

## Практическая работа № 19

Тема: Страна изучаемого языка: Великобритания

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

Содержание работы:

1. Прочитать текст о Великобритании (№9), перевести устно.

2. Выполнить упражнения пользуясь информацией из текста №10, №12

3. №14 выполнить с переводом

### Vocabulary

8 Study the following words and expressions.

The British Isles — Британские острова

the Straits of Dover — пролив Па-де-Кале

sheep-breeding — овцеводство

scenery — пейзаж

moor(land) — вересковая пустошь

plain — равнина

sovereign — монарх

to reign — править

fertile — плодородный

populated — населенный

mountainous — гористый

vast — обширный

rocky — скалистый

coastal — прибрежный

valley — долина

machinery — машиностроение

food processing — пищевая

промышленность

industry — отрасль

### Reading

9 Read the text.

## Some Facts About the UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244,000 square miles is situated in the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

It consists of four parts – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities in the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Nevertheless, agriculture is also well-developed, especially sheep-breeding in Scotland.

The territory of the country is small but it has a wide variety of landscape and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there.



Politically the UK is a monarchy; the head of state is the King or Queen. In practice the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: Great Britain is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister representing the party in power.

The heart of the UK is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but the remainder of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest country is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes, known as lochs and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow.

Northern Ireland became a part of the United Kingdom in 1920. The land is mountainous and has few natural resources. Farming, machinery and equipment manufacturing, food processing, textile and electronics manufacturing are the leading industries. Belfast is the capital and the largest city.

The capital of the UK, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in the UK, but it is not very long.



**10** Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Great Britain consists of three parts.
2. The territory of the country is large: 244,000 square miles. (Transform it into square kilometres: 1 mile = 1,609 km.)
3. The smallest part is Wales.
4. Most people in Wales live in the mountains.
5. The Highlands are the oldest mountains in the world.
6. They are situated in Wales.
7. Glasgow is a great agricultural centre.
8. Northern Ireland is rich in natural resources.
9. The real ruler of the country is the Queen.
10. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic.

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Give general information about the United Kingdom using the following prompts.



Britain which is formally known as the United Kingdom of . . . is the political unity of . . .  
 It is located . . .  
 Its total area is about . . .  
 The coasts of the UK are washed by . . .  
 The scenery is . . .  
 The capital of the UK is . . .  
 The official language is . . .  
 The national symbols of the UK are . . .  
 Its form of government is a . . .  
 Officially the supreme legislative authority is the . . . and the two Houses of Parliament: . . .  
 But the Queen . . .  
 There are three major political parties: . . .  
 The largest cities are . . .  
 The chief river is . . .  
 Britain's major industries include . . .

### Practice

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Fill in the gaps with the following words and word combinations.

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. customs and traditions | g. the Straits of Dover      |
| b. sheep-breeding         | h. computing and electronics |
| c. from a cultural aspect | i. varied                    |
| d. Oxford University      | j. the House of Commons      |
| e. the House of Lords     | k. shipyards                 |
| f. ships                  | l. textiles                  |

- The British Parliament consists of . . . . . and . . . . .
- Englishmen always respect their . . . . .
- The United Kingdom is separated from the continent by . . . . .
- Many young people from all over the world would like to enter . . . . .
- Agriculture is developed in Scotland, especially . . . . .
- The climate of the UK is . . . . .
- Liverpool is famous . . . . . as the Beatles were organized there.
- Among British industries the most developed are . . . . .
- Two thirds of the world's . . . . . used to come from UK . . . . .
- In the early 18th century British . . . . . manufacture was based on wool which was processed by individual artisans.