

Karaganda state medical university
Department of Foreign Languages

Student Individual Work

Theme: Geography of UK and Northern
Irelands. Geography of USA

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Karaganda 2010

Geography of United Kingdom and Northern Island .Geography of USA.

United Kingdom

Official Name:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or UK, is a sovereign state, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe.

It comprises the island of Great Britain, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, is a sovereign state located off the northwestern coast of continental Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and

Geography

Area: United Kingdom 243,820 km² (94,600 sq mi)

comprising of the island of Great Britain 243,820 km² (94,600 sq mi) comprising of the island of Great Britain, the

northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern

Ireland) and smaller islands. England 243,820 km² (94,600

sq mi) comprising of the island of Great Britain, the

northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern

Ireland) and smaller islands. England is the largest country of

the United Kingdom 243,820 km² (94,600 sq mi) comprising

of the island of Great Britain, the northeastern one-sixth of the

island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) and smaller islands.

England is the largest country of the United Kingdom, at

130,410 square kilometres (50,350 sq mi) accounting for just over

Cities: *Capital*--London (metropolitan pop. about 7.56 million).

Other cities--Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, Belfast.

Terrain: 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water.

Land use: 25% arable, 46% meadows and pastures, 10% forests and woodland, 19% other.

Climate: Generally mild and temperate; weather is subject to frequent changes but to few extremes of temperature.

The area of the countries of the United Kingdom is set out in the table below. Information about the area of England The area of the countries of the United Kingdom is set out in the table below. Information about the area of England, the largest country The area of the countries of the United Kingdom is set out in the table below. Information about the area of England, the largest country, is also broken down by region.

Rank Name Area 1 England 130,427 km² -

South West - 23,837 km²

East of England - 19,120 km²

South East - 19,096 km²

East Midlands - 15,627 km²

Yorkshire and the Humber - 15,420 km²

North West - 14,165 km²

West Midlands - 12,998 km²

North East 8,592 km²

London - 1,572 km²

The island of Rockall is not shown.



People

Nationality: *Noun*--Briton(s). *Adjective*--British.

Population (2010 est.): 62.2 million.

Annual population growth rate (2010 est.): 0.7%.

Major ethnic groups: British, Irish, West Indian, South Asian.

Major religions: Church of England (Anglican), Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Muslim.

Major languages: English, Welsh, Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic.

Education: *Years compulsory*--12. *Attendance*--nearly 100%.

Literacy--99%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate* (2009 est.)--4.85/1,000. *Life expectancy* (2009 est.)--males 76.5 yrs.; females 81.6 yrs.; total 79.0 years.

Work force (2009, 31.25 million): *Services*--80.4%; *industry*--18.2%; *agriculture*--1.4%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.

Constitution: Unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice.

Branches: *Executive*--monarch (head of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*--bicameral Parliament: House of

Commons, House of Lords; Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly, and Northern Ireland Assembly. *Judicial*--magistrates' courts, county courts, high courts, appellate courts, House of Lords, Supreme Court.

Subdivisions: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland (municipalities, counties, and parliamentary constituencies).

Political parties: Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrats, UK Independence Party, British National Party, Green Party; also, in Scotland--Scottish National Party. Wales--Plaid Cymru (Party of Wales).

Northern Ireland--Ulster Unionist Party, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Democratic Unionist Party, Sinn Fein, Alliance Party, Progressive Unionist Party.

Suffrage: British subjects and citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Irish Republic resident in the U.K., at 18.

Economy

GDP (at current market prices, 2009): \$2.184 trillion.

Annual growth rate (2009): -4.8%.

Per capita GDP (at current market prices, 2009): \$35,334.

Natural resources: Coal, oil, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica.

Agriculture (1.2% of GDP): *Products*--cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables, cattle, sheep, poultry, fish.

Industry: *Types*--steel, heavy engineering and metal manufacturing, textiles, motor vehicles and aircraft, construction (23.8% of GDP), electronics, chemicals.

Services (75% of GDP): *Types*--financial, business, distribution, transport, communication, hotels.

Trade (2009): *Exports of goods and services*--\$351.3 billion: manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages, tobacco. *Major markets*--U.S., European Union. *Imports of goods and services*--\$473.6 billion: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, foodstuffs. *Major suppliers*--U.S., European Union, and China.

Mountains and hills:-

Mountains of the United Kingdom

The ten tallest mountains in the UK are all found in Scotland. The highest peaks in each part of the UK are:

Scotland: Ben Nevis Scotland: Ben Nevis (Aonach Mòr, 1,344 metres)

Wales: Snowdon Wales: Snowdon (Snowdonia, 1,085 metres)

England: Scafell Pike England: Scafell Pike (Cumbrian Mountains, 977 metres)

Northern Ireland: Slieve Donard Northern Ireland: Slieve Donard (Mourne Mountains, 852 metres)

The ranges of mountains and hills in the UK include:

Scotland: Cairngorms Scotland: Cairngorms, Cheviot Hills Scotland: Cairngorms, Cheviot Hills, Scottish Highlands Scotland: Cairngorms, Cheviot Hills, Scottish Highlands, Southern Uplands Scotland: Cairngorms, Cheviot Hills, Scottish Highlands, Southern Uplands, Grampian Mountains

Wales: Brecon Beacons Wales: Brecon Beacons, Cambrian Mountains Wales: Brecon Beacons, Cambrian Mountains, Snowdonia Wales: Brecon Beacons, Cambrian Mountains, Snowdonia, Black Mountains Wales: Brecon Beacons, Cambrian Mountains, Snowdonia, Black Mountains, Preseli Hills

England: Chilterns England: Chilterns, Cotswolds England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District, Malvern Hills England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District, Malvern Hills, Mendip Hills England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District, Malvern Hills, Mendip Hills, North Downs England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District, Malvern Hills, Mendip Hills, North Downs, Peak District England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake

Rivers and lakes

Main articles [List of lakes in the United Kingdom](#);
[Rivers of the United Kingdom](#);
[Waterfalls of the United Kingdom](#).

