppes and massive coniferous forests.
5. Mountain ranges are across Russia.
6. Some of the world's longest rivers through the vast lowland plains.
7. To make way for agriculture, much of the forested zone has been
8. The Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is for its white nights.

flow, located, well-known, include, washed, displays, found, cleared

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

wide	forests
coniferous	conditions
mountain	borders
lowland	rivers
the best	reserve
significant	plains
world's largest	ranges
western	diversity

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Russia, a, wide, displays, of, diversity, landforms.
2. The, and, central, southern, of, areas, Russia, large, include, areas, fertile.
3. Siberia, a, combination, is, of, tundra, frozen, rolling, with, hills.
4. Russia, more, than, has, 100,000, with, rivers, of, a, length, 7 miles
5. Russia, the, contains, world's, coniferous, reserve, largest, of, wood.
6. The, tundra, Russian, marshy, Arctic, is, a, plain, vast, treeless, and.
7. Range, the, steppe, displays, grassy, region, a, broad, of, treeless, plains.
8. The, Mountains, Arctic, extend, Ural, Ocean, from, to, northern, the, Kazakhstan's, border.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- What area does the Russian Federation occupy?
- It occupies the area of some 17,000,000 square kilometres.
- What ocean is the country washed by?
- The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.
- What countries does the state border on by sea and by land?
- Russia has a land border with China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), Poland, Byelorussia and the Ukraine in the West. Russia has a sea-border with the USA and Japan.
- What is the most important river in Russia?
- The Volga is the longest and the most important river of Russia. It flows into the Caspian Sea. Many rich and significant industrial cities stand on Volga.
- What resources is Russia rich in?
- Russia is rich in gas, oil, coal, non-ferrous metals such as aluminium, nickel and lead, in iron ores. Russia is also rich in natural resources such as timber, fish and fresh water.
- How can you characterize the climate of the state?

- The country lies in several different zones that's why there are several types of climate, including the monsoon climate of the Far East, the continental climate of Siberia and the subtropical climate of the south.
- What are the main industries of Russia?
- Oil, gas and coal extracting industries are developing now. The food industry supplies the population with food and drinks in abundance. The machine-building industry produces modern machinery.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

A boundary, an ocean, a landform, tundra, to include, agriculture, to contain, well-known, dawn, reserve, a forest, a plain.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Rivers of Russia

Russia is the largest country on Earth, and its land mass is split between Europe and Asia, with the Ural River roughly dividing the territories. The country features a number of important rivers that drain into several bodies of water, including the Arctic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Pacific Ocean. Rivers were the highways of ancient cultures, so Russia's most important cities naturally sit on the banks of its main rivers.

Volga River

The Volga River is the most important river in Russia. Not only is it the longest river in Europe, but the Volga is also the cradle of Russian civilization. Approximately half of the country's 20 largest cities are in the Volga basin, including the capital of Moscow. End to end, the river's length nearly matches the width of the continental US, yet the Volga is entirely self-contained in Russia. Most river boat cruises between Moscow and St. Petersburg spend significant time on the Volga.

Moskva River

Moscow sits on the banks of the Moskva River, and many of the city's finest structures – the Kremlin, Novodevichy Convent and Christ the Saviour Cathedral --

press right against its waters. Dozens of bridges cross the Moskva in the city limits, making it one of the country's most picturesque rivers. Built in the 1930s, the Moscow Canal allows the Moskva to reach the upper Volga to the north, though the two waterways already connect via the Oka River to the east.

Neva River

The Neva River splits into a delta in St. Petersburg, which was the Russian capital at the time of the revolution. Thanks to this network of waterways, St. Petersburg is often called the "Venice of the North." Like Moscow, many of the city's landmarks are visible from its main river, including the Winter Palace, Hermitage, Admiralty and Summer Gardens. Less than 50 miles in length, the Neva connects Lake Ladoga to the Gulf of Finland.

Ob River

The Ob River is one of the dominant waterways on the Asian side of Russia. Located in western Siberia, the Ob flows directly into the Arctic Ocean at the Gulf of Ob, a 600-mile-long bay separating two peninsulas. Thanks to its zigzag nature and abundance of tributaries, this navigable river was a valuable transportation route prior to the Trans-Siberian Railway. Since tourism is limited in the Asian territories, the Ob's use is primarily industrial.

Ural River

From the Ural Mountains to the Caspian Sea, the 1,500-mile Ural River cuts through Russia and Kazakhstan to separate east from west, Asia from Europe. The river has a strong flow during the warmer months but freezes in the winter. Russian cities along the Ural River include Orsk, Orenburg and Magnitogorsk, none of which are tourist towns.

<http://traveltips.usatoday.com/main-rivers-russia-107257.html>

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Climate of Russia

Of course with an area the size of Russia, it is difficult to give any sort of general advice about the climate and weather except that summers are warm to hot, and winters get very cold in some areas. In general, the climate of Russia can be described as highly continental influenced climate with warm to hot dry summers and (very) cold winters with temperatures of -30°C and lower and sometimes heavy snowfall. Sometimes very strong easterly winds, called *Buran* can occur, bringing freezing cold temperatures and snowstorms. Precipitation varies from region to region; the Western parts of Russia have the most rain (up to 750 mm), the southern and southeastern areas in the Russian steppes are the driest with an annual average below 200 mm.

Northern & Central European Russia have the most varied climate; the mildest areas are along the Baltic coast. The summer is mostly dry and sunny, sunshine may be nine hours a day, with local showers or thunderstorms in the afternoon and evening. As almost everywhere in Russia, winters can be very cold with frost and snowfall, the first snow often falls in early October. Spring and autumn can be quite unsettled, sometimes low pressure systems can bring frequent rain- or snowfall and strong winds.

Siberia: This area of Russia is famous for its extreme climate with very cold winters, but warm to hot summers, although they tend to be short and wet. Average precipitation is about 500 mm, most falls in the form of rain in spring and autumn. The winter is mostly dry, snow covers the ground from end October to mid March in some years. In the winter the weather can be very dangerous sometimes with temperatures below -35°C , strong winds and snowstorms. The coldest place in Russia is Oimjakon in the central Siberian region Yakutia, where the winter temperatures are almost the lowest in the world, below -50°C in January. The Arctic sea is Ice-bound from November to end March.

Southern European Russia: Winter is shorter than in the north. The Russian steppes (in the southeast) have hot, dry summers and very cold winters. The north and northeastern areas around the Black Sea have milder winters, but

frequent rainfall all the year round. The climate in this region is slightly Mediterranean influenced.

<http://www.weatheronline.co.uk/reports/climate/Russia.htm>

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Mountain ranges in Russia

There are numerous mountain ranges in Russia, including the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai, the Sayan, the Kolyma, the Koryak, the Stanovoy, the Verkhoyansk and Yablonovy Mountains. Because the country has numerous mountains ranges, many of which have their own sub-ranges, citing a specific number is not possible. While Russia is frequently described as having nine main mountain ranges, which ranges are included in that set varies from source to source.

The Ural Mountains are arguably Russia's most famous range. They reach from the Arctic Ocean in the north down some 1,300 miles to Kazakhstan in the south and act as a divider between European and Asian Russia. However, this chain is not very tall; the highest mountain in the range, Mount Narodnaya, only reaches 6,212 feet. Consequently, these mountains have never impeded movement and trade in the area.

The Caucasus Mountains form the border with Georgia and Azerbaijan to the south of Russia, and as the Urals, they separate Europe from Asia. They are also one of Russia's two centers of seismic activity, the other being Kamchatka in the Far East.

Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain in Europe and one of the Seven Summits. It is an inactive volcano located in the western Caucasus mountain range in Russia near the border of Georgia. Mt. Elbrus has two summits; the west summit is slightly higher than the east summit. By far the most popular route to the summit is the Standard Route via the south face. It is the easiest, safest and fastest on account of a cable car and chairlift system which operates from about 9am till 3pm. The route starts at the Barrels Hut at 3900 m and climbs to the Diesel Hut at 4157 m. From the

hut, it climbs past the Pashtuhova Rocks to the saddle between the two peaks and on to the West summit. Starting for the summit at about 2am from the Diesel Hut should allow just enough time to get back down to the chairlift before it closes. A longer ascent via the Kiukurtliu Route starts from below the cable-way Mir station and heads west over glacier slopes towards the Khotiutau pass. Climbing Elbrus from other directions is a tougher proposition because of lack of permanent high facilities. Skiing from the summit of Elbrus is also very popular.

<https://www.reference.com/geography/mountain-ranges-russia-41ae6c160e94ced1>

List of the highest Russian mountains

Name	Height / [m]	Location/Range
Elbrus	5642	Caucasus
Dykh-Tau or Dykhtau	5204	Caucasus
Pushkin peak	5108	Caucasus
Kazbek	5033	Caucasus
Gestola	4859	Caucasus
Shota Rustaveli Peak	4859	Caucasus
Jimara	4780	Caucasus
Uilpata	4646	Caucasus
Gora Shaukhokh	4636	Caucasus
Kukurtlu (Kukurtli-Kolbashi)	4624	Caucasus
Belukha	4506	Altay
Munku-Sardyk	3491	East Sayan Mountains
Kyzyl-Taiga	3122	West Sayan Mountains
Pobeda Peak	3003	Chersky Range
Ledianaya	2453	Koryak Mountains

Tardoki-Yangi	2090	Sikhote-Alin mountain range
Narodnaya	1895	Ural Mountains
Yamanatau	1640	Ural Mountains

<http://best-geo.narod.ru/interest/engrussmountains.html>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of Russia
2. Water bodies of Russia
3. Landscape of Russia
4. Climatic zones of Russia

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Moscow
2. The Volga
3. Pollution in Russia
4. Climatic zones of Russia
5. Railways of Russia

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic “Geography of Russia” and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. Russia is located in the part of Eurasia.
 - a. southern
 - b. eastern
 - c. northern

2. Russia is washed by the waters of oceans.

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four

3. It occupies the area of some square kilometers.

- a. 17000000
- b. 15000000
- c. 25000000

4. extend from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan's northern border.

- a. The Kolyma Mountains
- b. The Ural Mountains
- c. The Caucasus Mountains

5. Mountain ranges are found

- a. in the southern part of Russia
- b. in the southern part of Russia
- c. across Russia

6. Russia has more than rivers

- a. 150000
- b. 50000
- c. 100000

7. is the longest and the most important river of Russia.

- a. The Volga
- b. The Kama
- c. The Lena

8. Baikal is home to more than species of plants and animals.

- a. 1700
- b. 2000
- c. 1000

9.provides the best conditions for human settlement.

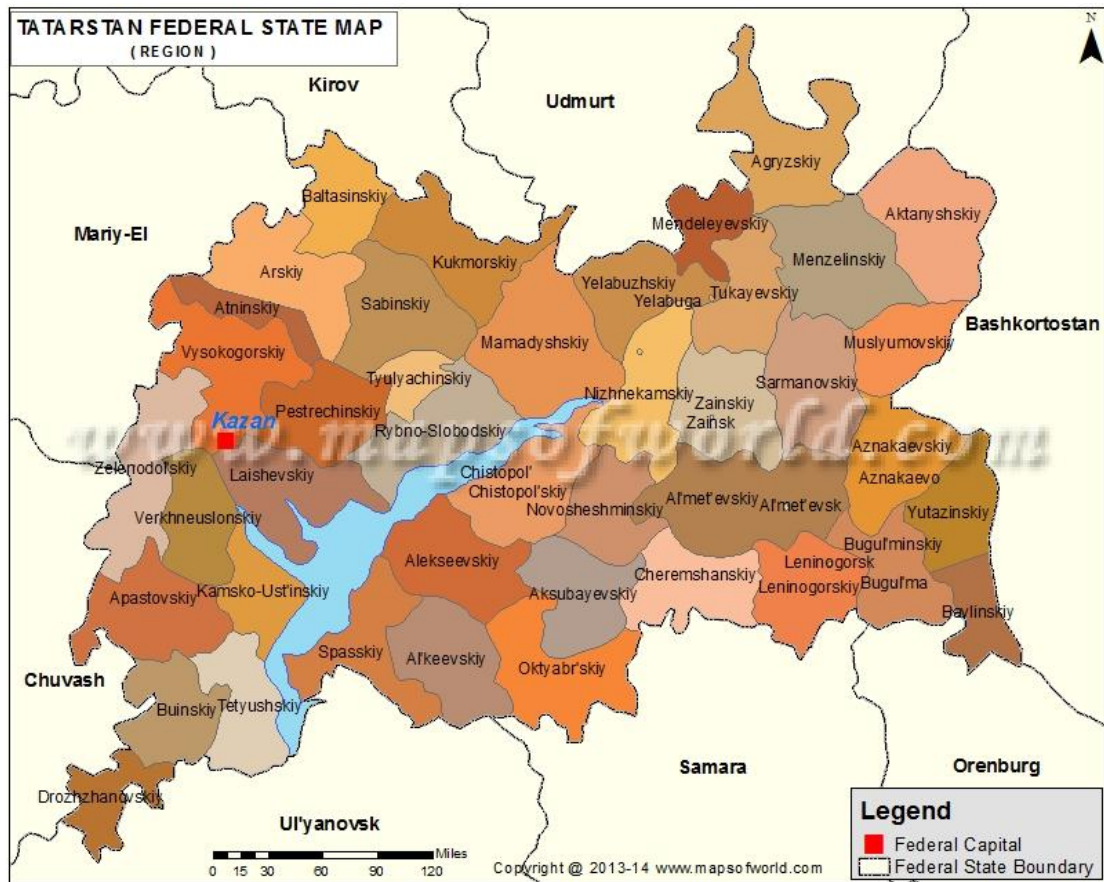
- a. the steppe region
- b. the forested region taiga
- c. the Russian Arctic tundra

10. The Russian Arctic tundra is a vast treeless and marshy plain, and is well-known for its

- a. white nights
- b. mountains
- c. forests

UNIT 2

GEOGRAPHY OF TATARSTAN



Task 1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of Tatarstan?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Tatarstan is situated in the centre of the Russian Federation on the East-European **Plain** at the **confluence** of the two greatest rivers - the Volga and the Kama. The overall territory of the Republic is 67836,2 sq.km. The Republic stretches for 290 km from North to South and for 460 km from West to East. Tatarstan has no borders with foreign states.

Tatarstan borders on the Republic of Bashkortostan, Chuvashia, Mari-El, Udmurtia and on the regions of Russia: Samara, Ulianovsk, Kirov and Orenburg. Tatarstan has no borders with foreign states.

Tatarstan is as big as Ireland, Sri-Lanka and Lithuania. The territory of the republic is a plain. It lies in a forest and forest-steppe zone with small hills on the right

bank of the Volga.

The climate of the region is **moderate-continental**. However, there are **droughts**. Average temperature of the coldest month (January) is -13C, of the warmest (July) +19C. **Annual average amount of precipitation** is 460-520 mm.

More than 16 percent of the territory of the Republic is covered with forests, mainly by **greenwood (oak, lime, birch, aspen)**, **coniferous types** include **pine** and **spruce**. Local fauna is represented by 430 species of **vertebrates** and hundreds of species of **invertebrates**. Such wild animals as **elks**, bears, wolves, foxes, hares, **squirrels**, **badgers**, hedgehogs and others live in the woods.

Tatarstan is rich in oil. The most well-known oil fields are Romashkinskoye, Novo-Velkhovskoye, Pervomaiskoye and Bondyuzhskoye. Tatarstan is also rich in brown and black coal, copper, gypsum, dolomites, **clays**, mineral waters and medical muds.

The republic has huge water resources. The Volga river system is of great importance to Russia and Tatarstan. The Volga, the Kama, the Vyatka and the Belaya rivers are the four longest rivers, but there are also a lot of smaller rivers: the Zai, the Myosha, the Cheremshan, the Kazanka, etc and a lot of beautiful lakes, such as Lake Kaban, Swan Lake, Blue Lake, Deep Lake and others.

The geographical position of Tatarstan is favourable for the development of industry, trade and other socio-economic fields. The agriculture is developed in Tatarstan: gardening, pig farming, bee farming, **dairy farming** and others.

The Volga-Kama State Natural Biosphere Reserve and the National Park "Nizhnyaya Kama" are located on Tatarstan territory. The Volga-Kama State Natural Biosphere Reserve is located in Zelenodolsk and Laishevo municipal regions of the Republic of Tatarstan. Two **detached areas** of the reserve, Saralovsky (4170 hectares) and Raifa (5921 hectares), are located at a distance of about 100 km. The National Park "Nizhnyaya Kama" is located on the territory of Elabuga and Tukai municipal regions. There are several land and water tourist routes down the woodlands, and water routes down the **water-storage basin**, down the Kama and Kriusha rivers.

<http://english-fans.tgim1.edusite.ru/p43aa1.html>

Glossary

plain	равнина
confluence	слияние
moderate-continental	умеренно-континентальный
drought	засуха
annual average amount	среднегодовая сумма
precipitation	атмосферные осадки
vegetation period	вегетационный период
greenwood	лиственный лес
oak	дуб
birch	береза
aspen	осина
coniferous types	хвойные виды
pine	сосна
spruce	ель
vertebrates	позвоночные животные
invertebrates	беспозвоночные животные
elk	лось
squirrel	белка
badger	барсук
clay	глина
dairy farming	молочное животноводство
detached areas	отдельные области
water-storage basin	водохранилище

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is Tatarstan situated?
- 2) What can you say about the climate of the region?
- 3) What natural resources does the republic have?

- 4) Is the geographical position of Tatarstan favourable?
- 5) What do you know about the Volga-Kama State Natural Biosphere Reserve and the National Park “Nizhnyaya Kama”?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. The republic has water resources.
2. The climate of the is moderate-continental.
3. Two detached areas of the, Saralovsky and Raifa, are located at a distance of about 100 km.
4. The National Park “Nizhnyaya Kama” is located on the..... of Elabuga and Tukai municipal regions.
5. Its is more than 67 thousand square kilometres.
6. Tatarstan is situated on the East-European Plain at the..... of the two greatest rivers.
7. The Volga-Kama State Natural Biosphereis located in Zelenodolsk and Laishevo municipal regions.
8. Tatarstan is as as Ireland, Sri-Lanka and Lithuania.

confluence, republic, region, huge, big, territory, area, Reserve

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

river	climate
pig	amount
vegetation	farming
coniferous	basin
detached	system
water-storage	areas
annual average	types
moderate-continental	period

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Is, Tatarstan, in, situated, the, Russia, centre, Plain, of, the, on, the, East-European.

2. No, Tatarstan, has, foreign, states, borders, with.
3. More, percent, than, 16, of, forests, the, is, of, covered, the, territory, Republic, with.
4. Also, Tatarstan, is, brown, dolomites, gypsum, rich, in, and, coal, black, copper.
5. The, importance, system, Volga, is, and, of, river, great, to, Russia, Tatarstan.
6. Tatarstan, geographical, the, of, is, industry, the, development, favourable, for, of, position.
7. The, pig, is, Tatarstan, farming, developed, farming, agriculture, in, gardening, bee.
8. There, several, water, are, land, and, tourist, woodlands, routes, down, the.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Where is Tatarstan situated?
- Tatarstan is situated in the central part of Russia at the junction of the Volga and the Kama.
- What area does Tatarstan cover?
- It covers the area of 68,000 square kilometres.
- What are the most important cities in Tatarstan?
- The largest and most important cities of Tatarstan are Naberezhnye Chelny, Almetyevsk, Bugulma, Chistopol.
- What resources is Tatarstan rich in?
- Tatarstan is very rich in natural resources such as coal, gas and oil. Agriculture of the republic is also of great importance. Tatarstan is self-sufficient in basic food production.
- How can you characterize the climate of the republic?
- The climate of Tatarstan is moderate continental: sometimes it is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
- What kind of a republic is Tatarstan?
- Tatarstan is a sovereign republic with its president at the head. In 1990, on August 30 the Superior Council of the republic signed the Declaration of Independence.
- What are the national symbols of Tatarstan?

