

*Вставьте some, any, no или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.*

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. 2. There is ... caviare in the can. I love it. Would you like ... ? 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want ... . 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. 5. There is ... ink in my pen. 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? 7. My mother likes ... music. 8. Are there ... chess players here? 9. There are ... diagrams in the new book. 10. Are there ... newspapers on the table? 11. Was there ... water in the glass or ... milk?

*Вставьте some, any, no или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.*

**12.** There was ... soap in the soap dish; he used it to wash his hands. **13.** There was ... soap in the box: it smells of ... soap. **14.** There is ... tea for you on the table. **15.** Do you like ... apples? **16.** Were there ... of our boys at the stadium? **17.** There were ... students of our group at the Opera House yesterday. **18.** Will there be ... concerts at the club next month? **19.** There were ... yellow and green pencils on the table. **20.** People need ... oxygen for breathing. **21.** Are there ... mistakes in my dictation? — Yes, there are ... . **22.** My brother doesn't like ... onions.

# THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (the UK)



## Great Britain. Texts with Tasks

the British Isles ['brɪtɪʃ aɪlz]- Британские острова ( Great Britain & Ireland)

the Irish Sea — Ирландское море

the English Channel — пролив Ла-Манш (другие названия пролив Па-де-Кале)

the Strait of Dover — Дуврский пролив

the North Sea – Северное море

the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан

England — Англия

Scotland — Шотландия

Wales – Уэльс

the UK – Соединенное королевство

Northern Ireland – Северная Ирландия

Dover – город Дувр

**the British Isles** — историческое название, которое нужно запомнить.

Не путайте произношение слов: **isle** [aɪl], **island** [ˈaɪlənd] — остров, **Ireland** [ˈaɪələnd] — Ирландия

Перед названиями морей, океанов и рек ставится определенный артикль the.



. *Переведите предложения ниже и найдите на карте части Соединенного королевства и их столицы. Запомните их.*

- Столица Англии и соединенного королевства — Лондон.
- Столица Шотландии — Эдинбург.
- Столица Уэльса — Кардиф.
- Столица Северной Ирландии — Белфаст.



## Вспомните слова по теме «Страноведение»:

be situated in,  
be separated by (from),  
be washed by,  
include,  
consist of,  
capital,  
island,  
continent,  
main,  
part

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.



## **Geographical position of the UK.**

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is Dover which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see the white cliffs of Dover.



Dover Castle – Дуврский

## **Nationalities. Национальности**

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scots, Welsh and Irish.

## Languages. Языки

Everyone in Britain speaks English. But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

The Scottish people speak Gaelic ['geɪlɪk] (гаэльский, язык шотландских кельтов).

## **Nature. Природа**

Foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and just farmlands especially in the south of the country. The open country is named Lowlands but it changes for hills called Highlands in the north of the country.

## Climate. Климат

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between  $+3^{\circ}$  and  $+7^{\circ}$ . Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between  $+15^{\circ}$  and  $+18^{\circ}$ . It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, “If the weather...”

## Complete the following sentences:

1. ... is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
2. The capital of Great Britain is ...
3. The capital of Scotland is ...
4. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
5. The capital of Wales is ...
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by ...
7. The UK is separated from the continent by ...
8. The UK is washed by... in the west.
9. The UK is washed by ... in the east.

***Complete the following sentences making the right choice.***

The Union Jack is ...

the flag of the UK

the flag of the USA

2. English is spoken ...

all over Britain

only in England

3. The UK is the official name of the country situated ...

on the island which is called Great Britain

on the British Isles

4. Edinburgh is the capital of ...

Wales

Scotland



5. The independent Irish Republic is situated ...
  - in Northern Ireland
  - on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles
6. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...
  - the North Sea
  - the Irish Sea
7. The nearest point to Europe is ...
  - the Strait of Dover
  - Dover
8. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in ...
  - the north
  - the west

The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and doesn't include Northern Ireland.



# The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles.



The British Isles consists of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands.

Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

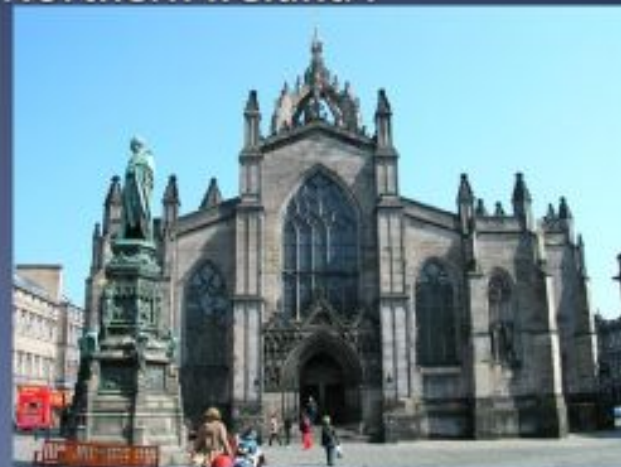


The British Isles are separated from European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The capital of the UK is London.



The capitals are: London in England , Edinburgh in Scotland , Cardiff in Wales and Belfast in Northern Ireland .



There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.



There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long.



The Severn is the longest river,  
while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.



The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery» electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.



The weather in Great Britain is very changeable.



The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog.



The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. Foreigners often call British people "English", but the Scots, the Irish and the Welsh do not consider themselves to be English. The English are Anglo-Saxon in origin, but the Welsh, the Scots and the Irish are Celts.





Every country has its own national emblem.  
The red rose is the national emblem of England.  
The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland.  
The daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales.  
The shamrock (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.