The longest river in the UK is the [River Severn](#) (220 mi, 354 km) which flows through both Wales and England.

The longest rivers in the UK by country are:

England: [River Thames](#) (215 mi, 346 km)

Scotland: [River Tay](#) (117 mi, 188 km)

N. Ireland: [River Bann](#) (76 mi, 122 km)

Wales: [River Tywi](#) (64 mi, 103 km)

The largest lakes in the UK by country are:

N. Ireland: [Lough Neagh](#) (147.39 sq mi, 381.74 km²)

Scotland: [Loch Lomond](#) (27.46 sq mi, 71.12 km²)

England: [Windermere](#) (5.69 sq mi, 14.74 km²)

Wales: [Llyn Tegid \(Bala Lake\)](#) (1.87 sq mi, 4.84 km²)

The deepest lake in the UK is [Loch Morar](#) with a maximum depth of 309 metres (1013 feet). The deepest lake in the UK is Loch Morar with a maximum depth of 309 metres (Loch Ness is second at 228 metres deep). The deepest lake in England is [Wastwater](#) which descends to 79 metres (258 feet).

Artificial waterways

Waterways in the United Kingdom Waterways in the United Kingdom, Canals of Great Britain Waterways in the United Kingdom, Canals of Great Britain, Reservoirs and dams in the United Kingdom

As a result of its industrial history, the United Kingdom has an extensive system of canals As a result of its industrial history, the United Kingdom has an extensive system of canals, mostly built in the early years of the Industrial Revolution As a result of its industrial history, the United Kingdom has an extensive system of canals, mostly built in the early years of the Industrial Revolution, before the rise of competition from the railways As a result of its industrial history, the United Kingdom has an extensive system of canals, mostly built in the early years of the Industrial Revolution, before the rise of competition from the railways. The United Kingdom also has numerous dams As a result of its industrial history, the United Kingdom has an

Natural resources

Agriculture Agriculture is intensive Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised, and efficient by European Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labour force. It contributes around 2% of GDP Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labour force. It contributes around 2% of GDP. Around two thirds of production is devoted to livestock Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labour force. It contributes around 2% of GDP. Around two thirds of production is devoted to livestock, one third to arable crops.

In 1993, it was estimated that land use was:

Arable land: 25 %

Permanent crops: 0 %

Permanent pastures: 46 %

Forests Forests and Woodland: 10 %

Other: 19 %

Irrigated: 1,080 km²

The UK has a variety of natural resources including:

Geological: coal Geological: coal, petroleum Geological: coal, petroleum, natural

gas Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone Geological: coal, petroleum, natural

gas, limestone, chalk Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk,

gypsum Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica Geological:

coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica, rock salt Geological: coal,

petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica, rock salt, china clay Geological:

coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica, rock salt, china clay, iron

ore Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica, rock salt, china

clay, iron ore, tin Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, chalk, gypsum, silica,

rock salt, china clay, iron ore, tin, silver Geological: coal, petroleum, natural gas, limestone,

The United States

Physical Geography





U.S. Geologic Provinces

- Pacific Mountain System
- Columbia Plateau
- Basin and Range
- Rocky Mountain System
- Colorado Plateau
- Interior Plains
- Laurentian Upland
- Ouachita-Ozark Highlands
- Atlantic Plain
- Appalachian Highlands

The United States The United States is a country The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states in North America The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states in North America, Alaska The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states in North America, Alaska, a peninsula The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states in North America, Alaska, a peninsula which forms the northwestern most part of North America, and Hawaii The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. It consists of forty-eight contiguous states in North America, Alaska, a peninsula which forms the northwestern most part of North America, and Hawaii, an

From 1989 through 1996, the total area of the US was listed as 9,372,610 km² (3,618,780 sq mi) (land + inland water only).

The listed total area changed to 9,629,091 km² (3,717,813 sq mi) in 1997 (Great Lakes area and coastal waters added), to 9,631,418 km² (3,718,711 sq mi) in 2004, to 9,631,420 km² (3,718,710 sq mi) in 2006, and to 9,826,630 km² (3,794,080 sq mi) in 2007 (territorial waters added).

