***Дидактический материал для организации коллективных учебных занятий по английскому языку***

Раздел «Лексика»

MCj04399130000[1]

***Пояснительная записка***

Данное пособие адресовано учителям английского языка, работающим в 8 классе общеобразовательной школы. Составители пособия ставят перед собой задачу помочь словесникам осмыслить особенности работы с учащимися, обучающимися в условиях речевого взаимодействия

Предлагаемый в пособии дидактический материал включает задачи и упражнения по лексической теме «География»

Критерии отбора предлагаемых материалов отражены в следующих аспектах:

* учёт возрастных особенностей школьников,
* доступность для понимания лексических значений
* частотность употребления слова в текстах учебников разных предметных областей, в реальной жизни подростка,
* в дидактическом материале учебников по английскому языку, в изучаемых текстах, соответствие отобранных единиц языка

Также предложена система индивидуальных карточек. Назначение карточек – помочь ученику сориентироваться в задании, отобрать нужные для его выполнения знания и умения, спланировать работу, установить последовательность действий. Соответственно своему назначению карточки разнообразны по содержанию.

Контрольно-оценочная деятельность предложена в качестве тестовых заданий, которые направлены на определение полного или частичного усвоения предлагаемого учебного содержания. Они полезны для организации самоконтроля над правильностью выполнения работы.

**К учителю**

В связи с переходом образования от знаниевого к компетентностному, встает вопрос о такой организации учебного процесса, который позволяет сформировать компетентностные умения учащихся.

Механизмом организации такого процесса могут стать методики коллективного способа обучения (КСО). При такой организации учебного процесса каждый ребенок включен в учебный процесс в зоне ближайшего развития. На уроках английского языка реализуется основное предназначение языка – средство межличностной коммуникации и речевого взаимодействия с целью обмена и приобретения информации.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Уч-ся должны знать** | **Уч-ся должны уметь** |
| Знать предмет изучения лексики. | Подбирать синонимы, антонимы |
| Определять часть речи слова, место слова в предложении | Уметь толковать и использовать слова с прямым и переносным значением. |
| Антонимы. Синонимы. Перевод и значение слова. | Уметь ориентироваться в предметных областях, применять лексический материал в свободном общении |

**Цель**: Сформировать умения:

* толковать лексическое значение слов;
* выполнять типовые задания;
* применять знания в различных ситуациях;
* проверять результаты работы своей и партнера, сверять с эталоном;
* организовывать совместную деятельность.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Компетенции | | |
| Разрешения проблем | Коммуникативная | Информационная |
| Осуществлять рефлексию и самооценку, оценку своей деятельности и ее результатов. | Выражать свою точку зрения. | Принимать осознанные решения на основе критически осмысленной информации. |

**Карточки для организации работы по методике тренажа**

**Карточки группы А (работа с лексикой)**

Карточка А1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Planet | Планета |
| System | Система |
| Ocean | Океан |
| Continent | Континент |
| Tradition | Традиция |
| Nationality | Национальность |
| Flag | Флаг |
| Situation | Место положения |

Карточка А2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Solar system | Солнечная система |
| Space | Космос |
| Anthem | Гимн |
| Separate | Отделять |
| Custom | Обычай |
| Solar power | Солнечная энергия |
| Capital | Столица |
| Industrial | Промышленность |

Карточка А3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Capital |
| China | Peking |
| India | Delhi |
| Kazakhstan | Astana |
| Great Britain | London |
| Spain | Madrid |
| Australia | Sydney |
| Canada | Ottawa |
| Germany | Berlin |

Карточка А4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Nationality |
| China | Chinese |
| India | Indian |
| Kazakhstan | Kazakh |
| Great Britain | English |
| Spain | Spaniard |
| Australia | Australian |
| Canada | Canadian |
| Germany | German |

Карточка А5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom | Королевство |
| Coast | Побережье |
| Square | Площадь |
| Resource | Ресурс |
| Oil | Нефть |
| Wheat | Пшеница |
| Oats | Овес |
| Fauna | Фауна |