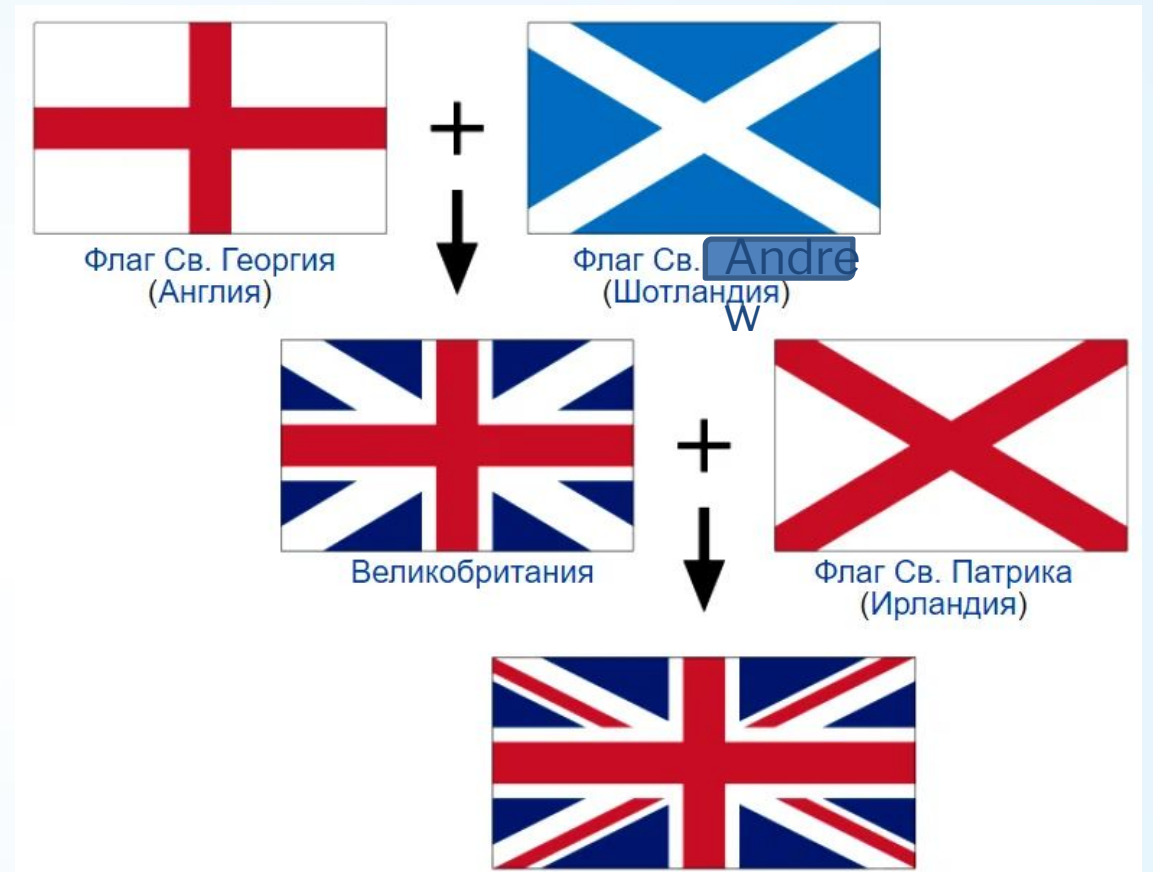
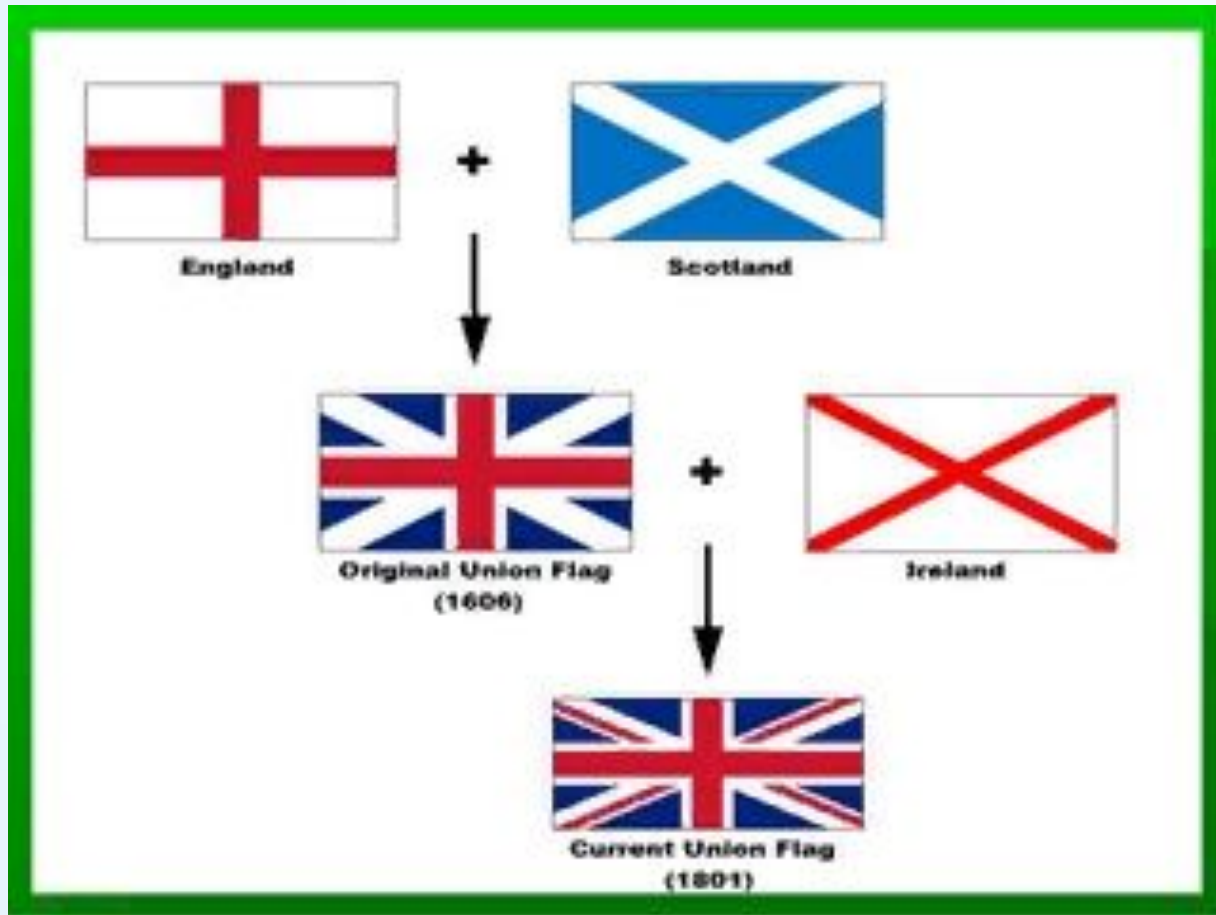