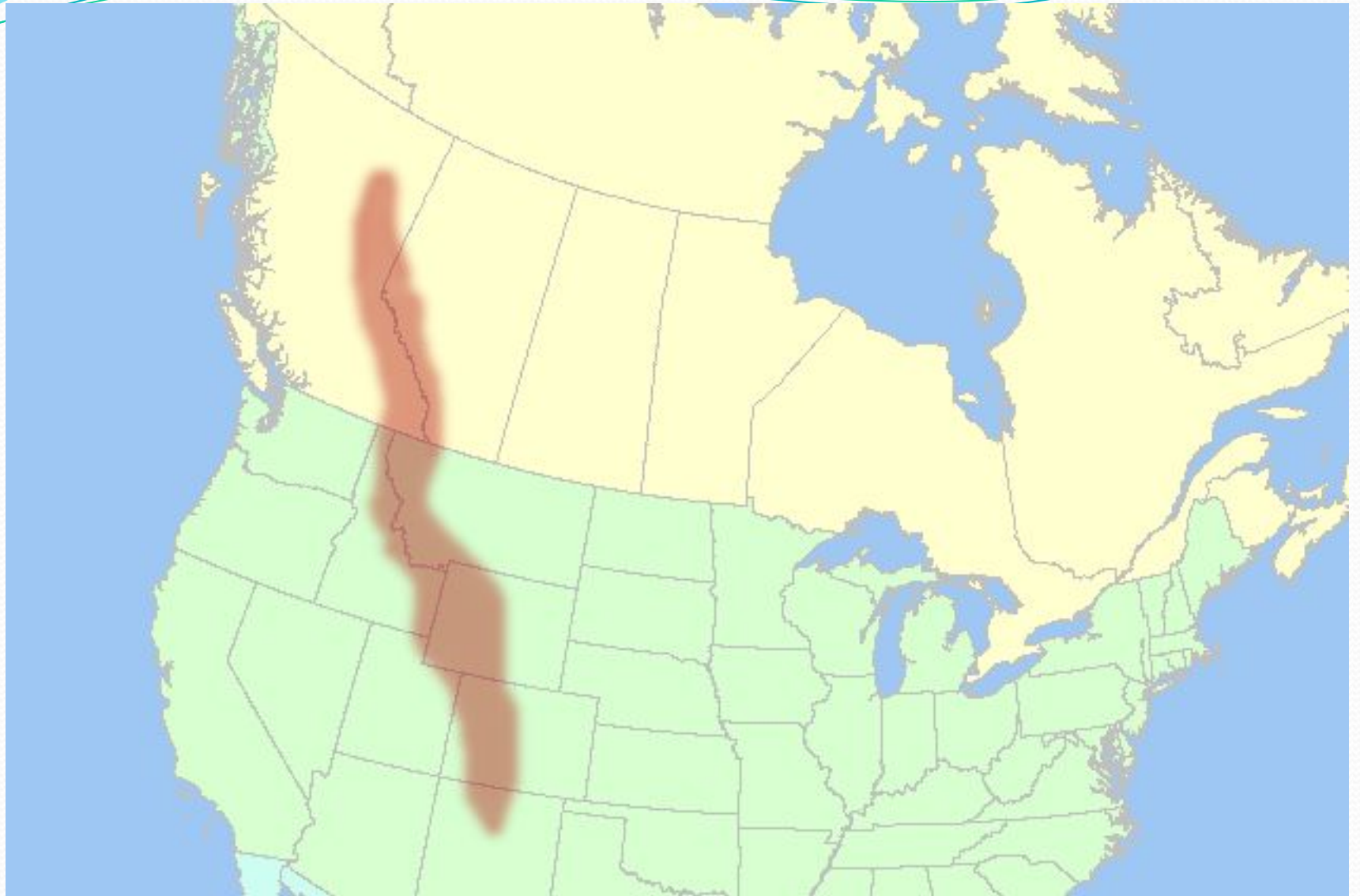
Currently, the *CIA World Factbook* gives 9,826,675 km² (3,794,100 sq mi), the United Nations Statistics Division gives 9,629,091 km² (3,717,813 sq mi), and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* gives 9,522,055 km² (3,676,486 sq mi).

Landforms

- The U.S. and Canada have several major mountain ranges:
 - A. The Rocky Mountains
 - B. The Appalachian Mountains
 - C. Pacific Coastal Ranges

The Rocky Mountains

- The Rocky Mountains extend about 3,000 miles from Alaska south to New Mexico. They are younger and taller than the Appalachian Mountains. The Continental Divide is the line of highest points in the Rockies that marks the separation of rivers flowing eastward and westward.



