**Выполненная работа высылается на электронный адрес преподавателя иностранного языка Фадеевой И.И. По всем методическим вопросам, касательно выполняемой работы, обращаться по** **fadira62@mail.ru**

**Темы:** Экономика СЩА и Великобритании на современном этапе. Деловое сотрудничество.

 **Методические рекомендации:**

Согласно программе на данном отрезке изучения английского языка, нацеленного на развитие навыков перевода профессионально ориентированной лексики и установления межпредметных связей с профессиональными дисциплинами, вам предлагается выполнить следующие задания.

**Задание1.** Прочтите текст и выполните письменно задания после текста.

 **British Economy**

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world, which became highly industrialized. During the rapid industrialization of the 19th century, one of the most important factors was that coal deposits were situated near the ground surface, which made mining easy. Coal mining is one of the most developed industries in Great Britain. The biggest coal and iron mines are in the north-east of England, near Newcastle, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Scotland near Glasgow, in Wales near Cardiff and Bristol.

Until recent times, Britain’s heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motor-cars. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio and chemical industries and others.

Of great importance for Britain is ship-building industry. It is concentrated in London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and Belfast.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool, and woolen industry is developed in Yorkshire. British woolen products are exported to many countries.

Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the country. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports, from which big liners go to all parts of the world. Great Britain exports industrial products to other countries and imports food and some other products.

Sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are also important branches of Great Britain’s economy. Chicken farms produce a great number of chickens and eggs for the population.

**1. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам и выражениям:**

 Горнодобывающая промышленность, скотоводство, промышленные товары, крупный рогатый скот, изделия суконной промышленности, кораблестроение, высоко развитая промышленная страна, железнодорожный вагон, овцеводство, земная поверхность, быстрое развитие, молочное животноводство, залежи железной руды, новые отрасли промышленности, ферма.

**2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по содержанию текста:**

1. What is the most developed industry in Great Britain?

2. Where was Britain’s heavy industry mainly concentrated until recent times?

3. What branches of industry appeared in the 20th century?

4. What towns and cities is ship-building industry concentrated in?

5. Where is woolen industry concentrated?

6. Do sea-ports play a great role in the life of Great Britain?

7. Which are the biggest sea-ports of the country?

**3. Отметьте утверждение как верное или неверное (false/ truth)**

1. The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized.

2. Great Britain produces a lot of silk.

3. Heavy industry in Britain was mainly concentrated in Scotland and Wales.

4. There are a lot of sea-ports in the UK.

5. In the 20th century some new branches of industry appeared in Great Britain.

6. The UK exports mainly food to other countries and imports industrial products.

7. One of the most important British industries is ship-building.

8. Nowadays sheep farming, cattle farming and dairy farming stopped to play an important role in Britain’s economy.

**Задание 2:** Прочитайте текст и выполните письменно упражнения после него.

**ECONOMY OF THE USA**

 The United States of America is a highly developed **industrialized country**. Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

 Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and **geo­graphical position**. Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are biggest industrial regions of the country.

 The United States has a lot of mineral deposits or resources such as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zink. The south, especially Texas is rich in oil. The coalfields of Pennsylvania are rich in coal. There are plenty of **coal mines.**

 Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska is the richest **farming region** of America and it is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is also raised here.

 There is a lot of fruit raising area. For example, California oranges, grapefruit, lemons, as well as other fruits, wines and vegetables are shipped all over the States and to other parts of the world. The most important crops grown in the States are also tobacco, soy-beans, peanuts, grapes and many others.

 There are a lot of large and modern cities, but a great proportion of the country consists of open land dotted with (усеяна) farmhouses and small towns. The usual average town, in any part of the United States, has its *Main Street*with the same types of stores selling the same products. Many American residential areas tend to have a similar look. As to big cities their centres or downtowns (деловые центры) look very much alike. Downtown is the cluster of **skyscrapers** (небоскреб) limitations of New York giants.

 New York City is die first biggest city of the States. Its population is more than eight million people. It is a financial and advertising business centre. It is also a biggest seaport of the Hudson River. Industry of consumer goods is also developed here.