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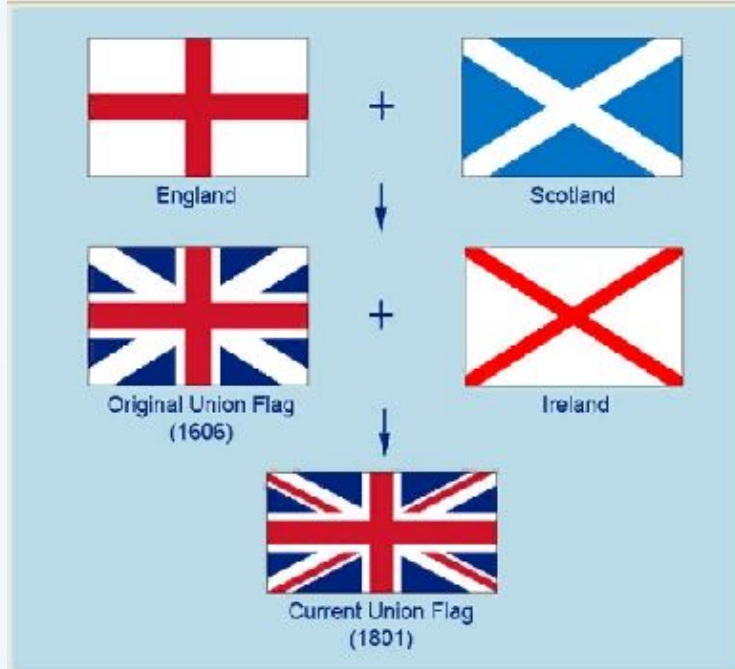


Flag of the United Kingdom (**Union Jack**) consists of three crosses. Big red cross - represents England. White Cross - represents Scotland. Red cross on a diagonal - represents Ireland.





## The Union Jack



Флаг Великобритании называется «The Union Jack» (Юнион Джек) - один из самых необычных флагов, и он очень легко запоминается.

Джек – это старое слово, означающее моряк. Оно объясняет имя флага.

Король Джеймс (1566 – 1622) приказал, чтобы Юнион Джек развивался на всех мачтах британских кораблей, исключая военные корабли. Флаг состоит из трех крестов: крест святого Георгия, покровителя Англии, крест святого Андрея, покровителя Шотландии, и крест святого Патрика, покровителя Ирландии.

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has some well known symbols. They are the British flag, the coat of arms, Westminster Abbey and many others.**



**The British flag**



**The coat of arms**



**BIG BEN**



**DOUBLE-DECKER**



**TOWER BRIDGE**



The UK is **constitutional monarchy**. In law, **the Head of State is the Queen**, but in practice, **the Queen reigns, but does not rule**. **The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister** at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: **the House of Lords and the House of Commons**.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy.

This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is the Head of State. She has mostly representative functions.



## There are three branches of power in the UK:

- ▣ legislative,
- ▣ executive,
- ▣ judicial.





**The legislative branch of power is exercised by the Houses of Parliament which consists of two chambers:**



**the House of Lords**



**the House of Commons**



**The executive power is exercised by Prime Minister and his Cabinet.**

**The Government is usually formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons.**

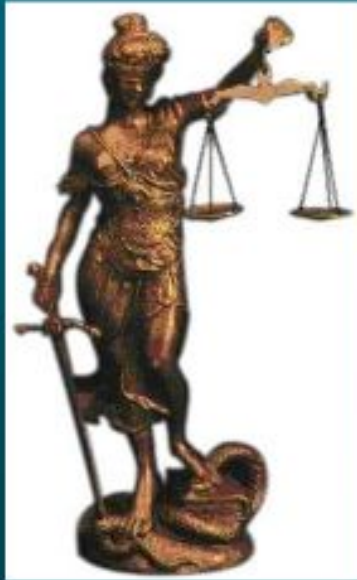
**The Prime Minister chooses ministers and forms Cabinet.**

**There are three main political parties in the UK: the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party and the Labor Party.**