– The flag has three horizontal stripes: green, white, and red. The state anthem was composed by Tatar composer Rustem Yakhin. The Coat of Arms of the Republic of Tatarstan was adopted by the Supreme Council on February 7, 1992. It is in the form of a round shield. The central image of the coat of arms is a winged snow leopard.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

Confluence, to stretch, an oak, precipitation, trade, distance, gardening, a water route, a drought, a field, a republic, importance

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Natural resources of Tatarstan

The main wealth of Tatarstan is oil. More than 2.6 billion tons has been produced for the whole period of oil extraction in the Republic of Tatarstan (since 1946). At present, oil stocks of Tatarstan are estimated to be 0.8-1.0 billion tons. The most well-known oil fields are Romashkinskoye, Nova-Yelkhovskoye, Pervomaiskoye and Bondyuzhskoye. Along with oil, bradenhead gas is extracted in the amount of 40 cu. m per ton of oil. The Republic holds rich stocks of petroleum bitumens. Besides, Tatarstan possesses the stocks of brown and black coal, goat, combustible slates, copper ores, gypsum, cement raw material, sand-gravel mixtures, mason's and glass-making sand, limestone and dolomites, clays, phosphorites, mineral waters, medical muds.

The Republic has huge water resources – annual flow of rivers of the Republic exceeds 240 billion cu. m. Soils are very diverse, the best fertile soils covering 1/3 of the territory. Due to high development of agriculture in Tatarstan, forests occupy only 16% of its territory. The largest rivers of the Republic are the Volga, the Kama and its two navigable tributaries – the Belaya and the Vyatka. The total flow of the four rivers makes 234 billion cu. m per year. Certain part of the territory of the Republic is occupied by reservoirs – the Kuibyshev and the Nizhnekamskoye.

<http://www.tatartrade.com/default.asp?iCatId=6&iSubId=1&iLang=en>

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Climate of Tatarstan

The republic has a moderately continental climate with a warm summer and moderately cold winter. There are 1,900 hours of sunlight in an average year, with the sunniest period lasting from April to August.

This climate is due to the influence of western-eastern shifts of air masses. Air masses from the Atlantic Ocean make the climate mild and form cloudy weather with precipitation. Air from Siberia and the Arctic causes a considerable drop of temperatures in the cold season.

The warmest month of the year is July, with average temperatures of 18-20 °C; the coldest month is January, with average temperatures around -13 or -14 °C. The absolute lowest temperature is between -44 and -48 °C (in Kazan, the coldest recorded temperature was -46.8 °C in 1942). The maximum temperature can easily reach +40 °C. The absolute annual range is 80-90 °C. The average annual temperature is about 2 to 3.1 °C.

Average precipitation is between 460 to 520 mm. 65-75 % of the total annual precipitation falls during the warm period of the year (above 0 °C). Maximum precipitation occurs in July (51-65 cm), the minimum in February (21-27 cm). Some years are draught afflicted. The vegetation period lasts nearly 170 days.

Snow cover forms after mid-November; it melts in the first half of April. Snow cover usually lasts between 140 and 150 days a year, with an average height of 35-45 cm. The maximum depth of soil freezing is 110-165 cm.

Climatic resources differ between different regions of the republic. Predkamye and eastern Zakamye are relatively cold, but more humid parts of Tatarstan. Western Zakamye is a relatively warm region, but draughts often occur there. Predvolzhye has the mildest and best climate. On the whole, though, climatic conditions of the republic are moderately favourable for agriculture.

<http://tatarile.org/en/node/81>

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Relief of Tatarstan

The territory of the Republic of Tatarstan is primarily constituted by a plain with uplands and lowlands that formed over a long period of time. The average height above sea level of the Tatarstan territory is 150-160 m; 90% of the territory is situated at an elevation of less than 200 m above sea level. Maximum heights in the southeastern part of the republic are in the Bugulma-Belebei Upland. The highest point is 381 m. The lowest levels are near the left bank of the Volga and Kama rivers. The lowest point is 53 meters (at the water edge of the Kuibyshev reservoir).

Valleys of the Volga and Kama rivers divide the territory of the republic into three parts: Predvolzhye, to the west along the right bank of the Volga; Predkamyie, in the north along the left bank of the Volga and the right bank of the Kama; Zakamyie, in the south and south-east along the left bank.

The Privolzhye upland is in the western part of the republic, the northern and eastern borders of which are bound by the Volga. The average height above sea level in Predvolzhye is 140 m, with a maximum elevation of 276 m, located at the headwaters of the Bezdna River along the inflow of the Sura in Tatarstan's Drozhzhanovsky Region. The Volga banks are generally steep and dissected by valleys of small rivers and ravines.

Predkamyie, located in the northwest of the republic, contains the southernmost tip of the Vyatsky Uval upland. The average height above sea level is 125 m, and the maximum height is 235 m, located in the headwaters of the Ilet and Shoshma Rivers. The southernmost tips of the Mozhgin and Sarapul uplands are located in eastern Predkamyie, located in the northeast of Tatarstan; the maximum elevation is 240-243 m and the average elevation is 120 m.

The highest area of the territory is the Bugulma-Belebei, upland with average elevation of 175 m; this is situated in the southeast of the republic in Eastern Zakamyie. Two elevation levels can clearly be seen: the first from 220-240 m, the

second from 300-320 m.

Large rivers, the valleys of which were formed on tectonic faults and downfolds, form the lowland plains. The Zavolzhye lowland occupies the largest area. As a narrow strip of terrace complex, it stretches along the left bank of the Volga up to the confluence with the Kama and then expands to form the low-lying western Zakamye area with elevations of 80-100 and 120-160 m.

The Kama-Belsk Lowland corresponds with the valleys of the Kama, Belaya, and Izh rivers with primary heights of 100-120 m.

Valleys of large and medium rivers are noted for the asymmetry of their slopes, caused by the shift of these rivers' direction as a result of the Coriolis force. High, steep banks are composed of bedrocks. Floodplain terraces are located above the floodplain on the flatter left slopes.

River valleys, small rivers, brooks, ravines, and gullies also contribute to the various forms of relief. The asymmetry of slopes in small river valleys is related to the uneven heat penetration of slopes in this cold climate. Consequently, the slopes facing the south and west are steeper.

This relief profile provides favorable conditions for the development of agriculture in all regions of the republic. However, human activity, such as deforestation practices that shifted surface runoff into underground runoff and the plowing up of most of the land has contributed to ravine and soil erosion.

<http://tatarile.org/en/node/81>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of Tatarstan
2. Climate of Tatarstan
3. Flora and Fauna of Tatarstan
4. Natural resources of Tatarstan
5. Waters of Tatarstan
6. Tourist routs in Tatarstan

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Tourism potential of Tatarstan
2. Industries in Tatarstan
3. Natural landscapes of Tatarstan
4. Population of Tatarstan
5. Natural conditions for agricultural development in Tatarstan

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic “Geography of Tatarstan” and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. Tatarstan is situated at the confluence of the two greatest rivers -.....
 - a. the Volga and the Belaya
 - b. the Volga and the Kama
 - c. the Volga and the Vyatka

2. The overall territory of the Republic is
 - a. 77836,2 sq.km
 - b. 57836,2 sq.km
 - c. 67836,2 sq.km

3. The Republic stretches forkm from North to South.
 - a. 290
 - b. 390
 - c. 190

4. Tatarstan stretches for km from West to East.
 - a. 460
 - b. 360
 - c. 560

5. Vegetation period is about days.

- a. 170
- b. 190
- c. 180

6. Local fauna is represented by species of vertebrates.

- a. 230
- b. 330
- c. 430

7. More than percent of the territory of the Republic is covered with forests.

- a. 20
- b. 16
- c. 10

8., Saralovsky and Raifa are located at a distance of about km.

- a. 200
- b. 100
- c. 150

9. Tatarstan is also rich in

- a. brown coal
- b. black coal
- c. brown and black coal

10. The republic has water resources.

- a. no
- b. huge
- c. some

UNIT 3

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



Task 1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of the UK?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

The United Kingdom (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), also called the U.K., consists of a group of islands off the northwest coast of Europe. It is a unique country made up of four nations: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England, Wales, and Scotland also make up Great Britain. The name Britain is sometimes used to refer to the United Kingdom as a whole.

Great Britain is located to the northwest of continental Europe and east of Ireland. The North Sea and the English Channel **separate** it from Europe, however, the Channel Tunnel, the longest **undersea rail tunnel** in the world, connects it with continental Europe. Great Britain is the ninth largest **island** in the world. It has a total area of 88,745 square miles (229,848 sq km) and a population of about 65 million people (2016 estimate).

The topography of Great Britain consists mainly of low gently rolling hills in the eastern and southern portions of the island and hills and low mountains in the western and northern regions. About 25% of the overall land area in Great Britain is used for cultivation and 12% of Great Britain's total land area is covered by forests. There are no great forests on the British Isles today. Historically, the most famous forest is Sherwood Forest in the east of England, to the north of London. It was the home of Robin Hood, the famous hero of a number of legends.

Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. Over 1000 small islands and **islets encircle** Great Britain. There are several large cities on the island of Great Britain but the largest is London, the capital of England and the United Kingdom. Other large cities include Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester. The longest river in Great Britain is Severn. Other rivers include Thames, Tees, Tyne and Avon. The western part of Great Britain consists of **steep hills** and **valleys**. The **high peak mountains** are located in Scotland and Wales.

Despite its large size, the island of Great Britain has a small amount of fauna. This is because it has been rapidly industrialized in recent decades and this has caused **habitat destruction** across the island. As a result, there are very few **large mammal species** in Great Britain and rodents like squirrels, mice and **beaver** make up 40% of the mammal species there. In terms of Great Britain's flora, there is a large variety of trees and 1500 species of **wildflower**.

Great Britain has a varied climate with **frequent cloud** and rain. In the winter months, the average temperature remains between 5°C in the month of January to 7°C in March. The highest average temperatures that Britain experiences are in the months of July and August, when they remain at around 18°C. Britain experiences

steady rainfall throughout the year. It varies between an average of 31 mm in the month of February to an average of 52 mm in the month of September. The months of August and September receive the maximum rainfall.

Great Britain's United Kingdom has the third largest economy in Europe. The majority of the UK's and Great Britain's economy is within the service and industrial sectors but there is also a small amount of agriculture. The main industries are machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper products, food processing, textiles, and clothing. Agricultural products include cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables cattle, sheep, poultry, and fish.

Geographical position of Great Britain is rather good as the country lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to other parts of the world. The sea connects Britain with most European countries such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and some other countries. The main sea route from Europe to America also passes through the English Channel.

<http://geography.about.com/od/unitedkingdommaps/a/Great-Britain-Facts.htm>

Glossary

separate	отделять
undersea rail tunnel	подводный железнодорожный туннель
island	остров
islet	островок
frequent cloud	частая облачность
steady rainfall	устойчивый уровень осадков
encircle	окружать
steep hills	крутые холмы
valley	долина
high peak mountains	горные вершины

habitat destruction	разрушение среды обитания
large mammal species	крупные виды млекопитающих
beaver	бобр
wildflower	полевой цветок

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is the UK a unique country?
- 2) Where is Great Britain located?
- 3) What can you say about the topography of Great Britain?
- 4) What large cities are there on the island of Great Britain?
- 5) What do you know about the fauna of Great Britain?
- 6) How can you characterize the UK's and Great Britain's economy?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. The North Sea and the English Channel Great Britain from Europe.
2. Great Britain is the ninth island in the world.
3. The topography of Great Britain mainly of low gently rolling hills.
4. Over 1000 small islands and islets Great Britain.
5. The country lies on the crossways of the see from Europe to other parts of the world.
6. Despite its large size, the island of Great Britain has a small amount of....
7. The months of August and September receive the maximum.....
8. There are several large cities on the of Great Britain but the largest is London.

rainfall, fauna, consists, largest, island, separate, encircle, routes

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

frequent	rainfall
railroad	Europe

large mammal	destruction
continental	hills
high peak	species
steady	mountains
steep	cloud
habitat	equipment

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Ireland, Great, continental, Britain, is, to, located, northwest, the, of, Europe, and, east, of.
2. No, there, today, are, British, forests, on, the, great, Isles.
3. The, famous, forest, most, is, Forest, east, of, in, the, England, Sherwood.
4. Western, the, of, Great, part, and, consists, steep, Britain, of, hills, valleys.
5. A, result, as, are, there, few, large, very, species, in, Great, mammal, Britain.
6. Sea, the, Britain, countries, connects, European, with, most.
7. Products, oilseed, agricultural, include, cereals, potatoes.
8. Main, from, English, the, passes, through, Europe, to, sea, route, America, the, Channel.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Where is the UK situated?
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the Isles. They are called the British Isles. There are more than 5000 small islands there. Two of them are the biggest: Great Britain and Ireland.
- We know that the UK consists of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- That is right. England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are situated on the largest island which is called Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated on the smaller one which is called Ireland and occupies the northern part of it.
- What is the most beautiful part of the county?

- The central and the most beautiful part of the country is England. The landscape is diverse. In the north and in the west of the country you can see mountains, but the other area is plain. England has more fertile soil than others. Also there are many lakes in the north-western district which is known as Lake District.
- I know that Scotland can be called the country of mountains.
- Yes. The region of the mountains which is known as Highlands is the oldest in the world. The Grampians is the chain of the mountains there. Ben Nevis is the highest peak.
- What rivers are there in the UK?
- There are many rivers in the UK. But they are not long. The longest one is the Severn which flows in England. The Thames, the Mersey and the Clyde are the most important rivers. They play a great role in British trade and commerce. You can travel by water along the whole country because many of the rivers are connected by canals.
- What cities are well known in the UK?
- London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Edinburgh are the largest cities in the UK. The total area of the UK is 224,000 sq km. And the population is about 60 million. Its advantageous position has made the UK one of the powerful countries in the world.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

To separate, an island, a tunnel, topography, mammal species, temperature, economy, aircraft, channel, an islet, a beaver, a valley

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Why do we usually confuse the name of the UK? England or UK?

“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” is the official name of the state that is geographically situated on the British Isles. Strange it may seem but even people of this country are sometimes confused about its name.

On official occasions they call it the United Kingdom and in everyday speech

it's shortened to the UK. In speaking or writing where it is not particular formal or informal they use Britain. The name Britain is usually used in press.

People of England sometimes with a certain portion of selfishness call it England. Official employees such as customs officers or economists use the term the UK. TV weather presenters call it the British Isles, but the Irish people are not quite comfortable with this name.

To avoid this confusion of the terms the United Kingdom, Great Britain and England we should bear in mind the following: Great Britain is the geographical name for the largest island in the British Isles which comprises England, Wales, and Scotland.

The island of Ireland is mainly occupied by the Irish Republic (or Eire) and the remaining part of Ireland Island is occupied by Northern Ireland. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the UK. The capital of the UK is London.

http://licey.net/free/5-angliiskii_yazyk/14-stranovedcheskii_spravochnik_topiki_temy_o_velikobritanii_na_angliiskom_yazyke/stages/483-why_do_we_usually_confuse_the_name_of_the_uk_england_or_uk___angliya_ili_velikobritaniya_kak_pravilno_nazyvat.html

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Climate of England and Scotland

England's climate can be described as temperate maritime climate, because the Gulf Stream ensures mild, maritime influenced weather. England is famous for its rain and the lush green of its countryside. Average annual rainfall in the north is more than 1,600 mm, but central and southern England receives an average of less than 800 mm. The coldest months are December, January and February, when the temperature is usually between 3 and 6°C. In July and August, the temperature averages between 16 and 21°C. Rain falls throughout the year, and the weather in England can sometimes change very quickly. Especially in fall and winter strong Atlantic low-pressure systems can bring gales and uncomfortable weather with heavy

rain, showers or even thunderstorms.

Like the rest of the United Kingdom, the climate of Scotland is also subject to the moderating influences of the Gulf Stream, although the temperatures are generally lower than in the other parts of Great Britain. Temperate winters and cool summers are typical, and extreme seasonal variations are rare. Low temperatures, however, are common in mountainous parts of Scotland during the winter months, especially in the Scottish Highlands, where the weather conditions are sometimes very harsh with gales and heavy rainfall, or blizzard conditions in the winter.

In the western coastal region, where the moderating effects of the Gulf Stream are strongest, conditions are somewhat milder than in the east. The average January temperature of the eastern coastal region is 3°C, and the average January temperature of the western coastal region is 4°C; general July temperatures are 14°C and 15°C. The average January and July temperatures for the city of Edinburgh are 3°C and 14°C.

<http://www.weatheronline.co.uk/reports/climate/England-and-Scotland.htm>

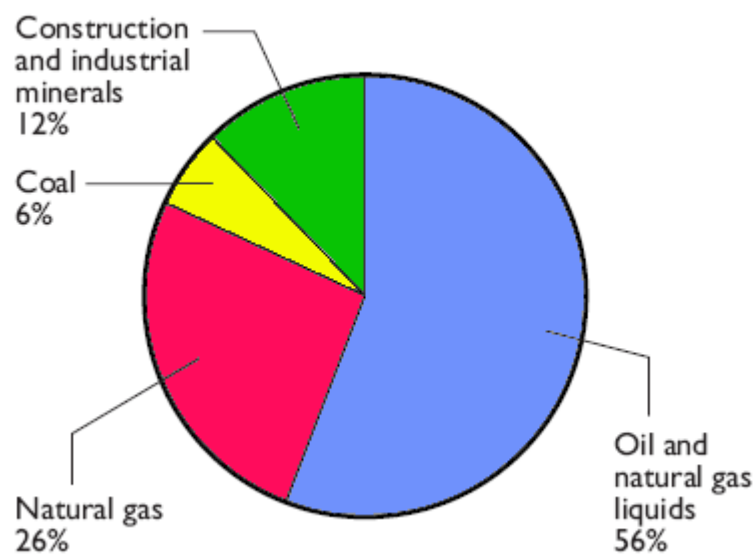
Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Natural resources of the UK

About 75 per cent of the land area is suitable for agriculture. Around 40 per cent of this is suitable for arable farming, concentrated mainly in eastern and south-central England, and eastern Scotland. The majority of land is under grass and given over to livestock grazing. Most sheep and cattle are reared in the Scottish Highlands, and on the hill and moorland areas of Wales, Northern Ireland, and northern and south-western England.

Forests and woodlands cover about 10 per cent of the UK (it is way below the 25 per cent average for Europe). The managed forest area has doubled since the founding in 1919 of the Forestry Commission that is responsible for the protection and development of Britain's forest and woodland resources.

Britain has relatively few mineral resources; natural gas and oil dominates the production over England, Wales, and Scotland, and the iron ore deposits of the Pennines area played an important role in Britain's development as the world's first industrial nation. Since the end of World War II the iron-ore and tin-mining industries have been declined by the exhaustion of reserves. The last surviving Cornish tin mine continued a 3,000-year-old tradition, dating back to the Phoenicians, until its closure in 1998.



In contrast, Britain has the richest energy resources of the EU – including large deposits of coal, mined for more than 300 years (however coal production is down to one fifth compared to its peak at the beginning of the 20th century), and oil and natural gas, both primarily found in the British sector of the North Sea, off eastern Scotland and eastern England respectively. Oil was first discovered in 1969 and production began in 1975; by 1980, 15 fields were producing almost all of Britain's requirements. In the mid-1990s over 100 fields were in production, and Britain was within the world's top-ten oil producers (now the 13th). Production of natural gas began in 1967; today Britain is the world's fourth-largest gas producer.

