



Lesson 2

Tema 1: The Geographical Position and Nature of Great Britain.

Basic Facts



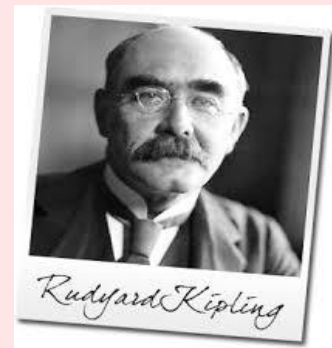
WARM-UP

What do you know about these people
and geographical names?



the Beatles, Luis Carol, Scotland, Agatha Christie, Cardiff,
Conan Doyle, Robinson Crusoe, Wales, Charles Dickens,
Isaac Newton, London, Robert Stevenson, England, Oxford,
Cambridge, Charlotte Bronte, Edinburgh,

Rudyard Kipling



Complete the text about Great Britain with the following words:

population, Highlands, Western, Atlantic, mild, large, falls, rain, temperature, pound, English, London.

Great Britain is a (1) country, a kingdom in (2) Europe. It lies on several islands and has a (3) of about 60 mln people. Great Britain's capital is (4).... and the national currency is a (5) (6) is the language that people speak in the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very (7) There are a lot of (8) falling out all the year round. The wind brings rain from the (9) Ocean. Snow only (10) occasionally and doesn't stay for long except in the (11) of Scotland. The usual (12) in England and Wales are + 4°C in January and + 16°C in July and August.

Answer the questions about the UK geography:

- What is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles?
 - What are the countries that constitute the UK?
 - What is a State Symbol of the United Kingdom?
- What is the capital of Great Britain (Scotland, Northern Ireland)?
- How do we call people who were born in Britain (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)?
 - What is the largest lake in the UK?
 - What are the principal rivers of the UK?
 - Are the mountains of the British Isles high?
- Are the seas surrounding Great Britain shallow or deep?
 - What is the weather like in Great Britain?





The British climate.



- Some people say that Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather. The weather in
 - Britain is very changeable : a day can start fine and warm , but often end cold and wet.
 - The climate is very moderate :
 - It doesn't usually get very cold or very hot. The seasons are not as different as they are in many countries, and you can just as easily have a cold, wet day in summer as you can in winter.
- Generally speaking, the west of Britain is wetter than the east, and the north is colder than the south. That means, for example, that the southwest is warm but wet; the northeast is colder but drier. Because of the Gulf Stream, British winters are much warmer than many countries with the same latitude.



English proverbs about weather and seasons.

Match the English and the Russian variants.

1. Everything is good in its season.

2. It rains cats and dogs.

3. Make hay while the sun shines.

4. After rain comes fair weather.

5. After a storm comes a calm.

1) После бури наступает затишье.

2) Всему свое время.

3) Взойдет солнышко и к нам во двор.

4) Куй железо, пока горячо.

5) Льет, как из ведра.

Brainstorming

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is nature?\What things do you think about when you hear the word 'nature'?
2. How important is nature to you? Why?
3. What would life be like without nature?
4. How can we add more nature to cities?
5. Where is nature at its most beautiful – the mountains, oceans, deserts, beaches, space, or forests? Why do you think so?

Text: British Nature

The British nature is amazing. Like the British weather, it changes greatly from the south to the north and from the east to the west.

Try to name the flowers in the picture:



Check the names of the flowers



These are plants and flowers that grow in Great Britain:

- poppy — мак
- thistle — чертополох
- daffodil — нарцисс
- leek — лук-порей
- shamrock — трилистник
- clover — клевер

(PART 1) The British Vegetation

- Words and word-combinations to learn:

- humid — влажный
- mild — мягкий
- extensive — обладающий протяженностью, громадный, большой
- vast — обширный, громадный, безбрежный
- common — распространенный
- to cut down — вырубать
- put under civilization — освоены людьми
- to remain — остаться
- moor — вересковая пустошь, заросли вереска
- marshland — болотистая местность



The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers. Some of them have become symbols in the UK: **poppy** is the symbol of peace, **the red rose** is the national emblem of England, **the thistle** is the national emblem of Scotland, **the daffodil and the leek** are the emblems of Wales, **the shamrock** (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.