**Boris Johnson**





**The judicial branch of power determines common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.**

**There is no written Constitution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**





# GRAMMAR



# Conditionals.

**zero conditional**

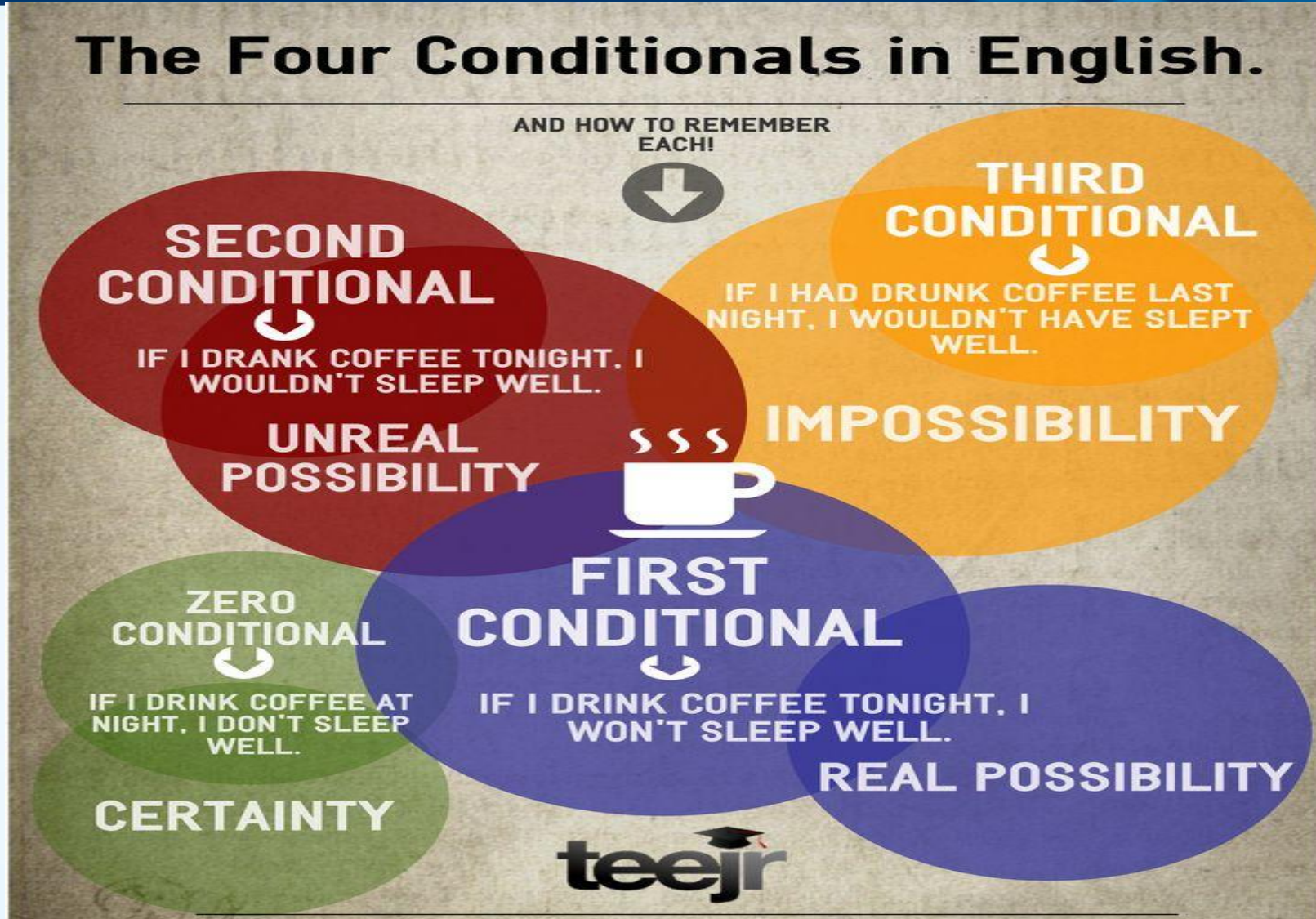
**the first conditional**

**the second conditional**

**the third conditional**

## The Four Conditionals in English.

AND HOW TO REMEMBER EACH!