<http://gapeskonyv.btk.elte.hu/adatok/Anglisztika/49Pint%E9r/LRSetup/UK/GEOGRAPHY/PHYSICAL%20AND%20HUMAN%20GEOGRAPHY.htm>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location and islands of the United Kingdom
2. Large cities of the United Kingdom
3. Fauna of the United Kingdom
4. Climate of the United Kingdom
5. Economy of the United Kingdom

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Regional climate differences in the United Kingdom
2. Environmental protection in the United Kingdom
3. Mountains of the United Kingdom
4. Economy of the United Kingdom
5. Islands of the United Kingdom

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic “Geography of the UK” and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. Great Britain has a total area of
 - a. 329,848 sq km
 - b. 229,848 sq km
 - c. 129,848 sq km

2. The population of Great Britain is about million people.
 - a. 55
 - b. 65
 - c. 75

3. About of the overall land area in Great Britain is used for cultivation.
 - a. 35%

b. 30%

c. 25%

4. of Great Britain's total land area is covered by forests.

a. 12%

b. 15%

c. 20%

5. Over small islands and islets encircle Great Britain.

a. 800

b. 1100

c. 1000

6. In terms of Great Britain's flora, there is a large variety of trees and species of wildflower.

a. 1500

b. 1600

c. 1400

7. The highest average temperatures that Britain experiences are in the months of July and August, when they remain at around

a. 14°C

b. 25°C

c. 18°C

8. The average temperature remains between in the month of January in March.

a. 5°C to 7°C

b. 1°C to 10°C

c. 3°C to 12°C

9. The longest river in Great Britain is

- a. Thames
- b. Tees
- c. Severn

10. Sherwood Forest is in the..... of England.

- a. west
- b. east
- c. north

UNIT 4

GEOGRAPHY OF THE USA



Task 1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of the USA?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

The USA is situated in central North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The total area of the country is 9,4 million square kilometres.

Covering a large part of the North American continent, the USA **shares borders** with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The country has coasts on the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans, the Caribbean Sea and the **Gulf** of Mexico. The State of Alaska, in the northwest corner of the US, is not part of the continental US; it is separated from the rest of the USA by Canada. Similarly, Hawaii is not part of the 'lower 48' states; it lies in the central Pacific Ocean.

The country's dependent territories are **offshore** and have **distinct** geographies of their own; the majority are islands. The third-largest country in the world (after the Russian Federation and Canada), the USA has an **enormous diversity** of geographical features, including mountains, plains, and **coastal zones**. Though there are many cities that are densely populated with more **manmade features** than natural ones, there are also **vast rural areas** that are far more **sparsely populated**.

The USA is a federal republic, a union of 50 states. The capital of the country Washington is situated in a special federal area called the District of Columbia.

The population of the country is about 260 million people. They are the people of all races and nationalities, either descendants of immigrants or immigrants who have come to America from all the countries of the world in search of independence and self-realization.

It's impossible to **generalize** about the weather, the landscape and the way of living because the nation occupies nearly half of a continent, which is divided into 4 time zones and has almost every type of climate. If you look at the map of the USA you'll see **snow-topped mountains** and **flat prairies, fertile valleys** and **deserts**, the areas of tropical heat and arctic cold.

One of the most important geographical **boundaries** in the USA is the 50-centimetre **rainfall line**, which runs from north to south almost through the middle of the country. East of the line farming, is relatively easy and the population is large. There are man-made **irrigation systems**, dry farming, **grazing** and fewer people west of the line.

The West is a mountainous area of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska (6000 metres). As compared with the Appalachians in the east, the Rocky Mountains are **sharp** and rugged, over 4000 metres high, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals.

The USA has many thousands of **streams**. Some of them are **mighty rivers**, which flow lazily across the valleys. Others **rush swiftly down deep canyons** and **steep gorges**. The longest are the Mississippi (6400 kilometres), «the farther of waters», the Missouri (1600 kilometres) «too thin to plough and too thick to drink»,

the Colorado wild, restless and angry, the Columbia full of quiet **dignity** and the Rio Grand (3200 kilometres), a national boundary between the USA and Mexico.

The Colorado forms the Grand Canyon, which strikes one's imagination as a fabulous phenomenon of nature. Its perpendicular walls go up to 1500 metres above the river level. The USA has thousands of lakes of all kinds and sizes. The Great Lakes make up the largest group; they are the greatest collection of fresh water lakes in the world with the total area **equal** to that of Great Britain. Here the famous Niagara Falls **precipitate** from the **height** of 50 metres. Among salty lakes the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Salton Sea in California are the most famous. They are rich in salt (6000 million tons).

The climate of the country varies greatly from arctic in Alaska, through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south. The climate along the Pacific coast is warmer than that of the Atlantic coast. In the eastern part the difference between summer and winter is distinct, but not so extreme as in the north central part where the difference between winter and summer is 36 degrees C and even more.

Among the largest cities of the USA are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and others. But a great proportion of the country consists of open land marked with farm-houses and small towns.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. With only about 5% of the world's population and about 6% of its land area, the USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services. It's the world's leader in biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services and similar high-technology fields. One of the reasons is America's **vitality**, its spirit of enterprise and initiative as well as its size and natural resources.

<http://www.worldtravelguide.net/united-states-america/weather-climate-geography>

Glossary

shares borders	граничить
gulf	залив
offshore	оффшор
distinct	отчетливый
enormous diversity	огромное разнообразие
coastal zone	прибрежная зона
manmade features	техногенные особенности
vast rural areas	обширные сельские районы
sparsely populated	малонаселенный
generalize	обобщать
snow-topped mountains	снежные вершины гор
flat prairies	плоские прерии
fertile valleys	плодородные долины
desert	пустыня
boundary	граница
rainfall line	линия осадков
irrigation system	оросительная система
grazing	пастбище
sharp	резкий
stream	ручей
mighty rivers	могучие реки
rush swiftly down	устремиться вниз
deep canyons	глубокие каньоны
steep gorges	крутые ущелья
dignity	достоинство
equal	равный
precipitate	низвергаться

height	ВЫСОТА
vitality	ЖИЗНЕСПОСОБНОСТЬ

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is the USA situated?
- 2) Why is it impossible to generalize about the weather, the landscape and the way of living in the USA?
- 3) What are mountainous areas of the USA?
- 4) What do you know about the water resources of the USA?
- 5) How can you characterize the climate of the country?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. The USA is situated in central North America and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The total of the country is 9,4 million square kilometres.
3. One of the most important geographical in the USA is the 50-centimetre rainfall line.
4. As compared with the Appalachians in the east, the Rocky Mountains are and rugged.
5. The Colorado forms the Grand Canyon, which strikes one's imagination as a fabulous of nature.
6. The climate of the country greatly from arctic in Alaska, through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south
7. In the eastern part the difference between summer and winter is
8. Among salty lakes the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Salton Sea in California are the most

phenomenon, sharp, famous, area, varies, stretches, boundaries, distinct

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

snow-topped	areas
fertile	mountains
flat	features
vast rural	valleys
coastal	prairies
sparsely	diversity
manmade	populated
enormous	zone

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. The, shares, USA, the, south, borders, to, the, Mexico, to, with, Canada, north, and.
2. The, is, in, USA, central, Atlantic, the, to, North, from, situated, Pacific, America, and, stretches, the, Ocean.
3. USA, is, a, federal, union, 50, states, of, the, republic, a.
4. The, has, an, of, USA, geographical, enormous, diversity, features.
5. Washington, capital, situated, the, of, the, is, country, special, federal, in, a, area.
6. USA, has, of, thousands, many, the, streams.
7. The, has, USA, of, all, lakes, kinds, of, and, thousands, sizes.
8. USA, is, one, world, agricultural, industrial, of, greatest, and, nations, the leading, in, the, the.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Is the USA a large country?
- The USA is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south and has a sea-border with Russia. It also includes Alaska and Hawaii. The total area of the country is 9,4 million square kilometres. The enormous size of the country influences the diversity

of landscape, climate and even people.

- I know that the population of the country is about 260 million people.
- That is right. They are the people of all races and nationalities, either descendants of immigrants or immigrants who have come to America from all the countries of the world in search of independence and self-realization.
- What mountainous areas are there in the USA?
- The biggest highlands are the Appalachians Mountains in the east and the Rocky mountains in the west. The Rocky Mountains extend from Mexico to Canada. The mountains are crossed by streams which flow through deep canyons and fall into the Pacific Ocean. The largest of them are the Columbia and the Colorado rivers.
- I have heard that the USA has thousands of lakes of all kinds and sizes.
- Yes. The northern part of the USA embraces the regions of the Five Great Lakes. They are: Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Crossed by mountain ranges from north to south the country is unprotected from cold winds.
- What do you know about the wildlife in the USA?
- The wildlife is as diverse as the landscape. Mammals such as bison once roamed freely across the plains, but now live only in preserves. Black bears, grizzlies, and polar bears are the largest carnivores. There are over 20,000 flower species and most came from Europe. There are more than 400 areas which are protected and maintained by the National Park Service, and many other parks in each state. The bald eagle is the national bird and symbol of the United States and is a protected species.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

A continent, majority, rural areas, a union, a descendant, independence, a time zone, sharp, irrigation system, height, a gulf, natural recourses.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Lakes of the USA

The Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are the five largest lakes in the United States and include Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. They are located in the northern Midwest along the border between the United States and Canada. Of the five lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely in the United States. There are eight states that have shoreline on at least one of the Great Lakes including New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

When all of the Great Lakes are combined, they make up the largest collection of freshwater lakes in the world. They cover over 94,000 square miles of surface area and have 11,000 miles of shoreline. The total volume of the lakes is over 5,400 cubic miles which makes up around 21% of the world's surface freshwater.

Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes covering 31,700 square miles. It is also the deepest of the lakes with a maximum depth of 1,335 feet and an average depth of 483 feet. The lakes all interconnect with waterways and also connect to the Atlantic Ocean through canals and the Hudson River. Many of the major cities of North America are located on the shores of the Great Lakes including Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Toronto.

Great Salt Lake

The largest lake in the United State that is not part of the Great Lakes is the Great Salt Lake in Utah. As its name implies, the water in the Great Salt Lake is salty. It is even more salty than the ocean. Because it is so salty, no fish live in the lake. Only a few species such as brine shrimp and algae live in the lake itself.

Crater Lake

Crater Lake is the deepest lake in the United States at 1,943 feet deep. It is a caldera lake, meaning that it is formed from the collapsed land at the center of a volcano. It is a fairly small lake at only 6 miles long and 5 miles wide. It is located at the top of Mount Mazama in Oregon. The lake and the land around the lake are protected as part of the Crater Lake National Park.

Lake Tahoe

Lake Tahoe is the sixth largest lake by volume in the United States. It is located high in the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the border between California and Nevada. It is also the second deepest lake in the US after Crater Lake. The lake is a major tourist attraction for both summer and winter recreation.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee is a large lake located in south Florida. It is the second largest natural freshwater lake that completely resides within the United States. Despite being such a large lake in terms of surface area, Lake Okeechobee is very shallow. Its average depth is only 9 feet. The lake is home to a wide variety of wildlife including alligators, large-mouth bass, herons, cranes, white-tailed deer, manatees, river otters, and bobcats.

Top 10 Lakes by Area in the United States

1. Lake Superior - 31,700 sq. miles
2. Lake Huron - 23,000 sq. miles
3. Lake Michigan - 22,300 sq. miles
4. Lake Erie - 9,910 sq. miles
5. Lake Ontario - 7,340 sq. miles
6. Great Salt Lake - 2,117 sq. miles
7. Lake of the Woods - 1,485 sq. miles
8. Iliamna Lake - 1,014 sq. miles
9. Lake Oahe - 685 sq. miles
10. Lake Okeechobee - 662 sq. miles

http://www.ducksters.com/geography/us_states/us_lakes.php

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Rivers of the USA

Mississippi

The Mississippi River is one of the most important rivers in the United States.

It flows 2,340 miles north to south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana. Together with the Missouri River, it forms the fourth largest river system in the world. The source of the Mississippi is Lake Itasca in Minnesota.

In the early history of the United States, the Mississippi River served as the westernmost border of the country until the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France in 1803. After that, the river was a symbol of the start of the American frontier. Today the river is an important transportation waterway, carrying goods from the middle of the country to the port of New Orleans and into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi River travels through several states including Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It acts as the border between several of these states. It also travels through several major cities including Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

Missouri

The Missouri River is the longest river in the United States at 2,540 miles long. Together with the Mississippi River, it forms the fourth largest river system in the world. It begins in Western Montana and flows to the Mississippi River just north of St. Louis. It travels through several states including Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

The first explorers to travel the entire length of the Missouri River were Lewis and Clark. They used the Missouri to make their way west when exploring the Louisiana Purchase. The river played an important role in the early history of the American frontier as the major trails to the west, such as the Oregon and Santa Fe Trail, began at the Missouri River.

Rio Grande

The Rio Grande flows 1,900 miles from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. Along the way it travels through New Mexico and serves as the southern border of Texas between the United States and Mexico. Major tributaries of the Rio Grande include the Rio Conchos, the Rio Chama, and the San Juan River.

Hudson

The Hudson River flows 315 miles north to south in eastern New York. It is a fairly short river when compared to many of the other rivers on this page. However, the Hudson played an important role in the early history of the United States. When the Erie Canal was opened in 1825, the Hudson was connected to the Great Lakes. This created a trade route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes region. It had a major impact in the growth of New York City.

Colorado

The Colorado River flows 1,450 miles from the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the Gulf of California. Along the way it passes through Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Mexico. The river is famous for carving out the Grand Canyon over the course of millions of years. Today the Colorado is an important source of water and power for the southwest United States. The Hoover Dam was built on the Colorado in 1936. It formed Lake Mead and provides power to the city of Las Vegas.

Columbia

The largest river in the northwest region of the United States is the Columbia River. It stretches 1,240 miles from the Canadian Rockies, through Washington State, and along the Oregon-Washington border to the Pacific Ocean. The river is an excellent source of power and is home to Grand Coulee Dam, the largest power producing dam in the United States. Yukon River in Alaska

Yukon

The Yukon River is the third longest river in the United States at 1,980 miles. It begins at Llewellyn Glacier in Canada and flows north to Alaska where it proceeds to travel west across the state to the Bering Sea.

Top 10 US Rivers by Length

1. Missouri: 2,540 miles
2. Mississippi: 2,340 miles
3. Yukon: 1,980 miles
4. Rio Grande: 1,900 miles
5. St. Lawrence: 1,900 miles

6. Arkansas: 1,460 miles
7. Colorado: 1,450 miles
8. Atchafalaya: 1,420 miles
9. Ohio: 1,310 miles
10. Red: 1,290 miles

http://www.ducksters.com/geography/us_states/us_rivers.php

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Mountain ranges of the USA

Appalachian Mountains

The Appalachian Mountains run for 1,500 miles along the east coast of the United States from northern Alabama to Maine. The highest point of the Appalachians is 6,684 feet at Mount Mitchell in North Carolina. The Appalachians are part of a temperate forest biome and are mostly covered with a variety of trees including pine trees, spruce, birch, and maple trees. Animals that can be found in the Appalachians include squirrels, cottontail rabbits, white-tailed deer, wolves, beavers, black bears, and the red-tailed hawk.

The Appalachians played an important role in the early history of the United States. They served as a barrier to expansion for the first colonies. At one point, Britain made a deal with the Native American tribes that colonists would not settle beyond the Appalachian Mountains. However, people soon found passes through the mountains and blazed trails beyond the mountains such as Daniel Boone's Wilderness Trail. Some of the smaller ranges within the Appalachians include the Great Smoky Mountains, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Green Mountains, White Mountains, Longfellow Mountains, and the Berkshires.

Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains form the longest mountain range in North America and the second longest range in the world. They stretch 3,000 miles north-to-south from

New Mexico, across the United States to Montana, and well into Canada. The highest point of the Rockies is Mount Elbert in Colorado which rises 14,440 feet above sea level.

The Continental Divide for North America is located along the Rocky Mountains. It is at this point that water flows either to the Atlantic Ocean in the east or to the Pacific Ocean in the west. The Rockies are known for their distinct seasons with warm, rainy summers and cold snowy winters. Much of the Rocky Mountains is covered with forests of spruces trees, pines, oaks, junipers, and firs. A wide variety of wildlife can be found in the Rockies including bighorn sheep, badgers, grizzly bears, black bears, coyotes, elk, bighorn sheep, and white-tailed deer. Rocky Mountains

Within the Rocky Mountains are several smaller ranges including the Big Horn Mountains, the Front Range, the Wasatch Mountains, and the Bitterroot Range. There are several national parks protecting areas of the Rockies such as Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and Glacier National Park. The Rocky Mountains are considered Fold Mountains. This means that they were formed at a point where two of the Earth's tectonic plates meet.

Sierra Nevada

The Sierra Nevada Mountain Range runs north-to-south along the west coast of the United States mostly in the state of California and some in the state of Nevada. It is around 400 miles long and 70 miles wide. The highest point in the Sierra Nevada Mountains is Mount Whitney at 14,505 feet, which is also the tallest mountain in the lower 48 United States. The largest trees in the world, the giant sequoia trees, live in the Sierra Nevada. They can grow up to 270 feet tall and over 25 feet in diameter. Some of these trees are believed to be over 3,000 years old. The Sierra Nevada is also home to Yosemite National Park and Lake Tahoe. The Sierra Nevada Mountains are fault-block Mountains, meaning they were formed along a fault in the Earth's crust.

Other Ranges

Adirondacks. The Adirondacks is a mountain range in northeast New York. The highest point is Mount Marcy at 5,344 feet. The Adirondack Park is the largest state park in the United States at over 6 million acres.

Brooks Range. The Brooks Range stretches over 700 miles across northern Alaska. Its highest point is Mount Chamberlin at 9,020 feet.

Cascade Range. The Cascade Range runs for 700 miles along the northwest coast of the United States and into Canada. The highest point is Mount Rainier at 14,411 feet. It is considered part of the Ring of Fire which is a number of volcanic mountains that circle the Pacific Ocean. The active volcano Mount Saint Helens is part of the Cascades.

Ozarks. The Ozarks form the largest mountain range between the Appalachians and the Rockies. They are located mostly in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. The highest point of the Ozarks is Buffalo Lookout at 2,561 feet.

Alaska Range. The Alaska Range is the tallest mountain range in the United States and is home to Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America at 20,237 feet above sea level.

http://www.ducksters.com/geography/us_states/us_mountain_ranges.php

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of the USA
2. State system and population of the USA
3. Landscapes of the USA
4. Water bodies of the USA
5. Climate of the USA
6. Largest cities of the USA
7. Leading industries of the USA

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. National parks of the USA
2. Vegetation and soils in the USA
3. Waterfalls of the USA
4. Leading industries in the USA
5. Population of the USA

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic “Geography of the USA” and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. The total area of the country is million square kilometres.
 - a. 8,4
 - b. 9,4
 - c. 7,4

2. The USA is a federal republic, a union of states.
 - a. 49
 - b. 51
 - c. 50

3. The population of the country is about million people.
 - a. 360
 - b. 260
 - c. 280

4. The nation occupies nearly half of a continent, which is divided into ... time zones.
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 4

5. The Rocky Mountains are over metres high.
 - a. 3500
 - b. 3000
 - c. 4000

6. The Grand Canyon perpendicular walls go up to metres above the river level.

- a. 1000
- b. 1500
- c. 1200

7. The famous Niagara Falls precipitate from the height of metres.

- a. 45
- b. 55
- c. 50

8. The difference between winter and summer is degrees C and even more.

- a. 36
- b. 26
- c. 20

9. The highest peak Mount McKinley in Alaska is metres high.

- a. 7000
- b. 6000
- c. 5000

10. The USA produces around of the world's industrial products.

- a. 35%
- b. 30%
- c. 25%

UNIT 5

GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA



Task1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of Canada?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Canada is the second largest country on earth, covering an area of 10 million square kilometres (3.9 million square miles). Three oceans border Canada: the Pacific Ocean in the west, the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and the Arctic Ocean to the north. Altogether, Canada has over 200,000 kilometres of coastline. Its land boundaries are along the United States of America in the South and along Alaska (USA) in the North-West.

Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian Shield, an **ice-scoured** area of Precambrian rocks surrounding Hudson Bay and covering half the country. This vast region, with its store of forests, **waterpower**, and mineral resources, is

being increasingly developed. East of the Shield is the **maritime** area, separated from the rest of Canada by low mountain ranges pierced by plains and river valleys, and including the island of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. South and southeast of the Shield are the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence lowlands, a **fertile** plain in the triangle bounded by the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and Georgian Bay. West of the Shield are the farmlands and ranching areas of the great central plains, some 1,300 km wide along the US border and **tapering to** about 160 km at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Toward the north of this section is a series of rich mining areas, and still farther north is the Mackenzie lowland, **traversed** by many lakes and rivers. The westernmost region of Canada, extending from western Alberta to the Pacific Ocean, includes the Rocky Mountains, a plateau region, the coastal mountain range, and an inner sea passage separating the outer island groups from the fjord-lined coast. Mt. Logan, the highest peak in Canada, in the St. Elias Range near the Alaska border, is 5,959 m high. The Arctic islands constitute a large group extending north of the Canadian mainland to within 885 km of the North Pole. They vary greatly in size and topography, with mountains, plateaus, fjords, and low coastal plains.

The central Canadian Shield area is drained by the Nelson-Saskatchewan, Churchill, Severn, and Albany rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. The 4,241-km Mackenzie River—with its tributaries and three large lakes (Great Bear, Great Slave, and Athabasca)—drains an area of almost 2.6 million sq km (into the Arctic Ocean). The Columbia, Fraser, and Yukon rivers are the principal drainage systems of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. The Great Lakes drain into the broad St. Lawrence River, which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Other rivers flow **laterally** from the interior into Hudson Bay or the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.

Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters lasting 8 to 11 months, short sunny summers, and little precipitation. In contrast, the populated south has a variety of climatological landscapes. The greatest temperature range is in the Northwest Territories, where the average temperature at Fort Good Hope ranges from -31°C (-24°F) in January to 16°C (61°F) in July. Cool summers and mild winters prevail only along the Pacific coast of British

Columbia. There the mean temperatures range from about 4° C (39° F) in January to 16° C (61° F) in July, the least range in the country. On the prairies there are extreme differences in temperature between day and night and summer and winter. In Ontario and Québec, especially near the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence River, the climate is less **severe** than in western Canada. This region has **abundant precipitation** that is highly uniform from season to season. The growing season is short, even in the south. Much of the interior plains area does not get enough rain for **diversified** crops.

East of the Rockies across the flat prairie lies the meeting ground for air from the Arctic, Pacific, and American interior. The mixing of air masses leads to a turbulent atmosphere and the emergence of cyclonic storms, producing most of the rain and snow in the country. The northwest and the prairies, having fewer or weaker storms, are the driest areas, although the prairies are the site of some heavy blizzards and dramatic thunderstorms. The **windward mountain slopes** are exceptionally wet; the protected slopes are very dry. Thus, the west coast gets about 150–300 cm (60–120 in) of rain annually; the central prairie area, less than 50 cm (20 in); the flat area east of Winnipeg, 50–100 cm (20–40 in); and the maritime provinces, 115–150 cm (45–60 in). The annual average number of days of precipitation ranges from 252 along coastal British Columbia to 100 in the interior of the province.

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/Canada-TOPOGRAPHY.html>

Glossary

ice-scoured	ледовая эрозия
waterpower	гидроэнергия
maritime area	приморский регион
fertile	плодородный
taper to	суживаться
traverse	проходить
laterally	по боковой линии, в сторону

severe	суровый
diversified	разнообразный, многообразный
abundant precipitation	обильные осадки
mountain slope	склон горы
windward	направленный против ветра

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Which oceans border Canada?
- 2) What part of the country does the Canadian Shield cover?
- 3) How long is the Mackenzie River?
- 4) Which islands does the east of the Canadian Shield include?
- 5) What is the result of the mixing air masses in the east of the Rockies?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. Canada is the second largest country on earth, an area of 10 million square kilometres (3.9 million square miles).
2. East of the Shield is the maritime area, from the rest of Canada by low mountain ranges pierced by plains and river valleys.
3. The westernmost region of Canada, from western Alberta to the Pacific Ocean, includes the Rocky Mountains.
4. Other rivers.... laterally from the interior into Hudson Bay or the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.
5. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters 8 to 11 months.
6. Cool summers and mild winters only along the Pacific coast of British Columbia.
7. The of air masses leads to a turbulent atmosphere and the emergence of cyclonic storms, producing most of the rain and snow in the country.
8. The annual average number of days of precipitation from 252 along coastal British Columbia to 100 in the interior of the province.

lasting, ranges, flow, covering, separated, extending, prevail, mixing

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

Pacific	Logan
Precambrian	River
Hudson	Shield
Canadian	Columbia
British	Ocean
Gulf of	St.Lawrence
Mt.	Bay
Mackenzie	rocks

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Dominated, Canada's, by, Shield, is, Canadian, topography, the.
2. Toward, section, series, the, of, this, a, areas, mining, north, of, is, rich.
3. Highest, Elias, in, Canada, border, Mt., 5,959, is, the, St., near, the, Range, the, Logan, high, peak, Alaska, the, in, m.
4. Coastline, has, 200,000, kilometres, over, Altogether, of, Canada.
5. The, having, weaker, Northwest, storms, the, are, the, areas, fewer, prairies, driest, or, and.
6. Greatest, in, the, temperature, the, Northwest, Territories, range, is.
7. Constitute, to, 885, extending, North, Canadian, within, the, large, the, Arctic, north, mainland, a, islands, of, group, the, of, km, Pole.
8. Annual, of, number, to, 100, the, precipitation, the, days, Columbia, 252, average, along, the, coastal, interior, province, in, ranges, British, from, of.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Do you know that Canada is the second largest country in the world?
- Really? It's amazing. How big is it?

- Well, I should say first, that it stretches from the United States in the south to the Arctic Circle in the north. It is a country of vast distances and rich natural resources.
- Oh, it's really big. Can you give me detailed information about its borders, please?
- Sure. The country is bordered by Alaska (USA) in the west, and by 12 US states of the continental United States in the south, Canada shares maritime borders with Greenland (an autonomous territory of Denmark) and Saint Pierre and Miquelon, an island which belongs to France.
- Mm, it impresses. What can you say about the landscape of the country, it must be diverse, I guess.
- Hm, Canada's landscape offers many aspects. It is divided into multiple geographical regions. The Canadian Shield, which is the largest geographical area, encompasses half the country and centers on Hudson Bay.
- Half of the country?! And what about the other part then?
- The southeastern region of Canada is dominated by lowlands, bordered by the Great Lakes: Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.
- All right, and are there any rivers?
- The two principal river systems are the Mackenzie and the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, is navigable for over 3,058 km.
- I see. And one more question. I like mountains and no doubt there are lots of mountains in this country. What's the highest point and how high is it?
- The highest point in Canada is Mount Logan, it is 6,050 m, which is in the Yukon.
- It's been great talking to you, thank you.
- My pleasure, good bye.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

A valley, a ranching area, a mountain range, a bay, subarctic climate, average temperature, populated, cyclonic storms, severe, a mountain slope, extreme differences, east.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, often called the Rockies, are a broad mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains stretch more than 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) from British Columbia, in Canada, to New Mexico, in the United States forming the Continental Divide sometimes known as the "backbone" of North America. The mountains are commonly defined to stretch from the Liard River in British Columbia, down to the Rio Grande in New Mexico. The highest peak is Mount Elbert, in Colorado, which is 14,440 feet (4,401 meters) above sea level. Mount Robson, at 12,972 feet (3,954 meters) is the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

Economic resources contained within the Rocky Mountains are varied and abundant. Minerals found in the Rocky Mountains include significant deposits of copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, silver, tungsten, and zinc. The Wyoming Basin and several smaller areas contain significant reserves of coal, natural gas, oil shale, and petroleum. For example, the Climax mine, located near Leadville, Colorado, was the largest producer of molybdenum in the world. Molybdenum is used in heat-resistant steel in such things as cars and airplanes. The Climax mine employed over three thousand workers. The Coeur d'Alene mine of northern Idaho produces silver, lead, and zinc. Canada's largest coal mines are in the Crowsnest Coal Field near Sparwood, British Columbia and Elkford, British Columbia; additional coal mines exist near Hinton, Alberta.

Agriculture and forestry are major industries. Agriculture includes dry land and irrigated farming and livestock grazing. Livestock are frequently moved between high-elevation summer pastures and low-elevation winter pastures.

There are three main levels of vegetation in the Rocky Mountain environs. They are: the montane, the subalpine, and the alpine levels. The montane can include anything from sagebrush to dense conifer forest depending on the elevation or the location of dry leeward or wet windward side of the mountains. The subalpine is found below the tree-line and above the montane. The alpine is the highest level

biome usually located at about 10,000 feet in altitude. The alpine level has the harshest climate with most plants being small perennial groundcover which grow slowly because of the poor soil conditions. Dazzling arrays of color, texture and form await the gazers of flowers and plants from the boreal forests and grasslands to the subalpine and alpine.

The Rocky Mountain landscape is also home to some of the most captivating animals to be found in North America. Travelers can encounter wild big horn sheep alongside a highway in the Banff National Park in Alberta, Canada. The powerful grizzly bear, black bear, moose, varieties of deer, elk and the mountain cougar all live in this mountain range. The forests of this vast mountain range also include many species of owls, eagles, and hawks as well as foxes, bobcats, marmots, lynx, rabbits and badger and a vast array of other wildlife forms, fish included.

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Rocky_Mountains

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

British Columbia

British Columbia is the farthest west province in Canada and one of North America's most mountainous regions. It is bordered by Alberta, the Yukon Territory and several U.S. states, including Alaska.

British Columbia contains Canada's wettest climates, and some of its driest. There are more species of flora and fauna than the rest of the country put together. The province's climate equals its topography for variety. For example, the mild coastal region receives abundant precipitation – from 130 to 380 cm of rain a year – while the interior has a continental climate. Other parts of the province are almost desert-like, with very hot summers followed by very cold winters.

British Columbia's beauty is a huge draw: 40,000 persons settle there each year, and its population is now over 3.8 million – 12 percent of Canada's total. More than half of this population lives in the Greater Victoria and Vancouver areas.

Vancouver is home to more than 1.8 million people. It is the third-largest Canadian city, and a major Pacific port.

Southern British Columbia is very different from the northern half of the province, containing most of the roads, towns and accessible sights. A cosmopolitan, sophisticated place, Vancouver features a combination of glittering skyline and generous open spaces, standing as a model of urban planning.

British Columbia is a perfect place for recreation. Its natural highlights include Canada's largest ski area, warmest lakes and some of the best beaches, not to mention hot springs and hiking, sailing and canoeing, as well as some of the best salmon fishing in the world. The diverse landscape is one of the main reasons for BC's distinctiveness.

Tourism is the most important economic sector. About 15 million people visit British Columbia per year. It boasts almost ten million hectares of parkland visited about 25 million times each year. While the Rocky Mountains is the star attraction, Coastal British Columbia is a more popular destination with beaches, hiking trails, skiing, artists' colonies, wildlife reserves, whale watching locales and other attractions. The largest city, Vancouver is popular, but not quite as much as the island capital and number one tourist destination in Canada, Victoria.

Visitors also enjoy Haida Gwaii (formerly the Queen Charlotte Islands), which has a large designation of parkland. The area contains untouched wilderness and unique species of flora. The abandoned Haida village of Ninstints is of such historical and cultural importance that the United Nations has declared it a World Heritage Site.

For many years, forestry was the top industry in British Columbia, and it still ranks a close second to Tourism. Forests cover 56 percent of British Columbia. Conifers from these forests are converted into lumber, newsprint, pulp and paper products, shingles and shakes – about half of the total softwood output of Canada. Other industries such as technology, manufacturing and services are increasing in importance.

<http://yourcanada.ca/explore/british-columbia/>

Task11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Canadian regional climate

The West Coast

British Columbia's coast is fortunate to have the most temperate climate in Canada. Warm airstreams from the Pacific Ocean keep the vegetation growing and the populace happy. It rarely snows in the low-lying areas, and the Coastal Range and the Rocky Mountains block the Pacific air from the Prairies. The moist air leaves the coast over the mountains, so it cools and falls on the western slopes in heavy amounts of rain and snow. The valleys between the mountain ranges experience hot summers almost completely devoid of precipitation.

The Prairies

The Canadian Prairies extend east from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes. Farming is out in force in these regions. Cold winters and humid, hot summers are the norm, with a tolerable amount of snow and rain. Spring showers and temperate autumn weather makes the Prairies one of the top grain-growing areas of the world.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region

Over half the population of Canada lives near the Great Lakes or along the St. Lawrence River. Winter is very snowy and wind-chilled, while summers are humid and longer than elsewhere in Canada. Rainfall is sufficient to sustain some of the best farming areas in Canada.

Atlantic Canada

This region features one of the most rugged and most variable climates anywhere in the country. In winter, temperatures can vary wildly as Arctic air is replaced by maritime air from passing storms. Snowfall is relatively heavy, and fog is often present in spring and at the onset of summer. July is the warmest month with an average temperature of 16 to 18 degrees Celcius.

The North

North of the Prairies and the populated Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region is a vast boreal forest. This area is snow-covered most of the year, and summer lasts approximately two months. Above the tree-line lies the Arctic. Here, temperatures rise above freezing only a few weeks a year, and the ground remains permanently frozen.

<http://yourcanada.ca/climate/regional/>

Task12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of Canada
2. Regions of Canada
3. Canada's topography
4. Natural resources of Canada
5. Canada's climate
6. Canada's plants and animals

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Forestry in Canada
2. Rivers of Canada
3. Natural resources and deposits in Canada
4. Population of Canada
5. Canadian prairies

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic "Geography of Canada" and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. The principal drainage systems of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory are:
 - a. the Columbia, Fraser and Yukon rivers
 - b. the Mackenzie, Severn, St.Lawrence rivers

c. the Albany, Churchill and Nelson-Saskatchewan rivers

2. The average temperature at Fort Good Hope in January is

a. -2°C

b. -21°C

c. -31°C

3. ...Ocean borders Canada in the East

a. the Pacific

b. the Arctic

c. the Atlantic

4. The highest peak in Canada is

a. Mt. Vancouver

b. Mt. Logan

c. Mt. Saint Elias

5. The westernmost region of Canada, extending from western Alberta to the Pacific Ocean, includes

a. the Appalachians Mountains

b. the Torngat Mountains

c. the Rocky Mountains

6. West of the Canadian Shield are

a. the farmlands and ranching areas

b. a series of rich mining areas

c. deserts

7. The longest river in Canada is

a. the Youkon river

- b. the Churchill river
- c. the Mackenzie river

8. On the prairies there are

- a. cool summers and mild winters
- b. extreme differences in temperature between day and night and summer and winter
- c. long cold winters lasting 8 to 11 months, short sunny summers, and little precipitation

9. Mt. Logan, in the St. Elias Range near the Alaska border, is... m high

- a. 5,959
- b. 4,895
- c. 6,052

10. East of the Canadian Shield is

- a. ranching area
- b. maritime area
- c. deserts

UNIT 6

AUSTRALIA



Task1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of Australia?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Australia is a country located in the Southern Hemisphere near Indonesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu. It is an island nation that makes up the Australian continent as well as the island of Tasmania and other small islands. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Indian Ocean to the west, the Arafura Sea to the north, and the Southern Ocean to the south. The territories of Australia include the Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, the Cocos Islands, Heard Island, the McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island, the Coral Sea Islands, Ashmore Island, and Cartier Island. In total there are some 12,000 islands. The capital is Canberra.

Australia comprises a land area of almost 7.7 million square kilometres. The bulk of the Australian land mass lies between latitudes 10 degrees 41 minutes (10° 41') south (Cape York, Queensland) and 43° 38' south (South East Cape, Tasmania) and between longitudes 113° 09' east (Steep Point, Western Australia) and 153° 38' east (Cape Byron, New South Wales). The most southerly point on the mainland is South Point (Wilson's Promontory, Victoria) 39° 08' south. The latitudinal distance between Cape York and South Point is about 3,180 kilometres (km), while the latitudinal distance between Cape York and South East Cape is 3,680 km. The longitudinal distance between Steep Point and Cape Byron is about 4,000 km. In a **jurisdictional** and economic sense, however, Australia extends far beyond this land mass.

Australia is the lowest, flattest and, apart from Antarctica, the driest of the continents. Nearly 20 per cent of Australia's landmass is classified as desert. Unlike Europe and North America, where some landscapes date back to around 20,000 years ago, when great **ice sheets retreated**, the age of landforms in Australia is generally measured in many millions of years. This gives Australia a very distinctive physical geography.

The most well-known river in Australia is the Murray River. The Darling River is a **tributary** of the Murray. There is also the Flinders river, the Lachlan, and the Murrumbidgee. The mountains include the Great Dividing Range, The Australian Alps, the Hamersly Range, Darling Range, MacDonnel rangers, and Ayers Rock. Major cities are Perth, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Canberra. The highest point on the Australian mainland is Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales, at 2228 metres above sea level. The lowest point is the dry bed of Lake Eyre, South Australia, which is 15 metres below sea level.

Australia is considered to be one of the driest continents on earth. However, because of its **insular position** and lack of natural features such as high mountain ranges, there are generally no extremes of climate. Climate varies because of the size of the continent. The temperature ranges from 23°-26°C above the Tropic of Capricorn to 38°C in the arid plateaus and deserts of the interior. The southern areas

are more temperate, although subject to wide variations such as high rainfall, great heat and irregular flooding and drought. El Nino usually occurs in summer. Cold **currents** flow up the Peruvian coast from Antarctica and are warmed by equatorial currents circulating across the Pacific from Australia. Warmed winds blowing across the current's surface pick up **moisture** and deposit it on the Peruvian coast. The warm winds proceed across the central Pacific and in turn deposit rain on eastern Australia. Every three to eight years the equatorial current is exceedingly strong and noticeably warmer off the coast of Peru, resulting in strong winds bringing heavy rains and floods. At this time, waters off Australia become noticeably cooler and winds weaken and are turned towards the Pacific, reducing the rain-bearing clouds across eastern Australia, resulting in **drought**. La Nina is the opposite phenomenon, which results in **abnormally** strong winds over the western Pacific blowing across unusually warm currents off the east coast of Australia, resulting in flooding rains.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/geography-of-australia-1434351>

Glossary

ice sheets	ледниковый покров
jurisdictional	попадающий под юрисдикцию
retreat	отступать, уходить
tributary	приток
insular position	островное положение
drought	засуха
abnormally	аномальный
current	течение
moisture	влажность

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Which hemisphere is Australia located in?
2. What territories does Australia include?
3. The Darling River is a tributary of the Murray, isn't it?

4. Why is Australia considered to be one of the driest continents on earth?
5. How can you describe a phenomenon La Nina?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. Australia a land area of almost 7.7 million square kilometres.
2. In a jurisdictional and economic sense, however, Australia far beyond this land mass.
3. Nearly 20 per cent of Australia's landmass isas desert.
4. Climate because of the size of the continent.
5. El Nino usually in summer.
6. Cold currents up the Peruvian coast from Antarctica.
7. La Nina is the opposite phenomenon, which in abnormally strong winds over the western Pacific.
8. The temperature from 23°-26°C above the Tropic of Capricorn to 38°C in the arid plateaus and deserts of the interior.

ranges, flow, extends, occurs, results, varies, classified, comprises

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

island	areas
latitudinal	level
economic	distance
highest	nation
equatorial	sense
sea	features
natural	current
southern	point

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. It, nation, makes, island, Australian, other, an, small, is, that, of, continent, and, as, Tasmania, up, island, the, islands, well, the, as.

