

Unit 1

How Different the World Is!

Lesson 1.
**DIFFERENT LANDSCAPES –
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**



Vocabulary

desert ['dezət] (a large area of sand with little plant life)

plain (равнина)

hill

forest

island

ocean ['əʊʃən]

wood (a small forest)

mountain **range**

prairie ['preəri]

canyon ['kænjən]

coast

unique [ju:'ni:k]

useless

sunny

huge (very large)

flat (плоский, ровный)

heavy

high **extensive**

deep (глубокий)

vast (very large and wide)

mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs]

A forest

A mountain range

An island

A prairie

A plain

A hill

An ocean

A coast

A desert

A wood

A canyon



A forest



A mountain range



An island



A prairie



A plain



A hill



An ocean



A coast



WEBSHOTS

A desert



A wood



A canyon



WHAT LANDSCAPES ARE TYPICAL OF THESE COUNTRIES?

I think



the UK.

In my opinion



is

typical of Australia.

To my mind

I believe

I guess

are

I'm sure

**I'm not sure
but perhaps**



the USA.

WHAT LANDSCAPES ARE TYPICAL OF RUSSIA?



?



3) Geographical names make the description of a country more specific.

USA **Australia** UK **Great Britain** Ireland
England Pacific Ocean *Great Sandy* **Great Victoria**
Simpson Desent Appalachian Mountains **Rockies**
Cordilleras Atlantic Ocean DOVER
Folkestone **Ramsgate** *Heathrow* **Gatwick**

?	?	?

Place names with and without *the*

We do not use "*the*" with names of people. The same way, we do not usually use it with **names of places**:

Continents → Afric^a → Europ^e → South America

Countries → Russi → German → Switzerland

⊘ *The Netherlands*, *the USA*, *the Philippines* (*plurals*), *Republic* (the Irish Republic), *kingdom* (the United Kingdom), *federation* (the Russian Federation), *emirates* (the Arab Emirates), *the Ukraine*

States, regions → Alask^a → Siberi^a → Central Africa

⊘ *The West*, *the Rivera*, *the Far East*, *the Midlands*, *the South of France*

Islands → Cypru^s → Major^{ca} → Rhode Island

⊘ *Plural islands with "the"* : *the Bermuda Islands*, *the Canary Islands*

Place names with and without *the*

We do not use "*the*" with names of people. The same way, we do not usually use it with **names of places**:

Cities, towns,
suburbs, villages

Mosc

Helsi

Los Angeles

ow

nki



The Hague, the Bronx, the West End of London

Mountains,
hills

Evere

Etna

North Hill

st



Hill ranges and mountain ranges have "the": the Alps, the Rockies

Lakes

Lake
Michigan

Coniston
Water



Seas, oceans, rivers, canals have "the" (the Atlantic Ocean, the Thames, the Suez, the Gulf of California, the Strait of Dover, the Great Lakes, the Great Salt Lake)



Deserts are usually used with "the": the Great Sandy Desert, the Sahara



Plains are used with "the": the European Plain, the West Siberian Plain

USE **“THE”** WHERE NECESSARY

Great Dividing Range

Great Lakes

Mississippi

Coral Sea

Canada

Snowdon

Great Victoria Desert

Gulf of Mexico

Pacific Ocean

Highlands

Orkney Islands

Cordilleras

USE “THE” WHERE NECESSARY

The Coral Sea

The Great Dividing Range

The Great Victoria Desert

The Mississippi
- Canada

The Cordilleras

The Gulf of Mexico

The Highlands

- Snowdon

The Pacific Ocean

The Orkney Islands

The Great Lakes

3) Geographical names make the description of a country more specific.

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?	?	?

2. *The photos were taken in the countries that are described below.*

1) What countries are described? How can you tell? (reading/listening for the main idea)

A It is the world's largest island and its smallest continent. The continent is south of the Equator [i'kweɪtə]. Much of the land is a useless desert. Great deserts cover (покрывают) nearly 2,000,000 square kilometres. Most of the continent is sunny most of the year. Its population is very small (only 0.3% of the world's population) for such a huge country. Many people live far away from towns in the outback.* Severe droughts [si,vɪə 'draʊts] (сильная засуха), floods (наводнение) and cyclones happen very often on the continent. The people suffer from limited fresh water.