Карточка А6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Extend | Расширять |
| Desert | Пустыня |
| Border | Граничить |
| Sovereign | Независимый |
| Sudden | Внезапный |
| corn | Зерно |
| Central Asia | Центральная Азия |
| Siberia | Сибирь |

**Карточки группы B (вопросы)**

Карточка B1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What is the centre of the solar system? | The Sun of the centre of solar system. |
| How many planets are there in the solar system? | There are seven planets in the solar system. |
| How many oceans and continents are there on the Earth? | There are four oceans and six continents. |
| What are the names of the continents? Name all of them. | The continents are Europe and Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Antarctic. |
| What is the largest and the smallest countries in the world? | The largest country in the world is Russia and the smallest one is Vatican. |

Карточка B2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What is the official name of Great Britain? | The official name of Great Britain is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island. |
| Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island situated? | The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island is situated in the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and north-west and the North Sea on the East. |
| How many parts does the UK consist of? Name all of them. | The UK consists of four parts. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Nothern Ireland. |
| What are the main islands? Name all of them. | The two of them are the main islands. They are: Great Britain and Ireland. |
| What is the largest river in Great Britain? | The Severn is the largest river. |

Карточка B3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where is the Republic of Kazakhstan situated? | The Republic of Kazakhstan is situated in the Central Asia. |
| What is the size of the area of Kazakhstan? | The area of Kazakhstan is 2753000 square kilometers. |
| What can you say about the population of the Republic? | It population is about 16 million. |
| What is the capital of the Republic? | Astana is the capital of the Republic. |
| What is the official language of the country? | Kazakh is the official language of the country. |

Карточка B4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What can you say about London as the capital of Great Britain? | London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. |
| Where is London situated? | London is situated on the both banks of the River Thames. |
| What parts is London traditionally divided into? | Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. |
| What is the West End? | The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. |
| What is the East End? | The East End is the poorest part of London. |

Карточки группы С (работа с дефиницией)

Карточка С1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anthem … | the official song of a nation. |
| Kingdom … | a country ruled by a king or a queen. |
| Island … | a piece of land surrounded by water. |
| Coast … | a land next to the sea. |
| Suburb … | an outer area of a town or a city. |

Карточка С2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Oil … | the most important resource in the world. |
| Wheat … | a plant from whose grains flour is made. |
| Flora … | all plants growing wild in a particular place. |
| Fauna … | all the animals living wild in a particular place. |
| Plain …(adj.) | a large flat land extending in different directions. |

Карточка С3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tour … | a journey during which several places of interesting are visited. |
| Coach … | a bus used for long-distance travel or touring. |
| Sightseeing … | means to go about, visiting places of interest. |
| Advantage … | better position, superiority. |
| Hiking … | means travelling about the country or an area on foot |

Карточка С4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Square …(adj.) | as an adjective means having 4 equal sides. |
| Care (about)… (v.) | means keeping protection, avoiding harm. |
| Desert … | is a large sandy piece of land where there is little rain and less plant life than elsewhere. |
| Hoist …(n.) | is an apparatus for lifting heavy goods, for lifting flag. |
| Tradition … (n.) | Do something in the way it was it was done for a long time in the past. |

Карточки для организации работы по методике ВИЗ

ВИЗ - 1

1. What is the centre of the solar system?

2. How many planets are there in the solar system?

3. What can you say about the Earth?

4. How many oceans and continents are there on the Earth?

5. What can you say about the continent of America?

ВИЗ - 2

1. What is a kingdom?

2. What kind of resources do you know?

3. What plants can you name?

4. What do we mean by saying “flora”?

5. Do your class-mates care about the flora and fauna?

ВИЗ – 3

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?

2. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island situated?