2. Almost, kilometres, Australia, a, area, square, comprises, of, 7.7, land, million.
3. Per, as, desert, nearly, cent, landmass, Australia's, classified, twenty, is, of.
4. Gives, a, physical, this, very, geography, Australia, distinctive.
5. River, the, Murray, well-known, is, the, Australia, in, most, river.
6. One, driest, the, to, earth, considered, Australia, continents, on, is, be, of.
7. Varies, of, continent, the, of, because, climate, the, size.
8. The, pick, it, deposit, winds, moisture, coast, warmed, blowing, surface, across, on, and, current's, Peruvian, up, the.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Hello, Mr. Bond, I have some questions about Australia. Could you answer them?
- Hello, Tom, I will try.
- You see, I am going to make a presentation about the geography of this nation and I need some help. I know that Australia is the smallest of the world's continents. It is also the lowest, the flattest and the driest.
- You are absolutely right. It is the world's largest island and its smallest continent. The continent is south of the Equator. Much of the land is a useless desert. Great deserts cover nearly 2,000,000 square kilometers. Most of the continent is sunny most of the year.
- Could you tell me about the water bodies?
- Absolutely unbelievable, but the Australian border - is fully oceanfront. Australia has no borders with any country in the world, and stunning beaches are washed by the Indian Ocean on the south and west and the Pacific Ocean to the east.
- OK. How can you characterize the climate of the country?
- Climatic zones range from tropical rainforests, deserts and cool temperature forests to snow covered mountains.
- Mountains? Are there any?
- Of course. The highest point on the Australian mainland is Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales, at 2228 metres above sea level. The lowest point is the dry bed of Lake Eyre, South Australia, which is 15 metres below sea level.

- Oh, it's really interesting. I wonder what landmark is the most famous.
- In my opinion, of course the Great Barrier Reef. It is 2000 km in length. It is not only the most extensive reef system in the world, but the biggest structure made by living organisms. Most of the reef is about two million years old, but there are sections dating back 18 million years.
- It's fantastic. Thank you for your time!
- Welcome, Tom, goodbye.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

A hemisphere, a capital city, a desert, to date back, physical geography, a tributary, to vary, an insular position, irregular flooding, an equatorial current, a heavy rain, a phenomenon.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

The Murray River

The Murray River, or River Murray and sometimes informally referred to as the "Mighty Murray," is Australia's largest river. It rises in the Australian Alps, draining the western side of Australia's highest mountains and meanders across Australia's inland plains, forming the border between New South Wales and Victoria.

The Murray is one of the major river systems in one of the driest continents on Earth, and as such has significant cultural relevance to Indigenous Australians. Forming 1,600 miles (2,575 km) of the 2,300 mile (3,700 km) long combined Murray-Darling river system which drains most of inland Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland, its catchment area is one-seventh of Australia's land mass. Understandably, it has life-sustaining significance to modern populations throughout much of southern Australia. The river and its tributaries support a variety of unique river life adapted to its vagaries and supports fringing corridors and forests of the famous river red gum (eucalyptus).

The Murray River is crucial to life in Australia. However, the river's health has declined significantly and much of its aquatic life, including native fish, is now

declining, rare or endangered. Introduced fish species, disruption of its natural flow through damming, and run-off from agriculture has had negative effects on its ecosystem throughout its length. The large city of Adelaide, dependent on the Murray for nearly half its water supply, has at times received water that, by World Health Organization criteria, is unfit for drinking. The salinity problem of the river has been recognized as being of national significance to Australia.

Due to the wide crossing and high clearance required to allow river boats to pass even during floods, and relatively low traffic requirements in South Australia, there are very few bridges across the Murray River. Most crossings are cable ferries operated by the South Australian Department of Transport. These ferries are known locally as punts, presumably as the original ferries were punts before the cable ferries replaced them to provide for heavier loads and greater safety. Both the ferries and the bridges are toll-free. Many of the ports for transport of goods along the Murray have also developed as river crossings, either by bridge or ferry.

The Murray River and associated tributaries support a variety of unique river life adapted to its vagaries. This includes a variety of native fish such as the famous Murray cod, trout cod, golden perch, Macquarie perch, silver perch, eel-tailed catfish, Australian smelt, and western carp gudgeon, to name a few, and other aquatic species such as the Murray short-necked turtle, Murray River crayfish, broad-clawed yabbies, and the large clawed *Macrobrachium* shrimp, as well as aquatic species more widely distributed through southeastern Australia such as common long-necked turtles, common yabbies, the small claw-less *Parataya* shrimp, water rats, and Platypus. The Murray River also supports fringing corridors and forests of the famous river red gum.

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Murray_River

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

**2016 was Australia's fourth-warmest year on record,
while national rainfall was above average**

2016 was Australia's fourth-warmest year on record (the national observational dataset commences in 1910). Australia's area-averaged mean temperature for 2016 was 0.87 °C above the 1961–1990 average. Maximum temperatures were 0.70 °C above average, and minimum temperatures were 1.03 °C above average. Minimum temperatures were the second-warmest on record behind +1.16 °C in 1998.

The 11-year mean temperature for 2006–2016 was the second-highest on record at 0.56 °C above average. Only one year in the past ten was cooler than average (2011), and seven of Australia's ten warmest years have occurred since 2005.

Sea surface temperatures (SST) in the oceans around Australia were also very warm during 2016, with the annual mean SST the warmest on record at 0.73 °C above average, surpassing the previous record of +0.64 °C in 2010.

The warmth around the north and east coasts of Australia brought a record-warm year for several of Australia's major cities. Darwin and Sydney had their warmest years on record for both maximum and minimum temperature, whilst Hobart had its warmest nights on record and warmest annual mean temperature, and for Brisbane the annual mean temperature was warmest on record. It was the equal third-warmest year on record for Canberra annual mean temperature. Perth had its coolest year since 2005. Adelaide was a little warmer than average, and most sites across metropolitan Melbourne were warmer than average for the year.

The Australian climate in 2016 was influenced by a combination of natural drivers and anthropogenic climate change. The pattern of above average temperatures over land and in the oceans reflects the background warming trend. In the Pacific, the El Niño which had commenced in 2015 transitioned to neutral conditions during autumn 2016, and weak La Niña-like patterns over winter. In the Indian Ocean, water to Australia's northwest continued to be warmer than average, and a strong negative Indian Ocean Dipole developed during the year.

Annual mean temperatures for 2016 were above to very much above average for the majority of Australia, and record warm for the tropics and parts of the east coast and southern Tasmania. Temperatures were cooler than average for an area of southwestern Western Australia.

Australian mean rainfall for 2016 was 17% above the 1961–1990 average. 2016 was Australia's 15th-wettest year in a record spanning 1900 to present, with an area-average total of 544.99 mm—well above the average of 465.2 mm.

Annual rainfall was above average for most of Australia, although below average for areas of the coast between the Gascoyne in Western Australia and Townsville in Queensland, and also for pockets of coastal southeast Queensland and northeastern New South Wales.

Adelaide had its second-wettest year on record and its wettest since 1992. Sydney, Canberra and Hobart had above average rainfall, whilst Perth and Melbourne were close to average. Both Darwin and Brisbane were significantly drier than average for 2016.

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/aus/>

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Ancient Maps prove Portuguese Explorers were the first Europeans to find Australia

According to a new set of theories, the first Europeans to discover Australia might have been Portuguese adventurers.

A map of the XVI century stored in the archives of a library in Los Angeles is the ultimate proof that Portuguese adventurers, not British or Dutch, were the first Europeans to discover Australia, according to a new book which details the secret discovery of the country.

During the mid-1500s, Dieppe mapmakers drew intricate hand-made world maps for wealthy royals. The French artists turned navigational charts into incredible

pieces of art, leaving the actual exploration to explorers, they translated utilitarian nautical charts into things that wealthy people would appreciate and pay for, with fancy artwork and extremely detailed illustrations, many people considered them valuable pieces of art rather than functional navigational charts, but, most importantly, their information must have originated from somewhere. The maps were beautifully rendered even though their exact cartographical source remains a profound mystery, feared to have been lost in time.

The most important detail in these maps is a giant landmass dubbed as “Java La Grande“, drawn between Antarctica and what modern-day charts would identify as Indonesia. Now, several researchers have proposed that this mysterious ‘Island’ is, in fact, the first recorded sighting of Australia by European explorers.

Kenneth McIntyre’s 1977 book, *The Secret Discovery of Australia*, suggests that the Dieppe mapmakers were, in fact, getting their view of the world from Portuguese expeditions. One of those creations, in particular, depicts the east coast of the mysterious Java la Grande with place names almost exclusively in Portuguese. These details have led many to suggest that, given the vagaries of the Dieppe map source (Partially French, mostly Portuguese) it was the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans to spy the Australian coast.

Researchers stress that in addition to the nearly exact geographical location of Java la Grande on the Dieppe maps, there are other features which are unmistakable specific locations of modern Australia, backing up the theory that the Portuguese were the first to discover the continent. These unmistakable details are an inlet that looks just like Botany Bay and the Abrolhos island chain.

In the Book “Beyond Capricorn” the author claims that the map, which accurately marks geographical features of Australia’s east coast in Portuguese, proves that Portuguese seafarer Christopher de Mendonca led a fleet of four ships which arrived at Botany Bay in 1522, nearly 250 years before Britain’s Captain James Cook.

In addition to the above-mentioned maps, there are more details which undoubtedly suggest the Portuguese were the first to discover Australia. An intricate

drawing of a kangaroo on a 16th-century Portuguese manuscript is another crucial piece of evidence that has led many researchers to believe the Portuguese were the first to sail to Australia. The manuscript, which is thought to date from between 1580 and 1620, appears to show a small kangaroo within the letters of its text. According to an article written by telegraph.co.uk, the document, which contains text or music for a liturgical procession, was recently acquired by the Les Enluminures Galley in New York, which has valued the item at \$15,000 (£9,174). It was previously in the possession of a rare book dealer in Portugal.

<http://www.ancient-code.com/ancient-maps-prove-portuguese-explorers-were-the-first-europeans-to-find-australia/>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of Australia
2. Discovery of Australia
3. Grid of parallels and meridians
4. Area of Australia
5. Landscape of Australia
6. Australia's bodies of water
7. Australia's climate

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Desert landscapes of Australia
2. Mountains of Australia
3. Major cities of Australia
4. Population of Australia
5. Flora and fauna of Australia

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic "Geography of Australia" and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. Australia is located near
 - a. Argentina
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Chile

2. The most southerly point on the mainland is
 - a. Cape York
 - b. Steep Point
 - c. South Point

3. Nearly% of Australia's landmass is classified as desert.
 - a. 30
 - b. 45
 - c. 20

4.river is a tributary of the Murray.
 - a. the Missouri
 - b. the Clutha
 - c. the Darling

5. The capital of Australia is
 - a. Melbourne
 - b. Canberra
 - c. Sydney

6. The warm winds proceed across... and in turn deposit rain on eastern Australia.
 - a. the Atlantic Ocean
 - b. the Indian Ocean

c. the Pacific Ocean

7. El Nino usually occurs in

- a. summer
- b. autumn
- c. spring

8. Every three to eight years the equatorial current is exceedingly strong and noticeably warmer off the coast of Peru, resulting inbringing heavy rains and floods.

- a. strong winds
- b. warm winds
- c. Sirocco

9. In total there are ...islands.

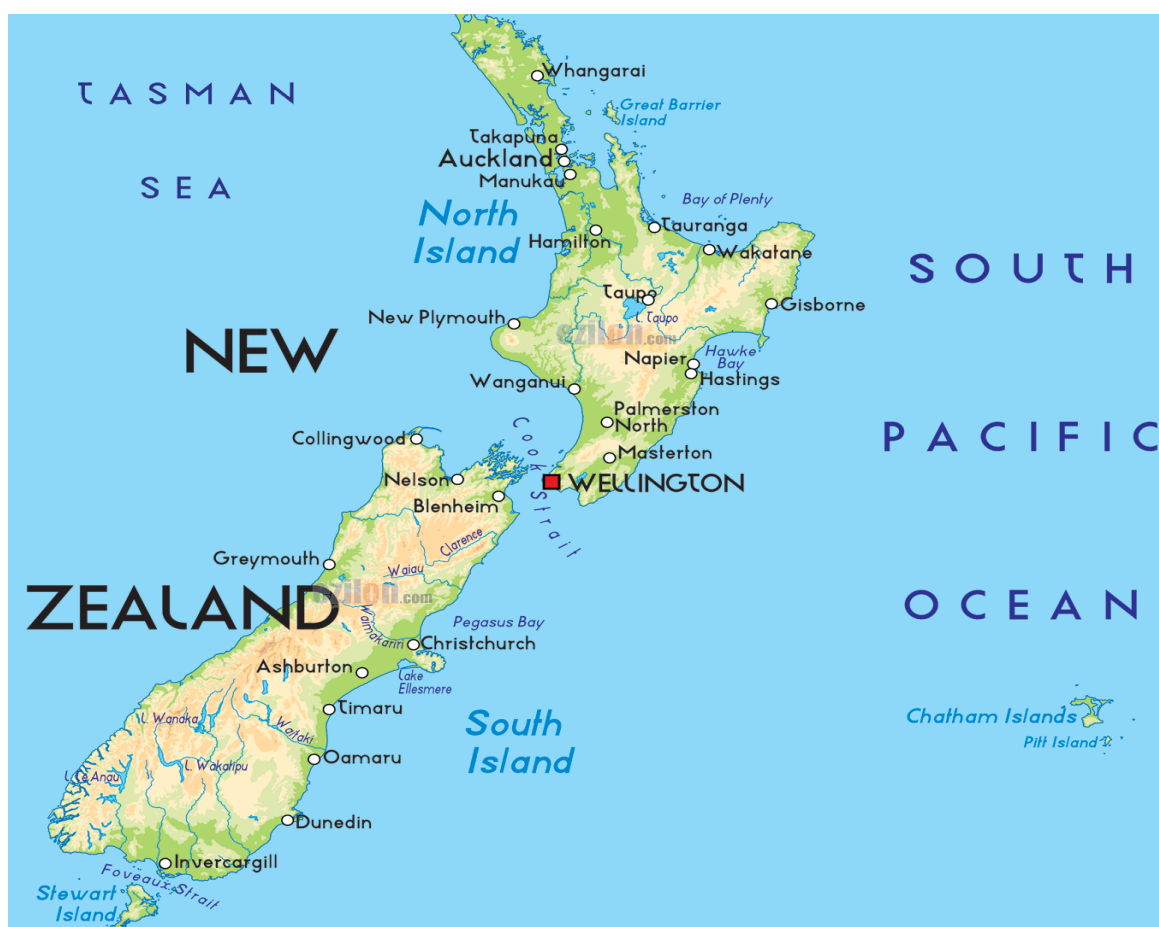
- a. 1200
- b. 12000
- c. 8000

10. The lowest point is the dry bed of Lake Eyre, South Australia, which ismetres below sea level.

- a. 50
- b. 25
- c. 15

UNIT 7

NEW ZEALAND



Task 1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of New Zealand?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

New Zealand is an island country in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two main **landmasses**, called the North Island and the South Island, that are separated by Cook Strait, and countless smaller islands, most remarkable are Stewart Island or Rakiura and the Chatham Islands. The **indigenous** Māorinamed New Zealand Aotearoa, translated as The Land of the Long White Cloud. New Zealand's capital city, Wellington, is located on the southern tip of North Island. The regions of the country are North Auckland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, East Cape, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Manawatu-Wanganui,

Wellington, Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough, West Coast, Canterbury, Otago, Southlandland.

New Zealand is situated in the southern hemisphere, with an absolute location of 37 degrees south longitude to 48 degrees south longitude and 167 degrees east latitude to 177 degrees east latitude. It is comprised of approximately 267,707 square kilometers of land. The North Island is over 114,000 square kilometers in size, and the South Island is 150,416 square kilometers. The remaining area is taken up by Stewart Island, the Chatham Islands, and a number of other smaller islands.

New Zealand is a long and narrow nation with over 18,252 kilometers of coastline. It administers a large portion of water around the country, with an Exclusive Economic Zone of over 4,300,000 square kilometers, an area that is nearly 15 times larger than the landmass of the country. New Zealand's waters are rich in natural and mineral resources, such as marine life and **oil reserves**. The longest river is the Waikato River, with a length of 425 kilometers. The largest waterway is the Clutha River, which has a **discharge** of 533 cubic meters per second. The plentiful rivers are also a source of energy for New Zealand, with more than half of the country's electricity being generated from hydroelectric power.

As New Zealand was formed by tectonic action, it can be **prone** to thermal activity. At least three quarters of the land on the two main islands is over 200 meters above sea level, and there are at least 223 peaks that have officially been measured at more than 2,300 meters in height. Seismic activity in New Zealand causes frequent earthquakes. Though most of these are moderate or light in magnitude (at 5.0 or lower on the Richter scale), there are periodic earthquakes of higher magnitudes.

The South Island of New Zealand is rectangular in shape. The island is dominated by the Southern Alps, a famous mountain range that runs down nearly the entire length of the island. The highest point on the South Island is Mount Cook, that reaches 3,754 meters above sea level. The island also has a number of **flatlands**, and highlands, alongside rolling hills, over 360 **glaciers**, and numerous deep **crevasse** carved by water flows coming from the snow peaked mountains.

New Zealand's **rugged terrain** and location in the world have a great effect on the national weather and climate. The country's latitude means that New Zealand is faced with westerly flowing winds, incoming troughs of low pressure and anticyclones. The shape of the land can lead to significant regional differences in weather, as mountain ranges **obstruct** weather flows. Thus, the climate in New Zealand can be highly variable from one location to the next. The climate is almost subtropical in the north but temperate and cool further south. The warmest months are January and February, the coldest July and August. Mean annual rainfall ranges from around 30 cm (12 in) near Dunedin to more than 800 cm (315 in) in the Southern Alps.

<http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/3537276/>

Glossary

landmass	суша
oil reserves	запасы нефти
glacier	ледник
flatland	равнина
discharge	выпуск воды, выход воды на поверхность
rugged terrain	изрезанный рельеф местности
prone	предрасположенный, имеющий тенденцию
obstruct	препятствовать, ограждать
crevasse	раскол, глубокая трещина
indigenous	природный, туземный

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. How was the territory of New Zealand formed?
2. What factors influence the weather and climate of the country?
3. What kind of earthquakes are there in New Zealand?