B It is an island state. It covers a territory of two large islands and several smaller ones. Its coast is over 6,000 miles long. *It* may be a small island by Russian standards, but geographically it is varied. The south and the east of the island consist of flat plains or hills. Mountainous areas are found only in the north and west. In this country you are never very far from the coast and there are lots of seaside resorts. It has a mild climate. It is never very cold or very hot. There's steady (постоянный) rainfall throughout most of the year. The main passenger ports and airports are in the Southeast. It's a rich country, one of the richest in the world.

C It is the fourth largest nation in the world. It covers 4,500 kilometres from one ocean on the east to another one on the west. Three-quarters (3/4) of the country is washed by ocean. People live within four time zones. It's a land of physical contrasts. Practically every climate in the world is represented. The southern parts of the country have warm temperatures year round, but the northern parts have very cold winters. The land varies from heavy forests to large deserts, from high mountains to deep canyons. If you travel across the country you would go over mountain ranges, cross hundreds of rivers, and spend days on the vast, flat prairie lands. You would drive past hundreds of lakes, woods and forests. It has most of what every country would like to have — a variety of natural resources, all sorts of products and industries of every kind.

AB ex. 1, p. 3-7

These are geographic-relief maps of English-speaking countries. Usually the geographical names are written without articles on maps.

Listen to the geographical positions of the countries and write out the geographical names that are pronounced with article "the".

Country	Oceans, rivers, lakes, straits	Islands, groups of islands	Mountains, mountain ranges	Regions	Deserts
a)					
b)					
c)					