3. How many parts does the UK consist of? Name all of them.

4. What are the main islands? Name all of them.

5. How are they separated from the continent?

ВИЗ – 4

1. Where is the Republic of Kazakhstan situated?

2. What is the capital of the Republic?

3. What can you say about the population of the Republic?

4. What can you say about the Kazakhstan industry?

5. What problems does the country suffer?

ВИЗ – 5

1. What can you say about London as the capital of Great Britain?

2. Where is London situated?

3. What is mean by Greater London?

4. What parts is London traditionally divided into?

5. Why does the Oxford Street attract the visitors from all over the world?

ВИЗ – 6

1. Why do people travel?

2. What are the advantages of coach tour?

3. Why can it be convenient to travel by car?

4. What kind of travelling is the most expensive?

5. What is the cheapest way of travelling?

Дополнительный дидактический материал, который может использоваться на уроках английского языка по теме «География. Путешествия»

**London, Capital of Great Britain**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic, and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

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

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices, and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is the St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the governmental part of London.

Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets, and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs, and theatres are situated there.

The Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

On the north side of the Trafalgar Square is the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum — the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc, and is also famous for its library.

There are a lot of factories, workshops, and docks in the East End.

**Questions:**

1. Is London the largest city in the world?  
2. What's the population of London?  
3. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. Can you name them?  
4. What do you know about the City?  
5. Who was the St. Paul's Cathedral built by?  
6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?  
7. What is the governmental part of London?  
8. What building has more historic associations than any other building in London?  
9. What is Big Ben?  
10. Can you describe the Trafalgar Square?  
11. Where do the working people of London live?  
12. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?

**Vocabulary:**

numerous — многочисленный  
ancient — древний, старинный  
striking — поразительный, замечательный  
to found — основывать  
fortress — крепость  
royal — королевский  
to crown — короновать  
outstanding — выдающийся  
statesman — государственный деятель  
to bury — хоронить  
tower — башня  
official residence — официальная резиденция

wealth — богатство  
luxury — роскошь  
in memory of— в память о  
to contain — содержать  
priceless — бесценный

**The Geographical Position of Great Britain**

There are two large islands and several smaller ones, which lie in the north-west coast of Europe. Collectively they are known as the British Isles. The largest island is called Great Britain. The smaller one is called Ireland. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel. The country is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland - by the Irish Sea.

In the British Isles there are two states. One of them governs of the most of the island of Ireland. This state is usually called the Republic of Ireland. The other state has authority over the rest of the territory. The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But it is usually known by a shorter name - "The United Kingdom". The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 square km.

They say that the British love of compromise is the result of the country's physical geography. This may or may not be true, but it certainly true that the land and climate in Great Britain have a notable lack of extremes. The mountains in the country are not very high. It doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very not in the summer. It has no active volcanoes, and an earth tremors which does no more than rattle teacups in a few houses which is reported in the national news media. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promoted the development of shipbuilding, different training contacts with other countries.

**Questions:**

1. Where is Great Britain situated?  
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?  
3. What is the official name of this country?  
4. Is Great Britain a mountainous country?  
5. What's the result of the country's physical geography?

**Vocabulary:**

British Isles - Британские острова  
to govern - управлять  
to rattle - болтать   
volcano - вулкан  
earth tremor - землетрясение  
to be separated - быть отделенным   
insular - островной

**English Meals**

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One can not say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.  
The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve

good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring

a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

**Questions:**

1. What are the usual meals in England?  
2. What time do they have breakfast?  
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?  
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?  
5. When is lunch usually taken?  
6. What does lunch include?  
7. Is tea popular among the English?  
8. When do they usually have dinner?  
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