4. How many landmasses does New Zealand comprise?
5. Auckland is the name of the mountain in the country, isn't it?

Task 4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. The North Island and the South Island are by Cook Strait.
2. New Zealand's capital city, Wellington, is on the southern tip of North Island.
3. It is of approximately 267,707 square kilometers of land.
4. As New Zealand was by tectonic action, it can be prone to thermal activity.
5. Thus, the climate in New Zealand can be highly from one location to the next.
6. Mean annual rainfall from around 30 cm (12 in) near Dunedin to more than 800 cm (315 in) in the Southern Alps.
7. Large portions of New Zealand are to sheep stations, for there are more sheep in New Zealand than people.
8. The chief cities, each more than one hundred thousand people, are Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Manukau, and Wellington.

comprised, variable, containing, devoted, located, formed, separated, ranges

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

subtropical	terrain
main	of energy
Southern	earthquakes
narrow	areas
source	landmasses
rugged	nation
urban	climate
frequent	hemisphere

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. New, rich, marine, as, Zealand's, and, such, waters, are, life, mineral, in, oil, resources, reserves, natural, and.
2. The, ones, most, of, among, livable, rank, the, cities, the, world's, country, also.
3. Southern, situated, in, Zealand, the New is hemisphere.
4. Clutha, waterway, 533, second, river, per, the, has, of, a, cubic, the meters, is, which, largest, discharge.
5. New, in, causes, frequent, Zealand, activity, earthquakes, seismic.
6. Meters, point, that, level, Cook, 3,754, South, Mount, the, sea, the, on, above, reaches, is, highest, Island.
7. The, south, almost cool, in, subtropical, and, north, climate, but, the, temperate, further, is.
8. The, cultural, its, is, geography, New, of, not geography, physical, diverse, as, Zealand, as.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Hello, I know that New Zealand is situated not far from Australia.
- Well, the nearest neighbors of New Zealand are really Australia located at its northwest, separated by the Tasman Sea and Fiji and Tonga, two islands that are located to its north.
- All right. And how far is New Zealand from Australia?
- New Zealand is an island country located 1,600 km southeast of Australia in Oceania. It consists of several islands, the largest of which are the North, the South, Stewart and Chatham Islands. Aside from main islands, New Zealand is also composed of several groups of smaller islands including the islands of Antipodes, Bounty, Campbell, Auckland, Kermadec.
- What area does the nation occupy?
- Overall, the total land area of New Zealand is about 268 000 square kilometers.
- All right. What do you know about the landscape?

- The Southern Alps divide the South Island, the largest island in New Zealand and where the majority of the population is located. This is where Aoraki/Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand can be found. Rising to a height of 3,754 meters, it is surrounded by 18 other peaks with an average height of more than 3,000 meters.
- Really? Good. And what about the other part of the country?
- Well, the eastern side of South Island has the Canterbury Plains where you can find rough coastlines on the western side of the island, where most of the area is covered by the Franz Josef and Fox glaciers as well as native bush. By the way, although less mountainous the North Island is prone to volcanism. Here Mount Ruapehu, a very active cone volcano stands tall at 2,797 meters.
- That sounds interesting. Do you know anything about the climate?
- New Zealand's climate is complex and it has a largely temperate climate. While the far north has subtropical weather during summer, and inland alpine areas of the South Island can be as cold as -10°C in winter, most of the country lies close to the coast, which means mild temperatures, moderate rainfall, and abundant sunshine. Most places in New Zealand receive over 2000 hours of sunshine a year.
- Thank you for comprehensive information.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

A degree, a plentiful river, hydroelectric power, an earthquake, weather, latitude, an anticyclone, temperate climate, a glacier, a shape, thermal activity, an oil reserve.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Mount Ruapehu

Mount Ruapehu is the highest volcano on the north island of New Zealand. Its volcanic status is currently active and the most recent major eruption were between 1995 and 1996 with additional activity in 2007. A lake currently sits over the vent, changing in nature and hazard level with mood of the volcano. Along with Ruapehu there are two other active volcanoes in the Tongariro National Park, they are

Tongariro and Ngauruhoe. They form part of the extensive Taupo Volcanic Zone which runs up to White Island and beyond.

While there have been large magmatic eruptions at Ruapehu from time to time, one of the most common hazards is the water in the crater lake. On a number of occasions the lake has filled behind tephra dams which have eventually collapsed allowing the lake to drain catastrophically as lahars. Hydrothermal or phreatomagmatic eruptions have also produced the same effect. While on the mountain these are probably what you want to be most aware of the risk of aside from the usual climbing related ones.

A selection of recent events:

1953: A massive lahar went crashing down the Whangaehu River with no warning following the failure of a tephra dam holding back the crater lake. This dam had formed during the prior 1945 eruption. Sometime around 10:15 p.m., the lahar which was filled with ice, boulders and tonnes of water crashed into the weak old concrete pylons of the Tangiwai rail bridge, significantly weakening it just as a train was coming. A young man named Arthur Cyril Ellis tried to warn the driver by waving a torch at the train. The train applied its breaks but not nearly soon enough and the train's weight caused the bridge to collapse. 151 people were killed.

1995-1996: The most significant activity since at least 1945. Following almost a year of precursory activity, explosive activity occurred in August-October 1995 and repeated to a lesser extent in June-August 1996. Large dramatic plumes were formed which spread to other parts of the North Island, impacting farming, air travel and hydroelectric plants. Lahars also occurred in different parts of the mountain. This activity led to further development of lahar and dam monitoring systems which had begun after the events of 1953.

2007: Earlier in the year a lahar formed as a result of a tephra dam collapse, the dam being generated by material from the 1995/1996 eruption sequence. Six months later a short duration explosive eruption occurred which deposited tephra around the summit region and generated lahars on the Whakapapa side. Damage was caused to the Dome shelter, injuring an occupant in the process.

Recently: In the years since and as recently as early 2015 there were some fluctuations in the crater lake temperature with the alert level currently set at 1 (signs of volcanic unrest).

<http://www.summitpost.org/mount-ruapehu/153697>

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Environment in New Zealand

Because of its relatively small population, New Zealand's natural resources have so far suffered less from the pressures of development than have those of many other industrialized nations. Air pollution from cars and other vehicles is an environmental concern in New Zealand. The use of fossil fuels contributes to the problem. New Zealand's concern about the effects of air pollution on the atmosphere is, in part, due to the fact that the nation is among the world leaders in incidence of skin cancer.

Water pollution is also a problem due to industrial pollutants and sewage. The nation has 327 cu km of renewable water resources, of which 44% of the annual withdrawal is used for farming activity and 10% for industrial purposes. The nation's cities have produced an average of 2.3 million tons of solid waste per year.

Another environmental issue in New Zealand is the development of its resources—forests, gas and coal fields, farmlands—without serious cost to natural beauty and ecological balance. Two-thirds of the nation's forests have been eliminated. Principal governmental agencies with environmental responsibilities are the Commission for the Environment (established in 1972), an investigative and advisory agency that audits environmental impact reports; the Environmental Council (1970), an advisory body that publishes information on environmental issues; and the Nature Conservation Council (1962), an advisory body that may inquire into the environmental effects of proposed public or private works projects and is free to make its reports and recommendations public.

In 2003, about 29.6% of the total land area was protected. There are two natural UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the country and six Ramsar wetland sites. According to a 2006 report issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), threatened species included 8 types of mammals, 74 species of birds, 12 types of reptiles, 4 species of amphibians, 16 species of fish, 5 types of mollusks, 9 species of other invertebrates, and 21 species of plants. Endangered animal species in New Zealand include the takahe, two species of petrel (black and New Zealand Cook's), the black stilt, orange-fronted parakeet, kakapo, and Codfish Island fernbird. Extinct are the bush wren, laughing owl, Delcourt's sticky-toed gecko, South Island kokako, New Zealand quail, and New Zealand grayling. Endangered species on the Chatham Islands were the Chatham Island petrel, magenta petrel, Chatham Island oystercatcher, New Zealand plover, Chatham Island pigeon, Forbes's parakeet, and Chatham Island black robin. The Chatham Island swan and Chatham Island rail are extinct.

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/New-Zealand-ENVIRONMENT.html>

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

Dependencies. Cook Islands, Niue

Part of New Zealand since 1901, the Cook Islands became internally self-governing on 4 August 1965. The Cook Islands Constitution Act of 1964 established the island group as wholly self-ruling but possessed of common citizenship with New Zealand as well as of a common head of state (the Queen). New Zealand exercises certain responsibilities for the defense and external affairs of the islands, in consultation with the Cook Islands government.

The Cook Islands, 15 islands lying between 8° and 23°s and 156° and 167°w, more than 3,220 km (2,000 mi) northeast of New Zealand, were discovered by James Cook in 1773. They became a British protectorate in 1888 and were annexed to New

Zealand in 1901. They consist of the Southern Group—8 islands, the largest of which are Rarotonga (6,666 ha/16,472 acres) and Mangaia (5,191 ha/12,827 acres); and the Northern Group—7 islands varying in size from Penrhyn (984 ha/2,432 acres) to Nassau (121 ha/299 acres). The total area is 241 sq km (93 sq mi). The northern islands are low-lying coral atolls, while the southern islands, including Rarotonga, the administrative seat, are elevated and fertile, and have the greater population. Except for Rarotonga, the islands suffer from lack of streams and wells, and water must be conserved. The islands lie within the hurricane area and sometimes experience destructive storms.

The population is Polynesian and close in language and tradition to the New Zealand Maori. They are converts to Christianity. The islands are visited by government and freight vessels, and interisland shipping services are provided by commercially owned boats. An international airport opened for full services in 1973.

The economy is based on agriculture, with the main exports being copra, papayas, fresh and canned citrus fruit, and coffee. Other exports are fish, pearls, pearl shells, and clothing. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber, and capital goods.

Niue is an isolated coral island, Niue is 966 km (600 mi) northwest of the southern Cook Islands, and located at 19°02's and 169°52'w. Niue became a British protectorate in 1900 and was annexed to New Zealand in 1901. Although Niue forms part of the Cook Islands, because of its remoteness and cultural and linguistic differences it has been separately administered. Niue has an area of 258 sq km (100 sq mi). Niue became self-governing on 19 October 1974, in free association with New Zealand.

Niue's soil, although fertile, is not plentiful; arable land is confined to small pockets of soil among the coral rocks, making agriculture difficult, although the economy is based mainly on agriculture. Since there are no running streams, the island is dependent on rainwater. Exports include canned coconut cream, copra, honey, vanilla, passion fruit products, pawpaws, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps, and handicrafts.

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/New-Zealand-DEPENDENCIES.html>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of New Zealand
2. Economic circumstances in New Zealand
3. Grid of parallels and meridians
4. Total area of New Zealand
5. Waters of New Zealand
6. Seismic activity in New Zealand
7. Landscape of New Zealand
8. Weather and climate in New Zealand

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Explorer Captain James Cook and his discoveries
2. Vegetation and soils of New Zealand
3. Population reproduction and demographics of New Zealand
4. Natural resources of New Zealand
5. New Zealand Plateau

Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic “Geography of New Zealand” and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. New Zealand is an island country comprising
 - a. the North Island and the South Island
 - b. the North Island
 - c. the North Island, the South Island, the West Island

2. New Zealand is

- a. a developing country
- b. a developed country
- c. third world country

3. The capital of New Zealand, Wellington, is situated

- a. on the North Island
- b. on the South Island

4. New Zealand is comprised of approximately ... square kilometers of land

- a. 267,707
- b. 150,416
- c. 415,160

5. An area of the Exclusive Economic Zone is

- a. 3 times less than the landmass of the country
- b. 15 times larger than the landmass of the country
- c. 10 times larger than the landmass of the country

6. New Zealand is ... natural and mineral resources

- a. poor in
- b. rich in

7. The warmest months are

- a. July and August
- b. August and September
- c. January and February

8. The longest river in New Zealand is

- a. the Wairau

- b. the Waikato
- c. the Clutha river

9. Seismic activity in New Zealand causes earthquakes.

- a. frequent
- b. occasional
- c. no

10. The South Island of New Zealand is ... in shape

- a. oval
- b. rectangular
- c. diamond

UNIT 8

IRELAND



Task1. What do you know about the geographical position, climate, water bodies and mountains of Ireland?

Task 2. Read and translate the text.

Ireland is an island on the western **fringe** of Europe between latitude $51 \frac{1}{2}$ and $55 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees north, and longitude $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees west. Its greatest length, from Malin Head in the north to Mizen Head in the south, is 486 km and its greatest width from east to west is approximately 275 km. Since 1921 the island has been divided politically into two parts. The independent twenty-six county area, comprising 70,282 sq. km, refers to Ireland, and the Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom contains six of the nine counties of the **ancient** province of Ulster.

The two great mountain systems of Europe, north of the Alps, **converge** westwards to meet and mingle in Ireland. The older (Caledonian) extends from Scandinavia through Scotland to the north and west of Ireland, where it gives rise to the rugged and mountainous landscapes of Counties Donegal, Mayo and Galway. The higher mountains are of **quartzite** which weathers into bare, cone-shaped peaks such as Errigal (752 m) in Donegal, Croagh Patrick (765m) in Mayo and the Twelve Bens in Galway. Structures of similar age are responsible for the Wicklow and Blackstairs mountains which extend south-westwards from Dublin Bay for a distance of more than 100 km. In these, long-continued **denudation** of a great anticlinal structure has exposed a granite core which now forms rounded peat-covered uplands, the **crests** being notched in places by **glacial cirques**. The mountains are penetrated by deep glacially modified valleys of which the best known is Glendalough in County Wicklow.

The younger structures (Armorican) extend from central Europe through Brittany to southern Ireland, where they reappear as a series of east-west anticlinal sandstone **ridges** separated by limestone or **shale**-floored valleys. The hills rise in height westwards culminating in Carrantouhill (1041 m) in the Magillicuddy Reeks, the highest mountain in the country. The famous Upper Lake of Killarney nestles in the eastern slopes of this range. The valleys separating the western extension of these mountains have been flooded by the sea, giving rise to a number of long deep inlets. In north-eastern Ireland basaltic **lavas** spread widely over the existing rocks in Eocene times and now form the bleak plateau of east Antrim. Westwards the basalt is downwarped and the resultant drift-covered lowland is occupied in part by Lough Neagh, the largest lake in Ireland. The heart of the country is a limestone- floored lowland bounded on the south by the Armorican ridges and on the north and west by the Caledonian mountains. This lowland is open to the Irish Sea for a distance of 90 km between the Wicklow Mountains and the Carlingford peninsula, giving easy access to the country from the east. It also extends westwards to reach the Atlantic Ocean along the Shannon Estuary, in Galway Bay, in Clew Bay and again in Donegal Bay. Numerous hills break the monotony of the lowland which rises westward

towards the coast in County Clare where it terminates in the cliffs of Moher, one of the finest lines of cliff scenery in Western Europe.

As for rivers, the lowland is drained by numerous slow-flowing streams, the largest of which is the River Shannon, 340 km in length. In its middle course this river broadens into a number of attractive lakes but as it approaches the sea its gradient steepens. This is the location of Ireland's earliest hydro-electric power scheme. The main rivers draining eastwards are the Lagan, which flows into Belfast Lough, the Liffey, with Dublin at its mouth, and the Slaney, which enters the sea at Wexford. In the south of Ireland the long east-west synclinal valleys are occupied by such rivers as the Suir, the Lee and the Blackwater which reach the coast by making right-angled turns to pass southwards through the sandstone ridges in narrow gorge-like valleys.

Most of the soils of Ireland are derived from glacial drift and reflect its varied composition and texture. There are large areas of fertile grey-brown **podzolic soils** on the better drained parts of the lowland. These give way to less fertile acid brown earths where the parent material is low in lime or to **gleyed soils** where the drainage is poor. Thin acid **peaty soils** are widespread on the hills. The flora is of more limited variety than elsewhere in Europe but it has some interesting features. In the extreme south-west (Cork/Kerry) there is a vegetation with Mediterranean affinities which includes the Arbutus. The numerous **bryophytes** and **lichens** reflect the mildness and high humidity of this part of Ireland. In the Burren in County Clare an Arctic-Alpine flora survives from a colder period in the past.

<http://www.ireland-information.com/reference/geog.html>

Glossary

fringe	граница, периферия
ancient	древний
converge	сходиться
quartzite	кварцит

denudation	эрозия, оголение
crest	гребень
ridge	хребет
shale	сланец
glacial	ледниковый
cirque	ледник в горах
lava	лава
podzolic soils	подзолистая почва
peaty soils	торфяная почва
gleyed soils	оглеенная почва
bryophytes	мохообразные
lichens	лишайники

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What year was the island divided politically into two parts?
2. What are the best known valleys in County Wicklow?
3. How high is Carrantuohill?
4. What types of solids are there in Ireland?
5. What rivers are located in the south of Ireland?

Task4. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

1. The Northern Ireland which is part of the United Kingdom six of the nine counties of the ancient province of Ulster.
2. The younger structures (Armorican) from central Europe through Brittany to southern Ireland.
3. Thin acid peaty soils are on the hills.
4. The lowland is by numerous slow- flowing streams, the largest of which is the River Shannon, 340 km in length

5. Structures of similar age are for the Wicklow and Blackstairs mountains which extend south-westwards from Dublin Bay for a distance of more than 100 km.
6. The independent twenty-six county area, 70,282 sq. km, refers to Ireland, and the Northern Ireland
7. It also westwards to reach the Atlantic Ocean along the Shannon Estuary, in Galway Bay, in Clew Bay and again in Donegal Bay.
8. The numerous bryophytes and lichens the mildness and high humidity of this part of Ireland.

comprising, widespread, drained, reflect, extend, extends, contains, responsible

Task 5. Match the items on the right to the items on the left.

Malin	Ireland
County	peninsula
Upper lake of	Wicklow
Dublin	Patrick
Croagh	Bay
Carlingford	Head
Northern	River
Slaney	Killarney

Task 6. Put the parts in order to form a sentence.

1. Parts, has, the, 1921, island, two, since, into, divided, politically, been.
2. Two, Ireland, of, mingle, Europe, and, meet, in, the, mountain, westwards, converge, to, north, great, systems, Alps, of, the.
3. Are, is, which, Glendalough, in, known, penetrated, the, of, best, Wicklow, mountains, by, glacially, County, the, modified, valleys, deep.
4. Range, the, of, Upper, famous, the, Killarney, Nestles, eastern, in, this, Lake, of, slopes.

5. The, heart, of, the, Caledonian, is, north, on, by, west by, the, bounded, a, and, the, Armorican, limestone- floored, south, on, country, and, mountains, the, ridges, lowland, the.
6. Ireland's, the, power, location, is, scheme, of, this earliest, hydro-electric.
7. Better, soils, there, of, parts, are, grey-brown, large, the, of, fertile, podzolic, on, drained, areas, the, lowland.
8. The, on, widespread, soils, are, peaty, hills, thin, acid.

Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue, reproduce it with a partner.

- Hello, could you tell me, what territory Ireland occupies?
- The Republic of Ireland occupies 70,282 sq. km. of the island of Ireland which has a total area of 84,421 sq. km.
- I see. What are the main geographical features of the country?
- Well, the main geographical features are low central plains surrounded by a ring of coastal mountains. I will name just some mountains, they are: Comeragh Mountains, Blackstair Mountains, Wicklow Mountains, the Mourne, Slieve Bloom Mountains.
- Would you mind telling me about the highest peak?
- The highest peak is Carrauntuohill which is 1041 m.
- It's interesting. I wonder what water bodies Ireland includes.
- The main river in Ireland is the River Shannon, 386 km, the longest river in either Ireland or Great Britain. The river develops into three lakes along its course, Lough Allen, Lough Ree, and Lough Derg. Of these, Lough Derg is the biggest. The River Shannon enters the Atlantic Ocean after Limerick city at the Shannon Estuary.
- Is there only one river?
- Of course not. Other major rivers include the River Liffey, River Lee, River Blackwater, River Nore, River Suir, River Barrow, and River Boyne.
- OK. What natural resources is Ireland rich in?
- Ireland has 12,000 km² of bogland, consisting of two distinct types, blanket bogs and raised bogs. Blanket bogs are the more widespread of the two types. They are essentially a product of human activity aided by the moist Irish climate.

- Big territory, indeed.
- Yes. Ireland also produces gas. And it is also the largest European producer of zinc. Other mineral deposits include gold, silver, gypsum, talc, calcite, dolomite, roofing slate, limestone aggregate, building stone, and sand and gravel.
- Good. My last question is about the climate and weather.
- Ireland's climate is temperate, though significantly warmer than almost all other locations at similar latitude, such as Poland, - on the continent, or Newfoundland, - on the opposite edge of the Atlantic, due to the warming influence of the North Atlantic drift. The prevailing wind blows from the southwest, breaking on the high mountains of the west coast. Rainfall is therefore a particularly prominent part of western Irish life. Across the country, about 60% of the annual rainfall occurs between August and January.
- Thanks a lot for information.
- You are welcome, see you soon.