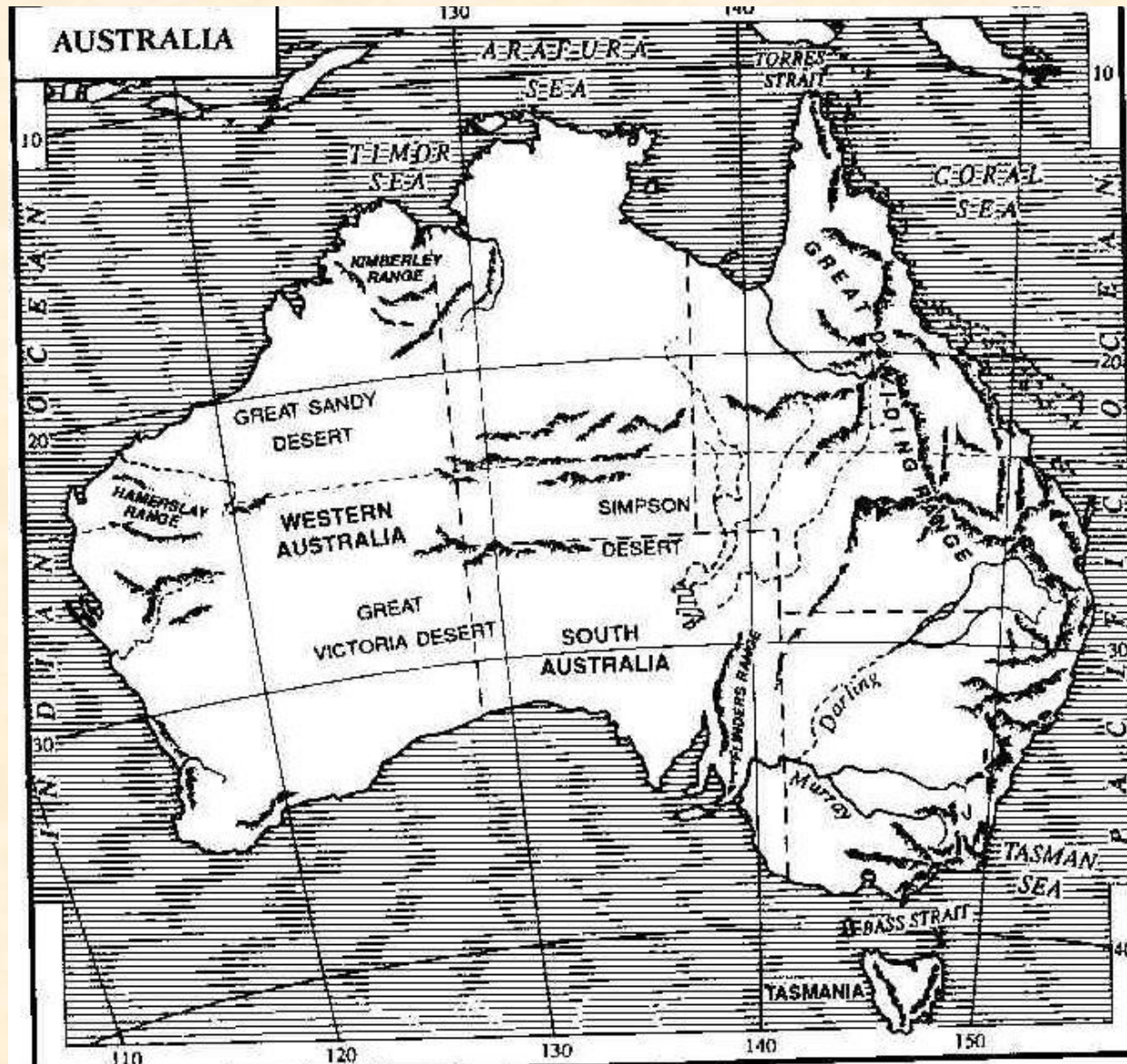


AUSTRALIA



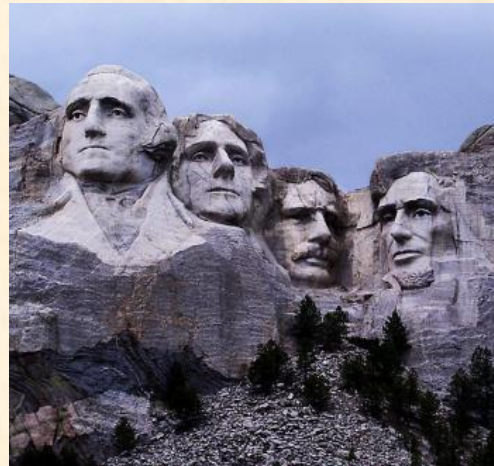
Listen and write out the geographical names you hear