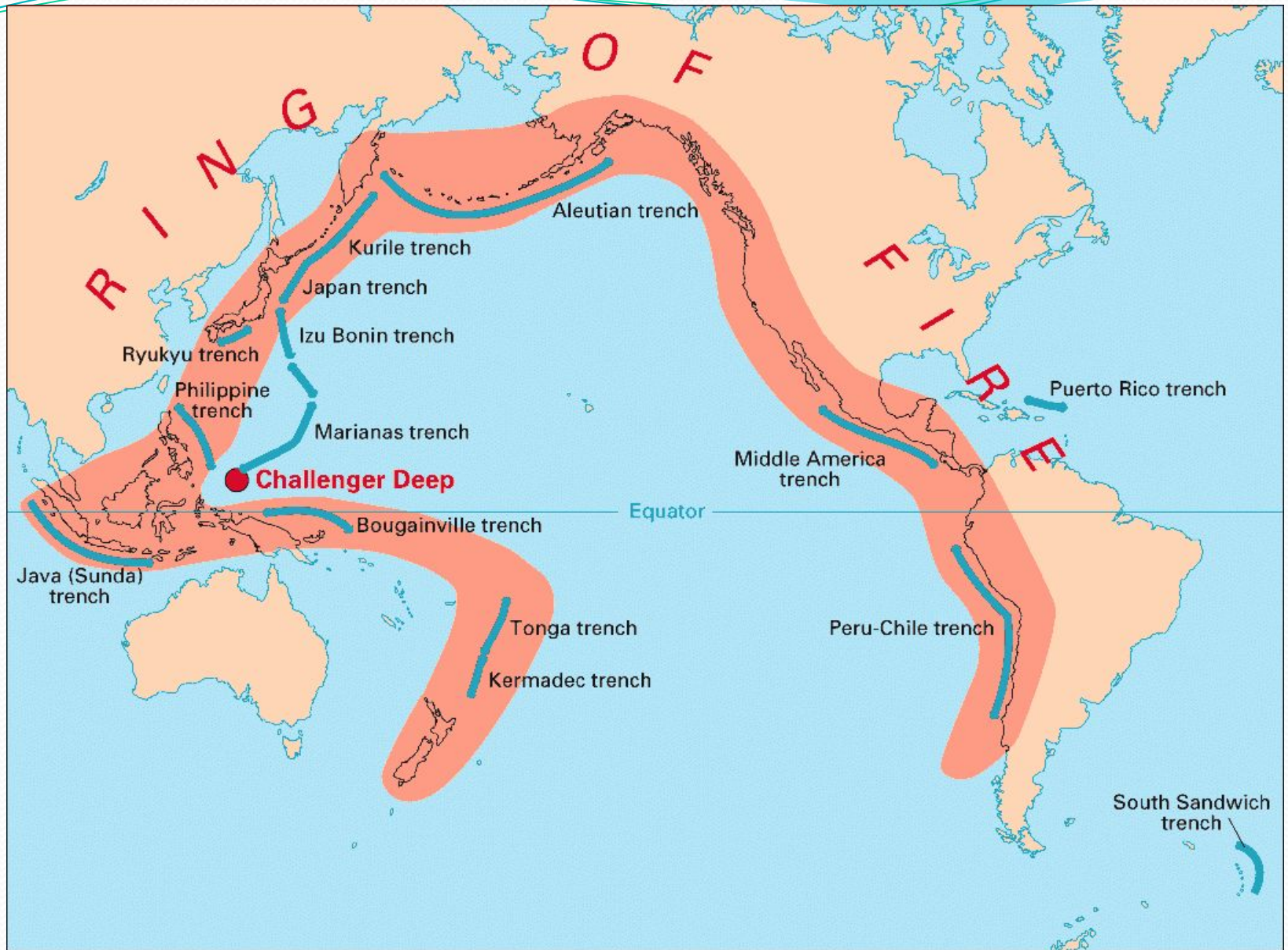
The Appalachian Mountains

- The Appalachian Mountains extend about 1,600 miles north to south from Newfoundland in Canada to Alabama.

Pacific Coastal Ranges



A series of small mountain ranges stretch from southern California to Washington. These ranges are low in elevation and right on the coast. They make the coastline rugged and steep. This area is also on the Ring of Fire and has many active and dormant volcanoes. Earthquakes are common in this area.



Other Landforms

- A. The Canadian Shield
- B. Interior Lowlands
- C. Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains
- D. Basin and Range
- E. Great Plains
- F. Grand Canyon

Canadian Shield

- The Canadian Shield is a rocky, mainly flat area around Hudson Bay.



Interior Lowlands

- An area that spreads from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. This area is mostly flat with rolling hills.

Arctic and Gulf Coastal Plains

- These are flat areas that stretch along the Gulf of Mexico in the south and the Arctic Ocean in the north. The Arctic Coastal Plain is tundra.