Task 8. Give a definition for each of the following terms:

Fringe, approximately, a crest, fringe, a ridge, lava, lichens, peaty soils, fertile, flora, a feature, ancient.

Task 9. Read the text and translate it in writing.

Geological development of Ireland

The oldest known Irish rock is about 1.7 billion years old and is found on Inishtrahull Island off the coast of County Donegal. In other parts of Donegal, scientists have discovered rocks that began life as glacial deposits, demonstrating that at this early period, part of what was to become Ireland was in the grip of an ice age. However, because of the effects of later upheavals, it is almost impossible to sequence these early rock layers correctly.

About 600 million years ago, at the end of the Precambrian era, the Irish landmass was divided in two, with one half on the western side of the Iapetus Ocean and the other at the eastern side, both at about the latitude that South Africa currently

occupies. From the evidence of fossils found at Bray Head in County Wicklow, Ireland was below sea level at this time.

Over the next 50 million years, these two parts drifted towards each other, eventually uniting about 440 million years ago. Fossils discovered near Clogher Head, County Louth, show the coming together of shoreline fauna from both sides of the original dividing ocean. The mountains of northwest Ireland were formed during the collision, as was the granite that is found in locations in Donegal and Wicklow.

The Irish landmass was now above sea level and lying near the equator, and fossil traces of land-based life forms survive from this period. These include fossilised trees from Kiltorcan, County Kilkenny, widespread bony fish and freshwater mussel fossils and the footprints of a four-footed amphibian preserved in slate on Valentia Island, County Kerry. Old Red Sandstone also formed at this time.

Between 400 million and 300 million years ago, northwest Europe – including Ireland – sank beneath a warm, calcium-rich sea. Great coral reefs formed in these waters, eventually creating the limestone that still makes up about 65 per cent of the rock mantle of the island. As the waters receded, tropical forests and swamps flourished. The resulting vegetable debris eventually formed coal, most of which was later eroded. This period, known as the Carboniferous era, ended with further plate movement which saw Ireland drift further northward. The resulting pressure created those Irish mountain and hill ranges that run in a northeast to southwest direction.

http://schools-wikipedia.org/wp/g/Geography_of_Ireland.htm

Task 10. Read the text and make up the annotation in English. Use Appendix 1.

Limerick

Limerick is the third largest city in the Republic of Ireland, and the principal city in County Limerick. Limerick is the second-largest city in the province of Munster, an area which constitutes the midwest and southwest of Ireland. Limerick is situated on several curves and islands of the River Shannon, which spreads into an estuary shortly after Limerick. The city is at the centre of the Midwest region. It is

195 km west of Dublin and is 105 km from both Cork to the south and Galway to the north.

As with most other large cities in the country, Limerick has attracted a noticeable immigrant community over the past decade. The Polish community is the second largest outside of Dublin, with an estimated 10,000 living and working in the city. Ireland's first Polish bank opened in 2007. The African community has set up a number of churches, which are now part of the cultural makeup of the city.

The city dates from at least the Viking settlement in 812, but history suggests the presence of earlier settlements in the area. The Normans redesigned the city in the 12th century and added much of the most notable architecture, such as King John's Castle and St. Mary's Cathedral. During the civil wars of the 17th century, the city played a pivotal role, besieged by Oliver Cromwell in 1651 and twice by the Williamites in the 1690s. Limerick grew rich through trade in the late 18th century, but the Act of Union in 1800, and the famine caused a crippling economy decline only broken by the so-called Celtic Tiger in the 1990s.

Limerick is at the heart of the region dubbed "the Midwest". Also known as the "Shannon Region", this is primarily an economic and social concept. The region encompasses County Limerick, County Clare, North County Tipperary and Northwest County Kerry. The area is possibly the main economic region outside of Dublin. Its economic success has been driven in part by the University of Limerick, Shannon Airport in Co. Clare and Shannon Development (an economic development agency). Many multi-national companies are based in Limerick and Shannon Town. For instance, Dell Computer have their major European Manufacturing Facility in Limerick.

Limerick City is one of the country's main tourist destinations, only a 15-minute drive from Shannon Airport. Currently tourism is growing at a spectacular rate. The city is the first to provide visitors with 'Street Ambassadors', people designated to help others around and make their stay more enjoyable.

Tourist attractions in the city centre include King John's Castle (1212), St Mary's Cathedral (1168), Hunt Museum, several seasonal tours (Angela's Ashes

walking tour of Limerick City, historical walking tour and boat tours along the River Shannon), the University of Limerick, Georgian house and gardens and the Treaty Stone. Adare village and the Foynes Flying Boat Museum on the outskirts of the city are also popular attractions.

<http://schools-wikipedia.org/wp/l/Limerick.htm>

Task 11. Work in groups of three. Read the text, discuss and write out 10 key words and word combinations that capture the essence of the text. Make up a conversation on the text using this vocabulary. Use Appendix 2.

The Irish Sea

The Irish Sea is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, situated between the Republic of Ireland and Great Britain, bordered to the north by the North Channel and to the south by the St Georges Channel. It is an important regional shipping, trade and transport area with large resources of natural gas, oil and wind power, which also supports several major recreational, tourist and sporting industries along its coastline. Twenty thousand years ago, at the end of the last ice age, the Irish Sea had been a shallow, freshwater lake, but as glacial deposits north of the lake began to swell the lake's waters, the lake became brackish eventually becoming fully saline around ten thousand years ago, making the Irish Sea Europe's youngest body of water.

The Irish Sea is one hundred and thirty miles long and between fifty and one hundred and forty miles wide, with a surface area covering forty thousand square miles. The sea has an overall depth of around three hundred and fifty feet. The sea is home to over fifty small islands, many of them tidal islands and most of them uninhabited. The sea's two largest islands are the Welsh, Isle of Anglesey and the independently governed, Isle of Man.

The sea is fed by the major rivers of the Clyde (Scotland) the Dee (Wales) the Liffey (ROI) and the Mersey (England).

These river estuaries with their large, muddy sea beds are a rich source of wildlife and are home to several nature reserves, particularly the vast estuary basins situated on the Solway Firth in Scotland, Morecambe Bay and Liverpool Bay in

England, Dublin Bay in the Republic of Ireland, Caernarfon Bay and Cardigan Bay in Wales and Carlingford Lough and Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland

According to Greenpeace, the Irish Sea is the most heavily, nuclear contaminated sea in the world (0.22mSv per annum) leaving it little used in the way of commercial fishing, but despite this, the sea still harbors a wealth of marine wildlife, including seven species of whale, two species of dolphin, two species of seal and one species of porpoise as well as an abundance of crustacean species including mussels, scallops, prawns, crabs and cuttlefish.

The shoreline of the Irish Sea has become an important migratory flyway and stop over for thousands of sea birds travelling between Scandinavia and South Africa as well as a regular, nesting site of at least twenty one species of sea bird. It's large, silty river estuaries are also favoured spots as nurseries for many species of flat fish, herrings and sea bass.

Commercially the Irish Sea is an important regional ferry and transport route between its two neighbours the U.K and The Republic of Ireland and is home to the large Irish ports of Dublin, Rosslare and Dun Loughaire the English ports of Liverpool, Fleetwood and Birkenhead and the Welsh ports of Holyhead and Fishguard.

<https://geography.knoji.com/facts-about-the-irish-sea/>

Task 12. Work in pairs and discuss the topics:

1. Location of Ireland
2. Mountains of Ireland
3. Landscapes of Ireland
4. Rivers in of Ireland
5. Weather conditions of Ireland
6. Types of soils in Ireland

Task 13. Prepare a presentation on one of the topics using Appendix 3:

1. Climate of Ireland

2. Political system of Ireland
3. St George's Channel
- 4.. Landscape of Ireland
5. Ireland's culture

Task 14. Task 14. Make a crossword puzzle on the topic "Geography of Ireland" and offer your partner to do it.

Task 15. End-of-Module test

1. The famous Upper Lake of Killarney nestles in theslopes of this range.
 - a. western
 - b. eastern
 - c. southern

- 2.The heart of the country is a limestone- floored lowland bounded on the south by the Armorican ridges and on the north and west by themountains.
 - a. Comeragh
 - b. Galtee
 - c. .Caledonian

- 3.The main rivers draining eastwards which enter the sea at Wexford are.....
 - a. the Lagan, the Liffey, the Slaney
 - b. the Barrow, the Nore, the Shannon
 - c. the Lee, the Barrow, the Brosna

4. The younger structure is:
 - a. Caledonian
 - b. Armorican

5. Croagh Patrick is ...

- a. 765 m
- b. 752 m
- c. 771 m

6. Ireland is not washed by...

- a. the Irish Sea
- b. the Atlantic Ocean
- c. Sea of Marmara

7. The highest mountain in the country is...

- a. Gaibhtle Mor
- b. Carrauntouhill
- c. Log na Coille

8. Malin Head is

- a. in the North
- b. in the West
- c. in the South

9. The largest river in the country is

- a. the Shannon
- b. the Bann
- c. the Liffey

10. Since the island has been divided politically into two parts.

- a. 1921
- b. 1917
- c. 1897

Appendix 1

План аннотирования текста

<p>1. The title of the article.</p>	<p>The article is headlined...</p> <p>The headline of the article I have read is...</p> <p>As the title implies the article describes ...</p>
<p>2. The author of the article, where and when the article was published.</p>	<p>The author of the article is...</p> <p>The author's name is ...</p> <p>Unfortunately the author's name is not mentioned ...</p> <p>The article is written by...</p> <p>It was published in ... (<i>on the Internet</i>).</p> <p>It is a newspaper (scientific) article (published on <i>March 10, 2012 / in 2010</i>).</p>
<p>3. The main idea of the article.</p>	<p>The main idea of the article is...</p> <p>The article is about...</p> <p>The article is devoted to...</p> <p>The article deals (<i>is concerned</i>) with...</p> <p>The article touches upon the issue of...</p> <p>The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...</p> <p>The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on...</p>
<p>4. The contents of the article. Some facts, names, figures.</p>	<p>The author starts by telling (the reader) that...</p> <p>The author (of the article) writes (<i>reports, states, stresses, thinks, notes, considers, believes, analyses, points out, says, describes</i>) that... / <i>draws reader's attention to...</i></p> <p>Much attention is given to...</p> <p>According to the article...</p> <p>The article goes on to say that...</p>

	<p>It is reported (<i>shown, stressed</i>) that ...</p> <p>It is spoken in detail about...</p> <p>From what the author says it becomes clear that...</p> <p>The fact that ... is stressed.</p> <p>The article gives a detailed analysis of...</p> <p>Further the author reports (<i>writes, states, stresses, thinks, notes, considers, believes, analyses, points out, says, describes</i>) that... / <i>draws reader's attention to...</i></p> <p>In conclusion the author writes (<i>reports, states, stresses, thinks, notes, considers, believes, analyses, points out, says, describes</i>) that... / <i>draws reader's attention to...</i></p> <p>The author comes to the conclusion that...</p> <p>The following conclusions are drawn: ...</p>
<p>5. Your opinion.</p>	<p>I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful) <i>as / because...</i></p> <p><i>I think / In my opinion</i> the article is (rather) interesting (important, useful) <i>as / because...</i></p> <p>I found the article too hard to understand / rather boring <i>as / because...</i></p>

Речевые клише для аннотирования текста

1. Название статьи, автор, стиль.

The article I'm going to give a review of is taken from... — Статья, которую я сейчас хочу проанализировать из...

The headline of the article is — Заголовок статьи...

The author of the article is... — Автор статьи...

It is written by — Она написана ...

The article under discussion is ... — Статья, которую мне сейчас хочется обсудить,

The headline foreshadows... — Заголовок приоткрывает

2. Тема. Логические части.

The topic of the article is... — Тема статьи

The key issue of the article is... — Ключевым вопросом в статье является

The article under discussion is devoted to the problem... - Статью, которую мы обсуждаем, посвящена проблеме...

The author in the article touches upon the problem of... — В статье автор затрагивает проблему....

I'd like to make some remarks concerning... — Я бы хотел сделать несколько замечаний по поводу...

I'd like to mention briefly that... — Хотелось бы кратко отметить...

I'd like to comment on the problem of... — Я бы хотел прокомментировать проблему...

The article under discussion may be divided into several logically connected parts which are... — Статья может быть разделена на несколько логически взаимосвязанных частей, таких как...

3. Краткое содержание.

The author starts by telling the reader that — Автор начинает, рассказывая читателю, что

At the beginning of the story the author — В начале истории автор describes — описывает

depicts — изображает

touches upon — затрагивает

explains — объясняет

introduces — знакомит

mentions — упоминает

recalls –вспоминает

makes a few critical remarks on — делает несколько критических замечаний о

The story begins (opens) with a (the)

description of — описанием

statement — заявлением

introduction of — представлением

the mention of — упоминанием

the analysis of a summary of — кратким анализом

the characterization of — характеристикой

(author's) opinion of — мнением автора

author's recollections of — воспоминанием автора

the enumeration of — перечнем

The scene is laid in ... — Действие происходит в ...

The opening scene shows (reveals) ... — Первая сцена показывает (раскрывает)

We first see (meet) ... (the name of a character) as ... - Впервые мы встречаемся с (имя главного героя или героев)

In conclusion the author

dwells on — останавливается на

points out — указывает на то

generalizes — обобщает

reveals — показывает

exposes — показывает

accuses/blames –обвиняет

mocks at — издевается над

gives a summary of -дает обзор

4. Отношение автора к отдельным моментам.

The author gives full coverage to... — Автор дает полностью охватывает...

The author outlines... — Автор описывает

The article contains the following facts.../ describes in details... — Статья содержит следующие факты / подробно описывает

The author starts with the statement of the problem and then logically passes over to its possible solutions. - Автор начинает с постановки задачи, а затем логически переходит к ее возможным решениям.

The author asserts that... — Автор утверждает, что ...

The author resorts to ... to underline... — Автор прибегает к ..., чтобы подчеркнуть ...

Let me give an example... — Позвольте мне привести пример ...

5. Вывод автора.

In conclusion the author says / makes it clear that.../ gives a warning that... —

В заключение автор говорит / проясняет, что ... / дает предупреждение, что ...

At the end of the story the author sums it all up by saying ... — В конце рассказа автор подводит итог всего этого, говоря ...

The author concludes by saying that../ draws a conclusion that / comes to the conclusion that — В заключение автор говорит, что .. / делает вывод, что / приходит к выводу, что

6. Выразительные средства, используемые в статье.

To emphasize ... the author uses... - Чтобы акцентировать внимание ... автор использует

To underline ... the author uses... Чтобы подчеркнуть ... автор использует

To stress... — Усиливая

Balancing... — Балансируя

7. Ваш вывод.

Taking into consideration the fact that — Принимая во внимание тот факт, что

The message of the article is that /The main idea of the article is — Основная идея статьи (послание автора)

In addition... / Furthermore... — Кроме того

On the one hand..., but on the other hand... — С одной стороны ..., но с другой стороны ...

Back to our main topic... - Вернемся к нашей основной теме

To come back to what I was saying... - Чтобы вернуться к тому, что я говорил

In conclusion I'd like to... — В заключение я хотел бы ...

From my point of view... — С моей точки зрения ...

As far as I am able to judge... — Насколько я могу судить .

My own attitude to this article is... — Мое личное отношение к

I fully agree with / I don't agree with - Я полностью согласен с/ Я не согласен с

It is hard to predict the course of events in future, but there is some evidence of the improvement of this situation. - Трудно предсказать ход событий в будущем, но есть некоторые свидетельства улучшения.

I have found the article dull / important / interesting /of great value - Я нахожу статью скучной / важной/ интересной/ имеющую большое значение (ценность)

Exercise 1. Read the text and study the review.

Landslide inventories for climate impacts research in the European Alps

J.L. Wood, S.Harrison, L.Reinhardt

Landslides are subject to multiple triggers and processes and so classification provides a framework from which comparisons between different types of landslide at different locations can be made. Classifying landslides by process and trigger assists with the evaluation of mitigation and remediation programmes. Precursors and trigger mechanisms vary between location and landslide class, and have been shown to influence the frequency of landsliding in certain areas due to differences in geology, lithology, topography, and terrain (Dai and Lee, 2001; Dapples et al., 2002; Soldati et al., 2004). This makes classification across a range of geologies and topographies paramount for the development of hazard mapping and landslide predictions.

While human decision making and infrastructure development are important

determinants of landslide risk, landslide magnitude and velocity play a role in determining the extent of damage and risk to life. The two most commonly used methods of landslide classification take velocity, mechanism and material into consideration. The first, by Varnes (1978), is the most widely used classification and is based on process, morphology, geometry, movement and the type of material. These factors included in this classification allow for interrogation of the trigger mechanisms and antecedent conditions associated with the different landslide classes, particularly the inclusion of process, and movement. The second builds on this and additionally considers the size and rate of failure (Cruden and Varnes, 1996; Jakob, 2005). The Cruden and Varnes (1996) classification distinguishes landslides by velocity class, which ranks the risk on a scale from the low risk Class 1 (where mitigation works can reduce the risk from slow-moving slides), up to Class 7 (where there is an expectation for the loss of life). Both of these methods of classification are thus important for risk assessment and hazard evaluation.

Critical review. Sample.

The text reviewed is headlined “Landslides”. It is written by a group of authors, including J.Wood, S.Harrison and L.Reinhardt. The text deals with the classification of landslides. The main idea is that classification is very important for landslide predictions and evaluation of damage, and different methods can help achieve this goal.

The text starts with the analysis of precursors and trigger mechanisms of landslides. Basically, frequency of landslides depends on geology and topography of the area. For this reason, it is important to classify landslides according to the differences in location. Further on, the authors analyze the two most frequently used methods, i.e. The Varnes classification (1978) and The Cruder and Varnes classification (1996). The former considers the process and movement, while the latter includes the size and rate of failure and distinguishes landslides by velocity class.

Finally, the authors point out, that both methods are significant for ‘risk assessment and hazard evaluation’.

Exercise 2. Read the following text and complete the sentences.

Strange and Wonderful

Christine Lindop. Australia and New Zealand

One of the most beautiful things you can see in Australia is Uluru, also known as Ayers Rock. It is an enormous rock, alone in the middle of the desert south-west of Alice Springs. It is three kilometres long and 348 metres high, but 2,100 metres under the ground. Uluru is 600 million years old, and it is the largest rock of its kind in the world. Thousands of tourists come each year to walk round it and look at it. The best time to see it is at the end of the day, when its colour changes from yellow to gold, red and then purple. Uluru is a special place for Aborigines, and it belongs to the Aboriginal Pitjantjatjara people.

Then there is the world's longest coral reef, the 2,000 kilometre long Great Barrier Reef. Parts of the reef are 15,000 years old, and 1,500 different kinds of fish live there. It is very popular with tourists, who come to visit the islands and beaches, swim in the clear warm water, and take boat rides to see the fish and the coral.

Coober Pedy, which is about 960 kilometres north-west of Adelaide, is a really extraordinary place. Opals were first found here in 1915, and now ninety per cent of the world's opals come from here. But it is very dry and hot -40° or 50° for days at a time. So most people live under the ground in houses which are dug out of the rock. Here they can stay cool, and if they want a bigger house, they just dig another room! The Aboriginal name 'Coober Pedy' actually means 'man who lives in a hole.'

Lakes are usually cool and wet - but not in Australia. The big lakes of the desert are dry most of the time.

A. The title of the text is...

It is written by...

It deals with

B. According to the text,

Basically,
In addition,
Interestingly,
Next, the author speaks about...
Further on, she mentions...
For this reason...

C. Finally, Christine Lindop states that she provides the following examples, Lake byre ..., and lake Mungo...

Exercise 3. Read the following review and fill in the blanks, choose from the phrases below.