 Chicago with a population of more than three and a half million is the second largest city in the U.S.A. It deals in wheat and other grains, cattle meat processing and manufacturing. Other big cities are Huston, an oil refining and NASA space research centre, New Orleans, a cotton industry centre, Los Angeles with Hollywood, Phyladelphia, a shipping com­mercial centre, Detroit, a world's leading motor car producer and many others.

**1. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений:**

Благодаря различиям в климате; земли плодородны и хорошо орошаемы; выращивают кукурузу и пшеницу; разводят много скота; большие площади заняты фруктовыми садами; вывозятся в другие штаты и страны.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1) What industries are highly developed in the U.S.? 2) What mineral deposits are there? 3)What is known as the Corn Belt? 4) How many and what products are shipped all over the States and to other parts of the world? 5)What plants are grown in the U.S.? Why? 6) What can you say about the usual average town?

**3. Подберите синонимы к выделенным словам.**

**Задание 3:** Прочитайте текст и выполните письменно упражнения.

 **Factors of Production: Natural Resources and Land**

 The USA is the world's largest producer, consumer (25% of world consumption) and an importer of energy. The country ranks 12th in the world in oil reserves, 6th in gas and first in coal.

 Oil occupies 40% of the fuel and energy balance of the United States. Own production accounts for 38.6% of total oil consumption. Almost all of the oil consumed is used for oil refining needs, as well as to replenish strategic reserves. Most of it is concentrated in Texas (25%), Alaska (23%), California (17%) and the Gulf of Mexico (13%). Over the past 10 years, inventories have declined by an average of 2% per year.

 The US refining industry is the largest in the world. Currently, the share of American refining capacities is 20% of the world, and although this share has slightly decreased over the past 30 years, nevertheless, in absolute terms, American refining significantly exceeds the similar industry in any other country

 The energy sector in Canada has an abundance of resources. Canada ranks fifth in the world in energy production (6% of world production). She is the world's largest producer of uranium, is among the largest producers of hydroelectricity, oil, natural gas and coal.

Only Russia, China, the USA and Saudi Arabia are ahead of Canada in energy production.

 The main fuel and energy base of Australia is coal and brown coal, whose large deposits are directly located in the south-eastern parts of the country. Coal-fired power plants account for a significant portion of all electricity supplied to consumers. These TPPs are located where there are coal deposits. In the early 70's, several natural gas-fired TPPs were built.

 Australia is not rich in hydroelectric resources, the bulk of water energy resources are concentrated in the southern highlands of the East Australian Mountains and on the island of Tasman. Rivers offshore New South Wales and Queensland have small energy reserves. The hydropower system in the Snowy Mountains, the construction of which was completed in 1975, is the largest (3740mW).

 The chemical industry began to develop especially rapidly in the postwar years. In many large port cities, powerful oil refineries were built, working on oil produced in the country and on imported oil. Crude oil refining contributed to the development of petrochemicals.

 Great Britain is the most windy country in Europe; 30% of the European Union's wind resources are located here. Terrestrial and coastal wind energy is growing at a rapid pace in the UK and will make up 64% of the country's energy portfolio by 2030. Great Britain along with Germany is a world leader in offshore wind generation. The largest power plant of this type in the world as of 2019 is Walney Extension, with a capacity of 659 MW.

1. **Найдите в тексте эквиваленты слов и выражений:**

Cуммарное потребления нефти, нефтепереработка, природный газ и уголь, сырая нефть, восполнение стратегических запасов, превосходить подобные отрасли в других странах, отличаться изобилием ресурсов, основная топливно-энергетическая база, поступающая потребителю электроэнергия, произведенный из местной и завозной нефти, наземная и прибрежная ветряная энергия, крепнейшая электростанция.

**2.Задайте к каждому абзацу текста вопросительное предложение. (8)**

**3. Постройте сравнительную таблицу энергетических ресурсов англоязычных стран по образцу:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Country** |  **Natural Resources** |
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