

## Практическое занятие №21

**Тема: Россия. Географическое положение, климат, население.**

**Цель:** Перевод текста с целью извлечения информации. Тренировка навыков построения предложений в Past Continuous

**Содержание работы:**

1. Повторить(изучить) Past Continuous
2. Работа с текстом: чтение, в каждом абзаце выделить главную мысль с переводом(письменно). Ответить на вопросы к тексту.
3. Выполнить упражнения на грамматику.

### MY COUNTRY

1.I want to tell you about my country. Russia is the largest country in the world. It covers eastern part of Europe and northern part of Asia. Total area of Russia is about seventeen million square kilometres with the population of about 145 million people.

2.The official name of Russia is the Russian Federation. The colours of the national flag are white, blue and red. Russia's state emblem is a double headed eagle. The country is a parliamentary republic, which means that the President is the Head of the state. The main law of the country is the Constitution. It guarantees the rights of the citizens.

3.The country is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Pacific Ocean in the east, the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Russia borders on many countries: China, Georgia, Finland, Norway, Byelorussia, Ukraine and others. The landscape of Russia is varied. There are highlands in the east, steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, the tundra and the taiga in the north.

4.There are several mountain chains in my country, too: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest chain is the Urals which separates Russia's European part from its Asian part.

Russia is rich in rivers and lakes. The Volga which flows into the Caspian Sea is the longest river in Russia. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

5.There are different types of climate on the territory of Russia. It is very cold in the north, even in summer. In the central part of the country winters are usually cold, summers are very warm. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold and snowy. In the south of Russia the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter.

6.Russia is an industrial country. It has a lot of mineral resources: coal, natural gas and iron. There are a lot of large factories and plants all over the country. Russia is also an agricultural country. Russians plant corn, fruit and vegetables.

7.Russia has a very rich history. It is an ancient country with a lot of historic places of interest, big cultural centers and small towns. There are a lot of museums, theatres, cinemas, libraries, restaurants and clubs in big Russian cities. Such cities are usually noisy with heavy traffic in the streets and are full of smoke.

8.The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is one of the biggest cities in Europe with the population more than ten million people. The second largest city in Russia is St. Petersburg. This is a city of numerous monuments, museums and art galleries. The city is on the Neva River.

Russia is a great country with a great culture. I love my country.

### Vocabulary:

**above zero** выше нуля

**be washed by** омываться

**double headed eagle** двуглавый орел

**heavy traffic** интенсивное движение

**iron** железо

**law** закон

**mountain chain** цепь гор

**noisy** шумный

**numerous** бесчисленный

**parliamentary** парламентская

**republic** республика

**plain** равнина

**population** население

**state emblem** эмблема государства

**steppe** -степь

**total area** -общая площадь

**varied** -разнообразный

### Questions:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. What is the total area of Russia and how many people live in the country?
3. What is the official name of Russia?
4. What can you say about Russian national flag and state emblem?
5. Is Russia a monarchy? What is the main law of the country? Who is the head of the Russian Federation?
6. How many seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
7. What is Russian landscape like?
8. Are there rivers and lakes in Russia? Can you name the biggest ones?
9. What can you say about the climate of Russia?
10. Is Russia an industrial country? Why (not)?
11. What places of interest are there in the country?
12. What is the capital of Russia?

### Past Continuous - прошедшее длительное время

Время **Past Continuous** указывает на процесс, длившийся в определенный момент или период в прошлом. В отличие от времени **Past Simple**, этот момент в прошлом должен быть назван прямо (например, yesterday at 5 o'clock, when you called, when rain started) или быть очевидным из контекста.

1. When you called I **was taking** a shower.

Когда ты позвонил, я принимал душ.

2. Charlie and me **were** already **driving** home when the engine suddenly stopped.

Мы с Чарли уже ехали домой, как вдруг заглох мотор.

#### Образование Past Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I **was** playing                      We **were** playing

You **were** playing                You **were** playing

He / she / it **was** playing        They **were** playing

Вопросительные предложения:

**Was** I playing?                      **Were** we playing?

**Were** you playing?                **Were** you playing?

**Was** he / she / it playing? **Were** they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I **was not** playing                      We **were not** playing

You **were not** playing                You **were not** playing

He / she / it **was not** playing        They **were not** playing

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму **Past Continuous**, нужен вспомогательный глагол **to be** в прошедшем времени и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

**To be** в прошедшем времени имеет две формы:

- **was** – 1 и 3 лицо ед. ч. (I was smoking. He was eating.)
- **were** – 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (They were laughing.)

В **вопросительном предложении** вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

**Were** you **sleeping** when I called? You sounded drowsy.

Ты спал, когда я позвонил? Ты казался сонным.

В **отрицательных предложениях** за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Формы **was** и **were** при этом могут быть сокращены до **wasn't** и **weren't** соответственно.

In the morning our elevator **was not** (**wasn't**) **working**.

Утром не работал лифт.

#### Случаи употребления Past Continuous

- Указание на процесс, происходивший в конкретный момент времени в прошлом:

I **was sleeping** when someone knocked at the door.

Когда я спал, кто-то постучал в дверь.

### Grammar work.

**Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.**

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (to copy) the exercise, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to ski) while other children \_\_\_\_\_ (to skate). Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a lot of fun.

5. When we came the family \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.

6. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a bird-house.

**Упражнение 2. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, используя слова и фразы в скобках. Ответьте на вопросы.**

**Образец:**

After the lesson Victor was explaining the new rule, (to you)

— Was Victor explaining the new rule to you?

— Yes, he was. He was explaining the new rule to me.

The children were decorating their classroom. (when)

— When were they decorating the classroom?

— They were decorating it after the lessons.

1. When I went into the yard, the boys were playing, (football)
2. When we were playing, Bob was shouting. (loudly)
3. I met Victor in the street. He was running quickly, (where)
4. The weather was fine, the sun was shining, (all day)
5. Nick was watching his little sister in the garden. (why)
6. His sister was helping him to pack his things when I came, (what things)
7. They were cooking dinner at that time, (with whom)
8. I was waiting for him at 3 o'clock yesterday. (where)
9. He was looking for something when I came in. (what)
10. They were laughing when I entered the classroom. (why)