*States, in conclusion, ect., while, is head lined, interestingly,
however, is written by, deals with, main idea*

The text under review _____ 'physical properties of minerals'. If _____ W. Matthews and _____ the characteristics of minerals which are important for their recognition. The _____ is that each mineral has certain properties by which it may be identified.

The text starts with a brief description of such properties as color, luster, hardness, _____. Further on, Matthews gives a detailed analysis of hardness, the _____ that hardness is resistance to scratching and is measured by Mohs scale, where talk has a hardness of one, _____ diamond is given the hardness of ten. Thus, Mohs scale consists of ten minerals, _____, the steps between them are reasonably equal. _____, the step between diamond and corundum is very large. _____, hardness is an important property of a mineral and is of great value in identification.

Appendix 2

Фразы для дискуссии на английском языке

Определяем цель взаимодействия

Let's discuss pro and contra – Давайте обсудим «за» и «против»

Let's clear it up. It's the matter of great importance. - Давай разберёмся. Это дело большой важности

Вступаем в дискуссию, озвучиваем тему своего высказывания

I am not much of a public speaker but I'd like to add... – Я не очень хороший оратор, но мне хочется добавить (вступаем в дискуссию)

What I want to speak about is... То, о чем я хочу поговорить сейчас - это...

Let me inform you about... – Позвольте мне сообщить вам...

And now about... – А теперь о...

As for... - Что касается...

My speech will be about ... – Речь пойдет о...

I will tell you about... – Я расскажу Вам о...

Самостоятельно оцениваем информацию, которой делимся с окружающими

At first – Во-первых

First of all – Прежде всего

As far as I remember/know... – Насколько я помню/знаю...

If I'm not mistaken... – Если я не ошибаюсь...

If I remember rightly... – Если я правильно помню...

It's needless to say... – Нет нужды говорить...

It's common knowledge that... – Это общеизвестно, что...

It's well known that... – Хорошо известно, что...

Everybody knows... – Все знают, что...

No one is surprised to hear that... – Никто не удивится, услышав, что...

It's important, I think. – Я думаю, это важно.

It's also very interesting that – Также очень интересно...

Frankly speaking – Честно говоря

Strictly speaking – Строго говоря

To say the truth – По правде сказать

In fact – На самом деле

There is no doubt that... – Нет сомнений в том, что...

Озвучиваем ход мысли

Now, where was I? – Итак, о чем я говорил?...

Where were we? – На чем мы остановились?

Getting back to the topic – Возвращаясь к теме

What are you driving at? – К чему ты клонишь?

I just say things that come into my head. – Я просто говорю то, что приходит на ум.

Дополняем высказывание

In addition... – В дополнение...

I would like to add that – Я бы хотел добавить, что...

By the way – кстати, между прочим

Just for the record – для справки

Заполняем паузы, выигрываем время

Let me think... – Дайте подумать...

Wait a moment / just a moment / minute... – Секундочку....

How could it slip my mind? – Как это могло выскочить у меня из головы?

Oh, it's a pity, I don't remember his name – Жаль, но я не помню его имени...

I'm trying to collect my thoughts. – Пытаюсь собраться с мыслями.

Сомневаемся в понимании услышанного, переспрашиваем, уточняем

What do you mean? – Что Вы имеете в виду?

What does it mean? – Что это значит?

.... What is it? - ... (слово, которое не поняли) Что это?

What do you want to say? – Что Вы хотите сказать?

Could you say it again? – Скажите, пожалуйста, еще раз.

Could you repeat, please? – Не могли бы вы повторить, пожалуйста.

Excuse me, I don't understand. Could you speak not so quickly? – Простите, я не понимаю. Не могли бы вы говорить не так быстро?

I don't quite follow you. – Я не совсем улавливаю мысль.

I'm not sure I get what you mean.- Я не уверен, что понял, что Вы имели в виду.

What did you say? – Что вы сказали?

In other words... – Другими словами...

Paraphrasing we can say... – Иными словами можно сказать...

Подтверждаем понимание

I see... – Я вижу (понимаю)...

I understand... – Понимаю...

And? ..И?

I got it. – Понял.

Реагируем на полученную информацию

Really? – Правда?

Are you sure? – Вы уверены?

I was surprised. – Я удивлен.

That's awful! – Это ужасно!

Shame on you! – Как не стыдно!

It doesn't matter for me. – Это не имеет значения для меня.

It's a pity. – Жаль.

It is a thousand pities. – Очень жаль.

It could be better. – Могло бы быть лучше.

It could have been worse! – Могло быть и хуже.

Dear me! – Вот это да! (удивление)

O my God! – Боже мой! (удивление)

Things happen. – Всякое бывает.

It's terrible! – Это ужасно!

It's boring! – Это скучно!

I didn't like it at all. – Мне это не нравится вообще.

It is great! I like it. – Здорово! Мне нравится.

It's really interesting. – Это действительно интересно.

I can't say it's great. – Не могу сказать, что это здорово.

Not bad. – Неплохо.

I dislike it. – Мне не нравится.

Задаем вопрос

May I ask you... – Можно у вас спросить...

I wonder... – Интересно...

I would like to know... – Мне хотелось бы знать...

Tell me please... – Скажите мне, пожалуйста...

My question is... – У меня такой вопрос

I wish I knew... – Хотел бы я знать...

Реагируем на вопрос

I really don't know. – Я действительно не знаю.

It's an interesting question, thanks a lot. – Это интересный вопрос, спасибо.

Выражаем собственное мнение

In my opinion – По моему мнению

I think – Я думаю

To my mind – По-моему

From my point of view – С моей точки зрения

I believe... – Я считаю...

I suppose – Я полагаю/предполагаю

As for me... – Что касается меняэээ

I'm sure – Я уверен...

Probably – Возможно, вероятно

Something tells me – Что-то мне подсказывает...

It was just my point of view. – Это только моя точка зрения.

I found out that... – И я выяснил, что...

I just wanted to show you... – Я просто хотел показать Вам, что...

That's my opinion! And I don't eat my words. – Это мое мнение, и я не беру своих слов обратно.

Поддерживаем внимание собеседника, расставляем логические акценты

Believe it or not... – Верить или нет...

Look here... – Послушай...

You know... – Вы знаете...

Please, pay attention to the fact that... – Пожалуйста, обратить внимание на тот факт, что...

As you may know... – Как вы, наверно, знаете...

You see... – Как Вы видите...

Вежливо прерываем собеседника

Excuse me... – Простите...

Pardon me... – Простите...

Sorry to interrupt... – Простите, что прерываю...

May I interrupt (for a minute)? – Можно прервать Вас (на секундочку)?

Can I add something here? – Можно я добавлю здесь....

Выражаем несогласие с аргументами собеседника и приводим встречные аргументы

I'm afraid you aren't quite right... – Боюсь Вы не совсем правы...

I don't understand you... – Я не понимаю Вас...

I should not say so... – Я бы так не сказал...

I doubt it... – Сомневаюсь...

It's an interesting idea but... – Интересная идея, но...

Yes, but . . . – Да, но...

Yes, you are right, but... – Да, Вы правы, но...

You may be right, but... – Возможно Вы правы, но...

I may be wrong, but... – Возможно я не прав, но...

Not bad. I just want to pay your attention... – Неплохо. Но я просто хочу обратить Ваше внимание....

But don't forget about... – Но не забывайте о...

It's true but... – Это правда, но...

It might be so, but... – Может быть и так, но...

Far from it... – Совсем не так...

Nothing of the kind. – Ничего похожего.

Nothing like that. – Ничего подобного.

I can't say I agree. – Не могу сказать, что я согласен.

I just want you to understand that... – Я только хочу, чтоб Вы поняли, что...

Most unlikely. – Непохоже, что это так.

I don't think so. – Я так не думаю.

I wish I could agree, but I really can't. – Был бы рад согласиться, но не могу.

To offence, but... – Без обид, но...

It's clear, but... – Понятно, но...

It doesn't prove your idea. – Это не доказывает Вашу мысль.

You had better think about... – Вы бы лучше подумали о...

On the contrary – Наоборот

In spite of this... – Несмотря на это...

I hope you'll change your mind. – Надеюсь, Вы измените свое мнение.
Generally I like your idea, but... – В целом мне нравится Ваша идея, но...
It's a lie. – Это ложь.
It seems me to be false. – Это представляется мне неверным
I understand your position but... – Мне понятна Ваша позиция, но...
What are you talking about? – О чём ты говоришь?
But we must take into account... – Но нам следует принимать во внимание...
But we must take into consideration... – Но нам следует учитывать...
But it is to be noted... – Но необходимо заметить...
Deep down I disagree. – В глубине души я не согласен.
But, please, don't let out of your sight the fact ... – Но, пожалуйста, не упускайте из вида тот факт...
But I dare say – Но я осмелюсь сказать...

Соглашаемся с собеседником

Exactly! –Точно! Именно!
Naturally! - Естественно!
Quite so. – Именно так.
That's right. – Правильно.
I agree with you. – Я согласен.
You read my mind. – Ты читаешь мои мысли.
I dare not protest. – Не смею возражать.
Hmmm... I hadn't thought of that before. – Ммм... Не думал об этом раньше.
It's new to me. – Это новая информация для меня.

Предлагаем собеседнику

Let's – Давай...
Why don't we (+ глагол в начальной форме)... – почему бы нам не (+ глагол в начальной форме)...
May be we will – Может быть

We could... if you like it... – Мы могли бы ... если ты хочешь...

If you don't mind, let's... – Если Вы не против, давайте...

And what about (+Ving) – А как насчет ...?

May be ... What do you think of it? – Может быть... Что ты думаешь об этом?

If I were you I would ... – На твоём месте я бы...

What if... – Что, если...

What do you think about . . – Что ты думаешь насчет...?

Реагируем на предложение

It's worth trying/discussing... – Стоит попробовать/обсудить...

That's interesting. – Это интересно.

Great idea! – Отличная идея!

I have nothing against! – Ничего не имею против.

Why not? – Почему бы нет?

It's fantastic! – Фантастика!

That's great! – Отлично!

OK. – Хорошо.

Of course. – Конечно (разумеется, это и так все знают).

Certainly. – Конечно.

With great pleasure. – С удовольствием.

As you want. – Как хочешь.

It's all the same to me. – Мне без разницы.

What for? – Зачем?

Заканчиваем дискуссию, подводим итоги

People say tastes differ. – Говорят, что о вкусах не спорят.

It's matter of opinion. – Это спорный вопрос.

All in all.. – В конечном счёте, с учётом всех обстоятельств...

Wait and see. – Поживём увидим.

Let's drop the subject. – Давай оставим эту тему.

I don't want to discuss this problem. – Я не хочу обсуждать эту проблему.

In any case it was nice to speak to you. – В любом случае было приятно поговорить с Вами.

Use your own judgement. – Решай сам.

To sum up... – Подводя итог, суммируя все вышесказанное...

In short / in brief / in a word – Короче

In general... – В общем...

In conclusion I would like to say... – В заключение я хотел бы сказать...

After all... – В конце концов, в итоге....

So the main idea is that... – Итак, основная идея заключается в том, что...

Appendix 3

Ключевые фразы для проведения презентаций

Начало презентации

Good morning / afternoon / evening ladies and gentlemen Доброе утро / день / вечер дамы и господа

My name is... I am ... Меня зовут ... Я являюсь ...

Today I would like to talk with you about ... Сегодня я хотел бы поговорить с вами о...

My aim for today's presentation is to give you information about ... Цель моей сегодняшней презентации – проинформировать вас о...

I have been asked to comment on what I think of the way ... Меня попросили сказать / прокомментировать, что я думаю о способе ...

Please feel free to interrupt me if there are any questions. Пожалуйста, не стесняйтесь прерывать меня, если возникнут любые вопросы.

If you have any questions, please feel free to ask me at the end of the presentation.

Если у вас есть какие-либо вопросы, пожалуйста, задайте их по окончании презентации.

Сообщение о плане презентации

First of all, ... / Above all, ... Прежде всего ...

First I would like to talk about ... Сначала я хотел бы сказать о ...

I'd like to start by saying ... Я бы хотел начать с ...

Before discussing ... Перед тем как обсуждать ...

Describing this process, it is necessary to start with ... Описывая этот процесс, необходимо начать с ...

Firstly, we must become accustomed to the terminology, which uses ... Сначала мы должны ознакомиться с терминологией, которую использует ...

I'd like to come to the right point ... Я бы хотел сразу приступить к делу ...

I am going to divide my review / report / article into 3 areas / parts ... Я собираюсь разделить свой обзор / доклад / статью на 3 части ...

I will begin with a definition of ..., then go on to a brief review ... Я начну с определения ..., затем перейду к краткому обзору ...

Let us start by mentioning a few facts ... Давайте начнем с упоминания некоторых фактов ...

Then I would like to take a look at... Затем я хотел бы взглянуть на ...

Following that we should talk about ... Вслед за этим мы должны поговорить о ...

Lastly we are going to discuss ... В заключение мы обсудим ...

I would like to talk to you today about _____ for ___ minutes. Сегодня я хотел бы поговорить с вами о _____ в течение _____ минут.

We should be finished here today by _____ o'clock. Мы должны закончить сегодня к _____ часам.

Управление презентацией

Now we will look at ... Сейчас мы посмотрим на ...

I'd like now to discuss... Я бы хотел обсудить сейчас ...

Before moving to the next point I need to ... Прежде чем перейти к следующему вопросу, мне необходимо ...

Let's now talk about... Давайте сейчас поговорим о ...

Let's now turn to... Давайте перейдем сейчас к ...

Let's move on to... Давайте перейдем к ...

That will bring us to our next point ... Это приведет нас к нашему следующему пункту ...

Moving on to our next point ... Переходим к нашему следующему пункту ...

Let us now turn to ..., namely to ... Теперь перейдем к ..., а именно к ...

We come now to the description of ... Теперь мы подошли к описанию ...

Let's switch to another topic ... Перейдем на другую тему ...

Let us now proceed to consider how ... Давайте перейдем к рассмотрению того, как ...

Firstly ... Во-первых ...

Secondly ... Во-вторых ...

Thirdly ... В-третьих ...

I'd like to describe in detail ... Я бы хотел подробно описать ...

Let's face the fact ... Давайте обратимся к факту ...

Consider another situation. Рассмотрим другую ситуацию ...

Let's go back a bit to ... Давайте немного вернемся к ...

It will take up too much time / space ... Это займет слишком много времени / места ...

This point will be discussed later / after ... Этот вопрос будет обсуждаться позднее / после ...

Lastly ... Наконец / в заключение ...

Eventually we must confess ... В конечном итоге, мы должны признаться ...

Now we come to the final phase of Теперь перейдем к заключительному этапу ...

One more question remains to discuss ... Остается еще один вопрос для обсуждения ...

And the last point, ... И последний вопрос / замечание, ...

A final remark. Последнее замечание.

Подведение итогов

I would just like to sum up the main points again ... Я бы еще раз хотел подвести итоги основных пунктов ...

If I could just summarize our main points before your questions. So, in conclusion ... Я хочу только подвести итоги наших главных пунктов перед тем, как вы начнете задавать вопросы. Итак, в заключение ...

Finally let me just sum up today's main topics ... В заключение, позвольте мне подвести итоги сегодняшних основных тем ...

Concluding what has been said above, I want to stress that ...

Подводя итог тому, что было сказано выше, я хочу подчеркнуть, что ...

I will sum up what has been said ... Я подытожу все сказанное ...

To conclude this work ... В завершение этой работы ...

To summarize, the approach to ... described here is ... Резюмируем: подход к ..., описанный здесь, состоит в ...

We arrived at the conclusion that ... Мы пришли к заключению, что ...

We shouldn't rush to a conclusion ... Мы не должны делать поспешный вывод ...

We find the following points significant ... Мы находим важными следующие моменты ...

We can draw just one conclusion since ... Мы можем сделать лишь один вывод, поскольку ...

As a summary I would like to say that ... В качестве обобщения, я бы хотел сказать, что ...

Finally, the results are given in ... И, наконец, результаты представлены в ...

Уточнения

I'm sorry, could you expand on that a little? Простите, можно немножко поподробнее?

Could you clarify your question for me? Могли бы вы прояснить этот вопрос для меня?

I'm sorry I don't think I've understood your question, could you rephrase it for me? Извините, по-моему, я не понял вашего вопроса. Могли бы вы изложить его иначе (перефразировать) для меня?

I think what you are asking is ... Я думаю то, о чем вы спрашиваете, это ...

If I've understood you correctly you are asking about ... Если я правильно вас понял, вы спрашиваете о ...

So you are asking about ... Итак, вы спрашиваете о ...

Разные полезные фразы

Thus ... Таким образом ...

Thus we see ... Таким образом, мы видим ...

In consequence ... В результате ...

In consequence of ... Вследствие ...

Turning now to possible variants ... Переходя теперь к возможным вариантам ...

We can further divide this category into two types ... В дальнейшем мы можем разделить эту категорию на два типа ...

We can now go one step further ... Теперь мы можем продвинуться на шаг вперед ...

That is why we have repeatedly suggested that ... Вот почему мы неоднократно предлагали ...

However this conclusion may turn out to be hasty, if ... Однако этот вывод может оказаться поспешным, если ...

Maybe we could get definite results at an earlier date ... Возможно, мы могли бы получить определенные результаты на более раннюю дату (раньше) ...

No definite conclusions have so far been reached in these discussions ... В ходе этих дискуссий так и не были сделаны какие-либо определенные выводы ...

Results are encouraging for ... Результаты обнадеживающие, поскольку ...

Results from such research should provide ... Результаты такого исследования должны обеспечить ...

The logical conclusion is that ... Логическим заключением является то, что ...

The result was astounding ... Результат был ошеломляющим ...

The results are not surprising ... Результаты неудивительны ...

Then eventually I came to the conclusion that ... Затем, со временем, я пришел к выводу, о том что ...

There are two important consequences of ... Есть два важных следствия ...

The first step is to develop ... Первый шаг состоит в том, чтобы разработать

The second phase of is that ... Второй этап ... в том, чтобы ...

There are two main stages in the procedure ... В данной процедуре есть два главных этапа ...

Although I think that ... Хотя я полагаю, что ...

I strongly believe that ... Я решительно полагаю, что ...

In order to understand ... Для того чтобы понять ...

It has to be said that ... Необходимо сказать, что ...

Many experts are coming to believe that only ... Многие эксперты все больше приходят к убеждению, что только ...

Some experts, however, think that ... Некоторые эксперты, однако, думают, что

Someone may say that ... Кто-то может сказать, что ...

Though we used to think ... Хотя мы привыкли полагать ...

It is generally considered that ... Обычно полагают, что ...

We should realize that ... Мы должны осознавать, что ...

Now we understand why it is so hard to ... Теперь мы понимаем, почему так трудно ...

Consider how it can be done ... Рассмотрим, как это может быть сделано

At first glance it would seem that ... На первый взгляд могло бы показаться, что

It can be viewed in a different light ... Можно иначе смотреть на это ...

It has been assumed that ... Предполагалось, что ...

Let us assume for a moment that ... Предположим на минуту, что ...

Suppose, for example, that ... Предположим, например, что ...

Though it might seem paradoxical, ... Хотя это могло бы показаться парадоксальным ...

You might know that ... Вы, возможно, знаете, что ...

But it can be claimed that ... Но можно утверждать, что ...

Let us not forget that ... Давайте не будем забывать, что ...

This simplified approach ignores the importance of ... Этот упрощенный подход игнорирует важность ...

Appendix 4

Список сокращений

Cm - centimeter

Ft - feet

Mm - millimeter

M – meter

Mi – mile

Mt. – mount

Km - kilometer

Sq.km – square kilometer

USA - the United States of America

°C – degree Celsius

°F – degree Fahrenheit

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