**Vocabulary:**

proverb — пословица, поговорка  
Every cook praises his own broth — поел, каждый повар хвалит свой собственный бульон; аналое, каждый кулик хвалит свое болото  
cookery — кулинария; стряпня  
variety — многообразие, разнообразие  
cuisine — кухня, стол (питание; поваренное искусство)  
particular — редкий, особенный; особый, специфический  
lunch — обед (обычно в полдень в середине рабочего дня), ланч  
porridge — (овсяная) каша  
rasher — тонкий ломтик бекона/ветчины (для поджаривания)  
sausage — колбасу; сосиска; колбасный фарш  
mushroom — гриб  
in spite of — несмотря на  
strictly — бдительно, внимательно, неусыпно  
cereal — обыкн.мн, злак; крупа, крупяной продукт (полученные из зерновых культур)  
honey — мед  
substantial — питательный (о пище); существенный, большой  
poultry — домашняя птица  
beef — говядина  
mutton — баранина  
veal — телятина  
ham — ветчина, окорок  
boiled — кипяченый, вареный  
fried — жареный  
chop — небольшой кусок мяса, отбивная (котлета)  
steak — бифштекс, кусок мяса/рыбы (для жаренья)  
cheap — дешевый, недорогой  
snack — легкая закуска  
tea-spoonful — целая чайная ложка  
tin — жестяная консервная банка; жестянка  
apricot — абрикос  
pear — груша  
pineapple — ананас  
instant coffee — растворимый кофе  
disgusting — отвратительный, плохой, противный  
roast — жаркое; жареный  
lamb — мясо молодого барашка  
gravy — подливка (из сока жаркого), соус  
delicious — восхитительный, прелестный; очень вкусный  
to conclude — сделать вывод, подвести итог

**The Problem of Environmental Protection in Great Britain**

Environmental protection is an international issue of great importance and Great Britain pays much attention to it. There are nearly 500 000 protected buildings and 7000 conservation areas of architecture of historical interest in Britain. The Government supports the work of the voluntary sector in preserving the national heritage.

Total emissions of smoke in the air have fallen by 85 per cent since 1960. Most petrol stations in Britain stock unleaded petrol. The Government is committed to the control of gases emission, which damage the ozone layer.

They also contribute to the greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming and a rise in sea levels. Britain stresses the need for studying the science of climate change.

Green belts are areas where land should be left open and free from urban sprawl. The Government attaches great importance to their protection. National parks cover 9 per cent of the total land area of England and Wales. The National Rivers Authority protects island waters in England and Wales.

In Scotland the River purification authorities are responsible for water pollution control. Great Britain takes care of it's environment for themselves and next generations.

**Questions:**

1. What is an international issue of great importance?   
2. What are green belts?   
3. Who is responsible for water pollution control in Scotland?   
4. What is the total emission of smoke in the air?   
5. Is it easy to buy unleaded petrol in Britain?

**Vocabulary:**

purification — очистка   
voluntary — добровольный   
petrol — бензин   
emission — выброс   
layer — слой

**Great Britain**

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean

and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on

the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts:

England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is. the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, T Clyde and Bristol Avon. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and. summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

**Questions:**

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated  
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?  
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?  
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?  
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?  
6. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?  
7. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?  
8. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?  
9. What is the climate like in Great Britain?  
10.What is the population of Great Britain?  
11.What city is the capital of the U. K.?  
12. What kind of state is Great Britain?

**Vocabulary:**

isle - остров  
island - остров  
to separate - разделять  
european - европейский   
the English Channel - Ла-Манш   
to be washed by - омываться  
to border on - граничить с...  
to consist of - состоять из...  
mountainous peninsula - гористый полуостров   
to stretch - простираться  
estuary - устье реки   
deposits - залежи  
iron ore - железная руда  
to discover - обнаруживать  
current - течение  
severely- чрезвычайно  
decade - десятилетие  
monarchy - монархия

**The Climate of Great Britain**

Great Britain is situated on islands. It is washed by seas from all sides. That's why the climate and the nature of Great Britain is very specific. The popular belief that it rains all the time in Britain is simply not true. In fact, London gets no more rain in a year than most other major European cities. Generally speaking, the further west you go, the more rain you get. The mild winters mean that snow is a regular feature of the higher areas only. The winters are in general a bit colder in the east of the country than they are in the west. While in summer, the south is slightly warmer and sunnier than the north. Besides Britain is famous for I fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it is impossible to see anything within 2 or 3 metres.

Why has Britain's climate got such bad reputation? Maybe it is for the same reason that British people always seem to be talking about the weather. There is a saying that Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather. You can never be sure of a fry day, though it may not rain very much altogether. There can be cool and even cold days in July and some quite warm days in January.

