

Практическое занятие № 8

Тема: Географическое положение, климат. Английская природа. Животные Британских островов.

Цель: Совершенствование и развитие навыков перевода текста с целью извлечения информации на английском языке. Развитие интереса к истории, традициям и нравам страны изучаемого языка.

Exercise 1. Переведите текст (письменно), ответьте на вопросы

The Climate of Great Britain

Due to the geographic location of Great Britain the type of the climate is oceanic. There are no extreme contrasts in temperature in Britain because of the current of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico called the Gulf Stream. Average British temperatures do not rise above 32°C in summer and do not fall below -10°C in winter.

The prevailing winds from the ocean to the south-west bring rainfall throughout the year. The total national rainfall average is over 1100 mm annually. March to June tend to be a driest months, September to January the wettest. The fogs of London, often made severe by mixture with city smoke, have worldwide reputation.

The rivers of the Great Britain are abundant, and they never freeze. The main rivers are the Thames, the Tyne, the Severn, the Mersey; the biggest lakes are the Loch Lomond, the Lough Neagh. A considerable area of land is covered by meadows and heaths. The grass remains green all the year round. Thanks to climate conditions, Britain in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and hedges.

Questions:

1. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?
2. Are there extreme contrasts in temperature? Why?
3. What are the average temperatures?
4. What are the driest (the wettest) months?
5. What are the main rivers and lakes?

Vocabulary:

oceanic — океанический

gulf — залив

Gulf Stream — Гольфстрим

prevailing — преобладающий

rainfall — ливень; количество осадков

abundant — обильный

fog(s) — туман

meadow(s) — луг

Exercise 2. Переведите тексты(устно), составьте по 3 вопроса к каждому тексту на английском языке.

1. Animal life in England

Several animal species such as the bear, wolf, and beaver were exterminated in historic times, but others such as the fallow deer, rabbit, have been introduced.

More recently birds of prey have suffered at the hands of farmers protecting their stock and their game birds. Under protective measures, including a law restricting the collecting of birds eggs, some of the less birds have been re-establishing themselves.

The country lies along the line of bird migrations, they have found town gardens, where they are often fed, a favorable environment. In London about 100 different species are recorded annually. London also is a favorable habitat for foxes, which in small numbers have colonized woods and heaths within a few miles of the city center.

Freshwater fish are numerous; the char and allied species of the lakes of Cumbria probably represent an old group related to the trout that migrated to the sea before the tectonic changes that formed these lakes cut off their outlet. The marine fishes are abundant in species and in absolute numbers.

There are few kinds of reptiles and amphibians — about half a dozen species of each — but they are nearly all plentiful where conditions suit them. A variety of coastal life creates the favorable environment for different kinds of invertebrate organisms.

2. Plant Life

England shares with the rest of Britain a diminished range of vegetation and living creatures, partly because the island was separated from the mainland of Europe soon after much of it had been swept bare by the last Ice Age and partly because the land has been so industriously worked.

Woodland covers merely 7 % of England's total land area.

A drastic depletion of mature broad-leaved forests, especially oak, was a result of the overuse of timber in the iron and shipbuilding industries.

A modified pattern of vegetation has now emerged through overgrazing, forest clearance, reclamation and drainage of marshlands, and the introduction of exotic plant species.

Though there are fewer species of plants than in the European mainland.

Tundra survive in parts of the moorland of the northeast.

England has a profusion of summer wildflowers in its fields.

In some parts these have been severely reduced by the use of herbicides on farms.

Cultivated gardens, which contain many species of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants from all over the world, account for much of the varied vegetation of the country.