The UK was originally a land of vast forests, mainly oak and beech in the Lowlands (низменная часть Великобритании) and pine and birch in the Highlands (холмистая часть Великобритании). Also it consists of great areas of marshlands and smaller areas of moors. In the course of time, vast forests were cut down and almost all the Lowlands were put under civilization.

Extensive forests remain in the east and the north of Scotland and in the south, the east and the west part of England. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the most common trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands are largely moorlands with heather and grasses.

The English oak is the best known and loved of British native trees. It is the most common tree in the UK, especially in southern and central British woods.

The British Wildlife



These are animals and birds that live in Great Britain:

- Robin redbreast — красногрудая малиновка (национальная птица Британии)
- blackbird — черный дрозд
- starling — скворец
- sparrow – воробей
- reindeer – северный олень
- seal – тюлень
- squirrel – белка
- reptile – пресмыкающееся
- insect – насекомое
- salmon – лосось

(PART 2) The British Wildlife

- **Words and word-combinations to be learned:**

- a wildlife – животный мир
- to be like – быть похожим
- used to be – когда-то были
- an extinction – вымирание
- a dustbin – свалка
- to manage – удаваться
- to survive – выжить
- numerous – многочисленный
- to be absolutely covered with – полностью покрыты
- local – местный
- a distance – расстояние



The **wildlife** of the UK **is much like** that of northwestern Europe, as the British Isles **used to be** part of it. In the old times, the common animals in the forests were bears, wolves, foxes and reindeer. On the coast there were a lot of seals. Now many animals are protected by law as some of them as bears and wolves have been hunted to **extinction**. The seals are in danger now as the sea and the coast is used as a **dustbin**. Reindeer is common mainly in Scotland.

Among larger animals only foxes have **managed to survive** and many of them are still seen in different parts of the UK. There are also smaller animals such as rats, squirrels, hares, etc. Among the birds the most **numerous** are the blackbird, the sparrow, the starling, the robin.

The Robin Redbreast is the national bird of the UK. There are about 430 kinds of birds, many of them are songbirds.

In spring and just before the winter colds begin, millions of birds flying from the north to the warmer lands stop for a rest on a little rocky island off the west coast of Britain. The rocks **are absolutely covered with** birds. And the **local** people bring food and water for them while the long-**distance** travelers are there.

As for reptiles, they are few. There are three types of snakes and only one of them is dangerous. There are no snakes in Ireland and there is a legend that Saint Patrick got rid Ireland of snakes.

Questions:


- Is the humid and mild climate of Great Britain good for plants and flowers?
- Why is the climate in Britain generally mild and temperate?
- What trees grow in Great Britain?
- What animals are numerous in Great Britain?
- How many kinds of birds live in Great Britain?
- What is the national bird of Great Britain?
- What do you know about Russian national birds\ animals?
- What corners of nature are there in Russia?



Great Britain

The official name is-

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	NOTHERN IRELAND
Emblem  ROSE	Emblem  THISTLE	Emblem  DAFFODIL	Emblem  SHAMORK
<i>Capital</i> <u>London</u>	<i>Capital</i> <u>Edinburgh</u>	<i>Capital</i> <u>Cardiff</u>	<i>Capital</i> <u>Belfast</u>
<i>Nationality</i> <u>English</u>	<i>Nationality</i> <u>Scottish, Scotts</u>	<i>Nationality</i> <u>Welsh</u>	<i>Nationality</i> <u>Irish</u>
<i>Language</i> <u>English</u>	<i>Language</i> <u>Scottish</u>	<i>Language</i> <u>Welsh</u>	<i>Language</i> <u>Irish</u>

Home task:

- **1. Learn the new vocabulary.**
- **2. Prepare a presentation containing interesting facts\information on topic “The British Nature” (or) “Corners of Nature of Great Britain” using Internet resources.**