AB ex. 1, p. 3



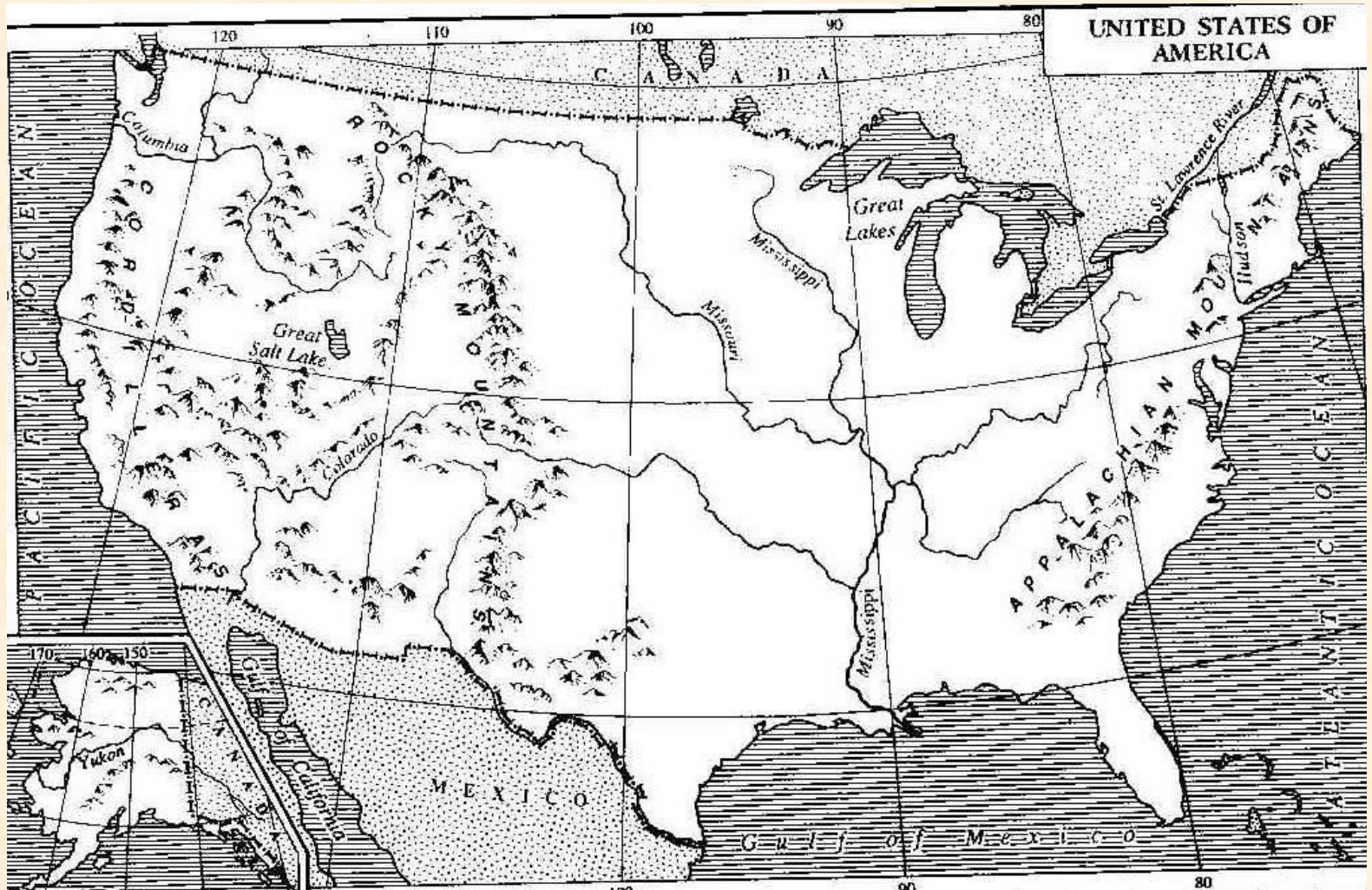


The USA



Listen and write out the geographical names you hear

AB ex. 1, p. 4





The UK



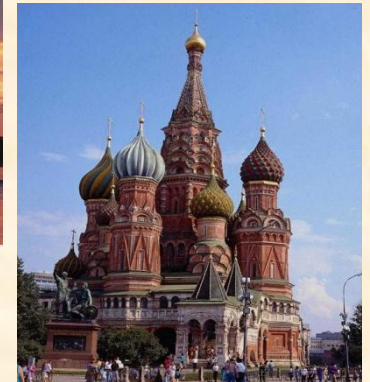
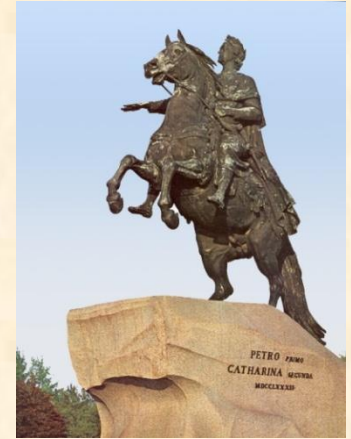
Listen and write out the geographical names you hear

AB ex. 1, p. 5





Russia





AB ex. 2, p. 6-7

What is special about the geographical position of Russia? Fill in the blanks with the geographical names from the box. Add articles where necessary. Listen to check.

Arctic Ocean	Baltic Sea	Sea of Japan	Mount Elbrus
Black Sea	Barents	Kara	Okhotsk Sea
Urals	Bering Sea	Laptev	East Siberian
Azov	Caspian Sea	Caucasus	Great Russian Plain
Western Siberian Plain	Baikal	Ladoga	Onega
Ob	Lena	Yenisei	Amur
			North Dvina
			Moscow
			Magadan

Russia is washed in the north by _____ and its seas: _____, _____, _____, and _____, in the south by _____, _____, and _____ Seas; in the east by _____, _____, and _____; in the west by _____. The size of Russia is hard to imagine. A flight from _____ to _____ takes eight hours. Russia is a land of long rivers and large lakes. Among the world's longest rivers rank _____, the three mighty Siberian rivers: _____, _____, and _____, and _____. The largest of all Russia's rivers is _____. The three largest lakes in Russia are _____ in South-Eastern Siberia and _____ and _____ in

Northern Russia. The relief of Russia is mostly flat. It's located on two plains: _____ and _____. There are three main mountain ranges in Russia. _____ stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is _____. _____ extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. They divide the European and Asian parts of Russia.