The weather changes very often. Mark Twain said about America: "If you like the weather in New England, just wait a few minutes" but it is more likely to have been said about England. The lack of extremes is the reason why on the few occasions when it gets genuinely hot or freezing cold, the country seems to be totally unprepared for it. A bit of snow, a few days of frost and the trains stop. working and the roads are blocked. If the thermometer goes above 2ГС, people behave as if they were in Sahara and the temperature makes front-page headlines. These things happen so seldom that it is not worth organizing life to be ready for them. Everyone who comes to Great Britain says that it looks like one great beautiful park. The British people love their country and take care of it.

**Questions:**

1. Why is the climate and the nature of Great Britain very specific?  
2. What is Britain famous for?  
3. Why has Britain's climate got such a bad reputation?  
4. The weather in Britain is very changeable, isn't it?  
5. Does it rain often?

**Vocabulary:**

feature - особенность   
genuinely - неподдельно  
fog - туман   
headline - заголовок

**The Weather in England**

The English say «Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather\*. It happens because the weather changes more often than in other countries. British winters are mild and springs are cool because of the winds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean. They blow 2 days out of every 3.

In spring sunshine and showers follow each other so often during the day that an umbrella or a raincoat is absolutely necessary in England. The weather changes so frequently that it is difficult to forecast. It is not unusual for people to complain that the weathermen were wrong.

The weather in spring is generally mild but sometimes the days are really fresh. Spring is the season when nature awakens from its long winter sleep: the temperature grows, the sky becomes blue, and the sun grows warmer. Everything is full of new life again. The days grow longer and warmer; the ground gets covered with green grass.

Summer is the hottest season in England. The sunrays become hot, the days are long, and the nights are short and warm. It's time for holidays, when people go to the seaside for sunbathing and swimming. It usually gets hot in July. The summer nights are short, but they are wonderful.

As for autumn it isn't so nice. It's a season of winds and beautiful sunsets. The leaves turn yellow and reddish and fall to the ground and the birds migrate to warm countries. In autumn the days become shorter. A spell of sunny weather in September is called Indian summer or «Golden Autumn». In England September and October are warm and dry, but November is the foggiest month. Late autumn is generally an unpleasant season. Everything begins to take a different colour. The trees look bare. The flowers have faded away. The sky is overcast with low clouds. Everything looks gloomy.

In winter in England they can hardly forecast their weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows. In England it isn't so cold in winter as in our country and they don't get so much snow as we get here in Ukraine. The rivers in England never freeze, that's why children there go skating very seldom. When there are 8 degrees of frost in England everyone complains of hazards.

**Questions:**

1. What do the English say about their weather?  
2. What winters and springs do the English have?  
3. Are umbrella and raincoat absolutely unnecessary things in England?  
4. What is the hottest season in England?  
5. What people do in summer?  
6. What happens in autumn?  
7. What weather do the English have in winter?  
8. Is it as cold in England as in our country?

**Vocabulary:**

mild — умеренный (о погоде, климате и т. п.)  
cool — прохладный, свежий  
to blow — дуть  
shower — зд. сильный ливень  
umbrella — зонт  
raincoat — непромокаемое пальто, плащ  
frequently — зачастую, часто  
to forecast — предвидеть, предвосхищать, предсказывать, провидеть  
to complain — жаловаться (на что-л.), выражать недовольство (чем-л.)  
to awake (past awToke, p.p. awaken) — пробуждаться; просыпаться  
to grow — расти, увеличиваться  
sunray — солнечный луч  
sunbathing — загорание на солнце, солнечные ванны  
sunset — заход солнца; закат; вечерняя заря  
to turn — зд. становиться  
reddish — красноватый  
spell — короткий промежуток времени  
Indian summer — бабье лето  
foggy — туманный, в тумане  
to fade away — увядать  
gloomy — мрачный  
to freeze (past froze, p.p. frozen) — замерзать, покрываться льдом  
seldom — редко, нечасто, изредка  
hazard — природный катаклизм, источник опасности, опасность

Тестовые задания по теме «География»

**1.** Дайте правильный ответ:

Since 1998 the capital of Kazakhstan is ….