**SECOND CONDITIONAL**  
UNREAL POSSIBILITY  
IF I DRANK COFFEE TONIGHT, I WOULDN'T SLEEP WELL.

**THIRD CONDITIONAL**  
IMPOSSIBILITY  
IF I HAD DRUNK COFFEE LAST NIGHT, I WOULDN'T HAVE SLEPT WELL.

**ZERO CONDITIONAL**  
CERTAINTY  
IF I DRINK COFFEE AT NIGHT, I DON'T SLEEP WELL.

**FIRST CONDITIONAL**  
REAL POSSIBILITY  
IF I DRINK COFFEE TONIGHT, I WON'T SLEEP WELL.

teejr

## 4 Types of Conditionals

**If-clause**  
*(condition)*

**Main clause**  
*(result)*

## Zero Conditional

Нулевой тип условных предложений используется тогда, когда мы говорим о каких-то очевидных вещах, общеизвестных фактах и законах.

Образование: **If** + <sup>V1/Vs</sup> **Present Simple**, <sup>V1/Vs</sup> **Present Simple.**  
**If you heat** water to 100 degrees Celcius, it **boils.**

Если вы разогреете воду до 100 градусов, она закипит.



# ZERO CONDITIONAL

## ВАЖНО ЗАПОМНИТЬ:

В условных предложениях нулевого типа союз **if** может заменяться союзом **when**:

**When** I **am** late, my father **takes** me to school.

*Когда я опаздываю, то отец отвозит меня в школу.*

**When** he **comes** to town, we **have** dinner together.

*Когда он приезжает в город, мы вместе ужинаем.*





## ZERO CONDITION

If + Condition + Result

IF

+

Simple  
Present  
Tense

+

Simple  
Present  
Tense



## USE

- General Truths
- Habits
- Real World
- Scientific Facts, etc.

## EXAMPLES:

- If it rains, the ground gets wet.
- If I cry, I have a headache.
- If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.
- If you are tired, you go to bed early.
- If you leave the object, it drops
- If you pour oil on water, it floats.
- If you smoke, you get old early.
- If you leave the object, it drops.



## 1st Conditional

Условное предложение первого типа описывает какое-то возможное развитие событий в будущем, которое кажется реальным.

Образование: **If + Present Simple, will + verb.**  
**If your son studies hard, he will pass the exam.**  
Если ваш сын усердно занимается, он сдаст экзамен.

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

I **will pass** my exams if I **study**.

## First Conditional

- If I eat a big lunch, I will get tired.
- If it rains, I will stay home.
- If Mr. Smith calls, tell him I will call him back.
- I will go to the beach if the weather is nice.
- We'll play tennis, if the rain stops.
- Nobody will notice if you make a mistake.
- What will you do if you miss the plane?
- If I have time, I'll finish that letter.

## Zero Conditional *natural laws, facts and general truth.*

If-Clause

*Present simple*

Main Clause

*Present simple*

If temperature **is** zero, water **freezes**.

## The 1st Conditional *events or actions that probably happened in future*

If-Clause

*Present simple*

Main Clause

*Future simple*

If it **rains**, I **will not go** to the park.

**Put the verbs in the brackets into the Zero Conditional and Ist Conditional.**

1. If you..... (heat)water, it .....(boils).
2. I..... (take)my umbrella, if it.....(rain) tomorrow.
3. If you.....(drop) a book, it..... (fall).
4. She..... (do) the exercise again, if she..... (make) a lot of mistakes.
5. If you..... (study), you.....(fail) the exam.
6. I.....(call) the doctor, if my stomach still..... (hurt) tomorrow.

1. If you **heat** water, it **boils**. (Zero Conditional)
2. I **will take** my umbrella, if it **rains** tomorrow. (The 1st Conditional)
3. If you **drop** a book, it **falls**. (Zero Conditional)
4. She **will do** the exercise again, if she **makes** a lot of mistakes. (The 1st Conditional)
5. If you **don't study**, you **will fail** the exam. (The 1st Conditional)
6. I **will call** the doctor, if my stomach still **hurts** tomorrow. (The 1st Conditional)



HOMEWORK