Basin and Range

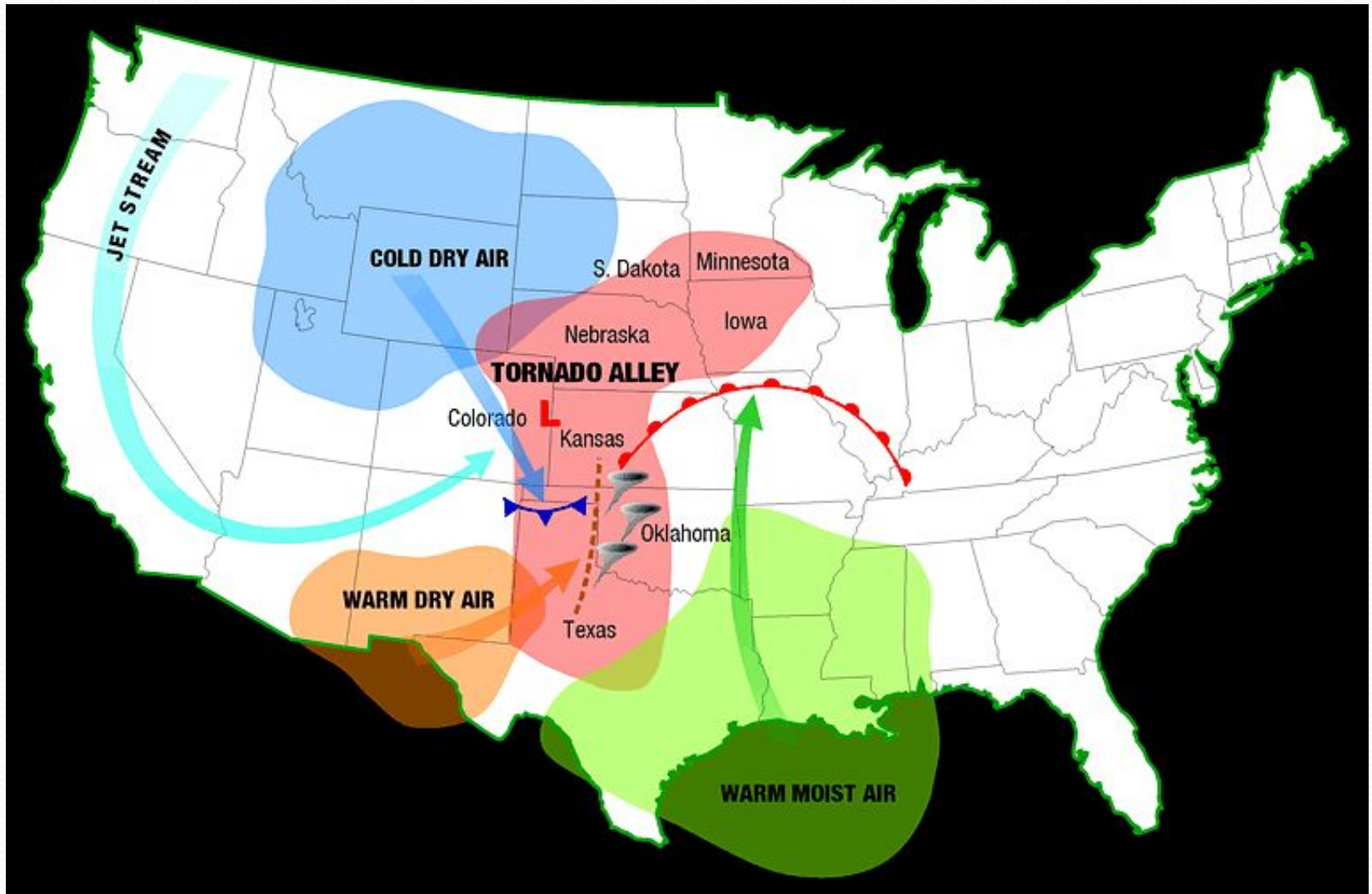
- This area is mostly in Nevada and it consists of rocky outcroppings of rock and large depressions.



Basin and Range

Great Plains

- A largely treeless flat area that extends from Canada down to Mexico. The soil is very fertile and good for farming but the climate can be harsh with cold winters and hot summers. This area also gets many tornadoes.



Grand Canyon

- The Grand Canyon was formed by water erosion from the Colorado River. The canyon is 277 miles long and ranges in width from 4 to 18 miles. Most of the canyon is in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona.
- [See the Grand Canyon skywalk at youtube!](#)



Groups of Islands

- A. Hawaiian archipelago - A group of 19 islands and islets in the Pacific Ocean that formed over a hotspot in the earth's crust. The largest island, Hawaii, has an active volcano.

- B. Aleutian Islands - A chain of over 300 small volcanic islands that extend from Alaska to Russia.



POPULATED PLACES

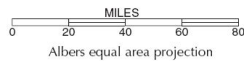
- 100,000 – 499,999 • Honolulu
- 25,000 – 99,999 • Kaneohe
- 24,999 and less • Lanai City
- State capital ★ Honolulu

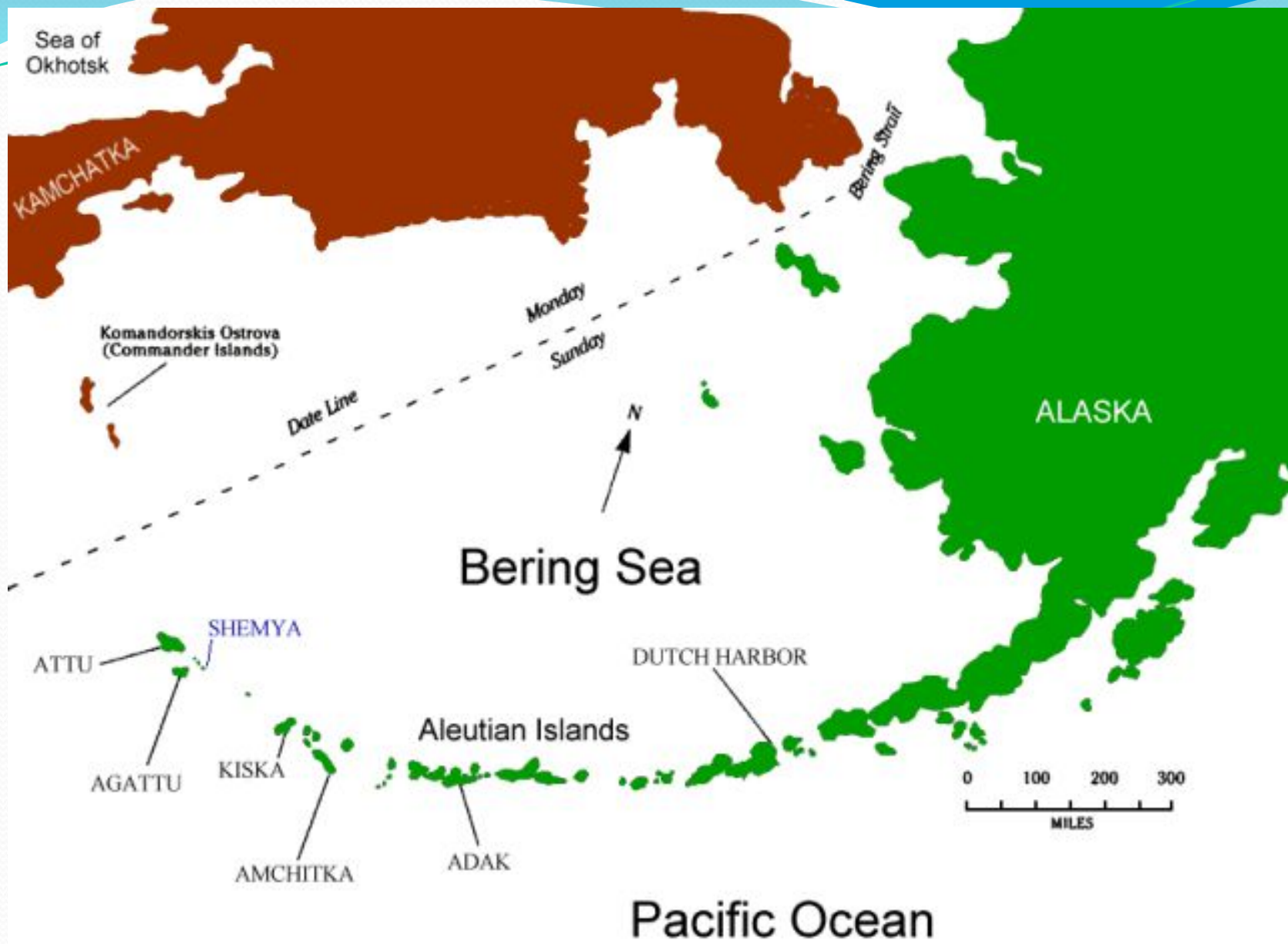
TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate; limited access highway
- Other principal highway

PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Streams
- Highest elevation in state (feet) +13796
- Other elevations (feet) +10023
- The lowest elevation in Hawaii is sea level (Pacific Ocean).





Sea of Okhotsk

KAMCHATKA

Komandorskis Ostrova
(Commander Islands)

Date Line

Monday

Sunday

Bering Strait

ALASKA

N

Bering Sea

ATTU

SHEMYA

DUTCH HARBOR

Aleutian Islands

AGATTU

KISKA

AMCHITKA

ADAK

0 100 200 300
MILES

Pacific Ocean

Rivers

- Some major rivers in the United States are:
 - A. Mississippi
 - B. St. Lawrence
 - C. Colorado
 - D. Columbia
 - E. Rio Grande

Mississippi River

- The Mississippi River is the second longest river in the United States with a length of 2,340 miles. The river is an important transportation route from the grain producing states of middle America to the Gulf of Mexico.

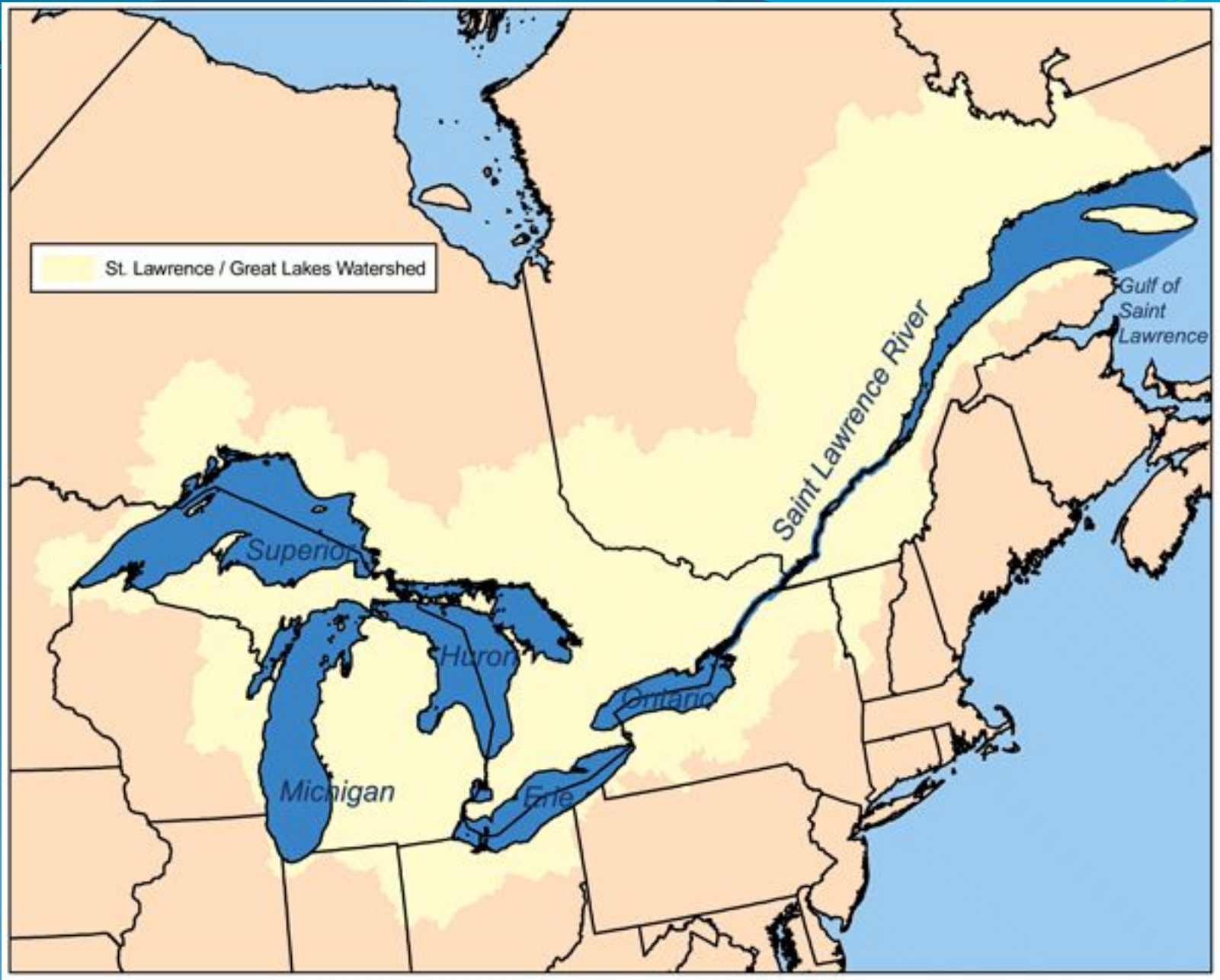
Mississippi River Basin



With map by www.erc.usgs.gov

St. Lawrence River

- The St. Lawrence River connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The river has a system of locks that allow large ships to transport loads of minerals and goods. Part of the river serves as the boarder between Canada and the United States.





Lake Powell

Glen Canyon Dam

Lake Mead

Hoover Dam

Lake Mojave

Davis Dam

Lake Havasu

Parker Dam

Imperial Reservoir

Imperial Dam

Laguna Dam



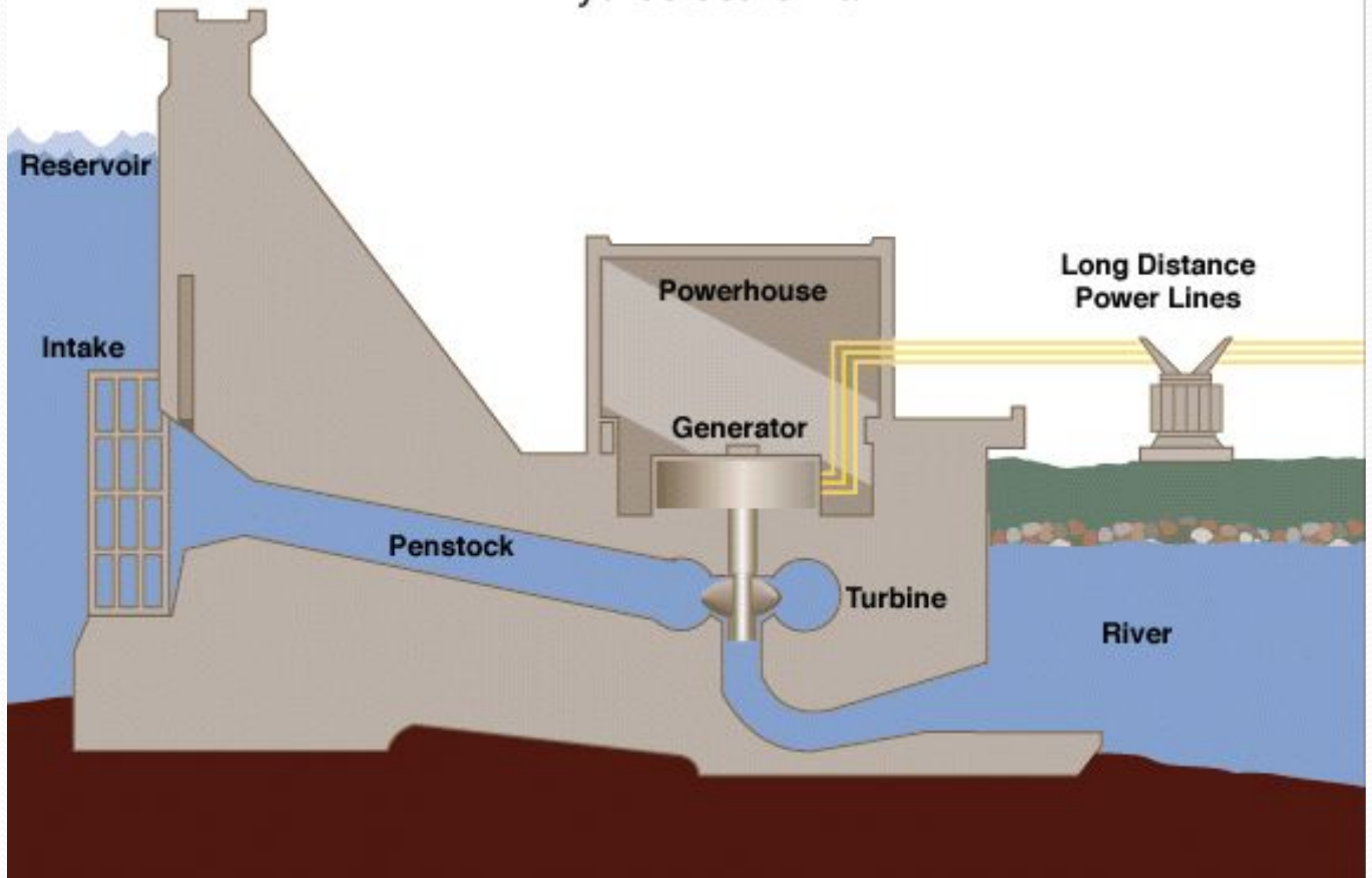
Colorado River

- The Colorado River flows from Colorado to the Gulf of California. The river formed the Grand Canyon by erosion and it is an important source of fresh water in an arid region. The Hoover Dam on the river provides electricity for Los Angeles.