A) Almaty

B) Astana

C) Kokshetau

D) Pavlodar

E) Akmola

**2.** Закончите предложение:

The British money is ….

A) cents

B) rubles

C) euros

D) dollars

E) pounds

**3.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

St. Paul’s Cathedral is situated in ….

A) Paris

B) Moscow

C) London

D) New York

E) Dallas

**4.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The southern and central part of Great Britain is ….

A) Wales

B) England

C) Scotland

D) London

E) Cardiff

**5.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The best-known river in Great Britain is ….

A) the Thames

B) the Don

C) the Clyde

D) the Volga

E) the Mississippi

**6.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

America is washed by two oceans: the Atlantic and the ….

A) Indian

B) Arctic

C) Atlantic

D) Black Sea

E) Pacific

**7.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What is the national emblem of England?

A) rose

B) violet

C) shamrock

D) maple leaf

E) tulip

**8.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The Statue of Liberty symbolizes ….

A) a woman with a torch

B) New York

C) people

D) land of freedom

E) torch itself

**9.** Укажите правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос:

On which river does Stratford stand?

A) the Thames

B) the Don

C) the Clyde

D) the Volga

E) the Avon

**10.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are:

A) Americans

B) British

C) Irish

D) Russian

E) Kazakh

**11.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What is “Big Ben”?

A) University

B) Theatre

C) Exhibition

D) Museum

E) Clock

**12.** Закончите предложение:

The National library is situated in the ….

A) Tate Gallery

B) Westminster Abbey

C) British Museum

D) Tower of London

E) St. Paul Cathedral

**13.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What is the capital of Wales?

A) Belfast

B) Coventry

C) Edinburgh

D) Cardiff

E) Birmingham

**14.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Scotland is the most … part of Great Britain.

A) kingdom

B) little

C) valley

D) mountainous

E) wet

**15.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Whose monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

A) Admiral Nelson

B) Abraham Lincoln

C) Winston Churchill

D) John Glenn

E) General Washington

**16.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

When did the Great Fire of London take place?

A) 1666

B) 1768

C) 1566

D) 1816

E) 1516

**17.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The money in Australia is ….

A) rubles

B) pounds

C) tenge

D) dollars

E) euros

**18.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The safest topic for conversation in England is ….

A) weather

B) love

C) music

D) politics

E) work

**19.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Christopher Columbus landed in America in:

A) 1542

B) 1312

C) 1620

D) 1942

E) 1492

**20.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What is “Disneyland”?

A) Industrial town

B) Name of the Tower

C) Memorial

D) Children’s Park of Wonder

E) Name of the square

**21.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth’s II ….

1. brother

B) uncle

C) son

D) father

E) husband

**22.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

In which city is Hollywood?

A) Atlanta

B) New York

C) San Francisco

D) Los Angeles

E) Florida

**23.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The colours of the American flags are….

A) red, brown, green

B) red and blue

C) red, white, brown

D) red, white, green

E) red, white, dark-blue

**24.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The famous pop-group “The Beatles” came from ….

A) London

B) Liverpool

C) Manchester

D) Glasgo

E) Stradford

**25.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Australia is a(an) ….

A) district

B) town

C) peninsula

D) island continent

E) city

**26.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What is the name of the town where William Shakespeare was born?

A) Coventry

B) Stratford-on-Avon

C) Glasgow

D) Sheffield

E) London

**27.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

The word “albion”, the poetic name of Great Britain, means:

A) red

B) green

C) blue

D) yellow

E) white

**28.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Where is the Statue of Liberty situated?

A) in the New York Harbour

B) in the Black Sea

C) in the Gulf of Mexico

D) in the Irish Sea

E) in the Pacific Ocean

**29.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

In American English, freshman means ….

A) первокурсник

В) выпускник

С) вновь прибывший

D) второкурсник

Е) новичок в деле

**30.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Nelson’s Column is situated in … in London.

A) Harley Street

B) Fleet Street

C) Trafalgar Square

D) Downing Street

E) Piccadilly Circus