Hydroelectric Dam



Other Water Features

- Some other important water features are:
 - A. Gulf of Mexico
 - B. Great Lakes
 - C. Arctic Ocean
 - D. Pacific Ocean
 - E. Atlantic Ocean
 - F. Hudson Bay

Climate

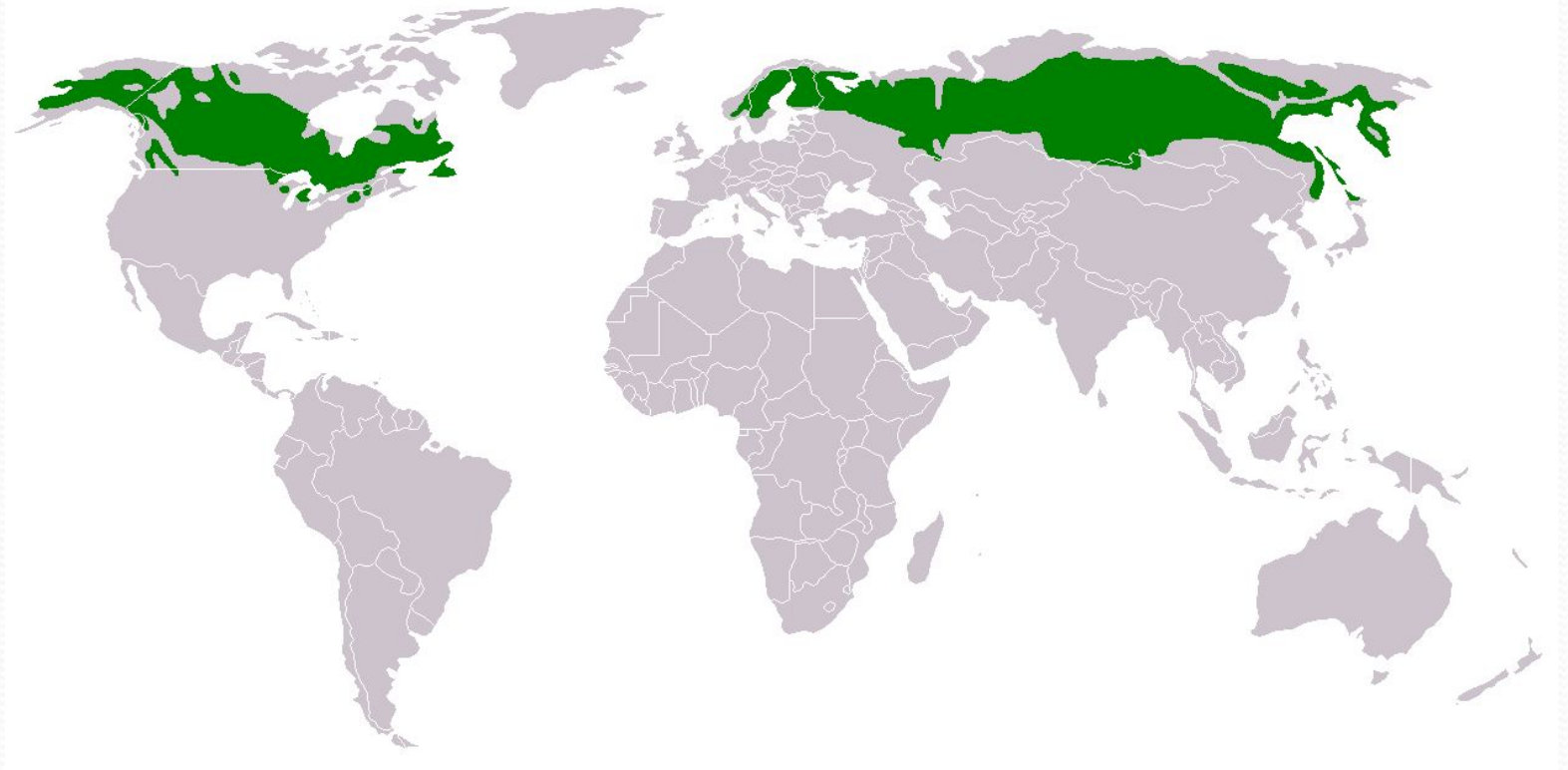
- Canada and the United States are in the middle and high latitudes. The most common climates are:
 - A. Humid Subtropical and Continental
 - B. Semiarid and Arid
 - C. Marine West Coast and Mediterranean
 - D. Tundra and Icecap

Climate

- Most of the Eastern United States is humid subtropical. This climate zone has a mild winter and hot humid summers. The Northern states are humid continental. They have much colder winters but the summers can still be hot and uncomfortable.



The tundra is a flat treeless plain with lichens, shrubs, and some flowers.



The taiga is a coniferous forest that grows in subarctic climates. Only coniferous trees grow because of the lack of sunlight in the wintertime.