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

**Тема:** Города Великобритании и США. Пресса в Великобритании. Факторы производства: природные ресурсы и страна.

**Методические рекомендации:**

Согласно программе на данном отрезке изучения английского языка, нацеленного на развитие навыков коммуникации и изучающего чтения текстов, повторяется лексика по темам и основная грамматика: Страдательный залог, сложноподчиненные предложения, субъектный инфинитивный оборот, сложные формы причастия.

**Задание1.** Прочтите текст. Вставьте вместо пропусков слова из под черты.

 **San Francisco**

San Francisco is the 12th most \_\_\_\_\_\_ city in the United States. It lies on the Pacific \_\_\_\_ on the western part of the United States. Sitting on 43 hills, and \_\_\_\_\_ on three sides by water, San Francisco is ideally located so that almost every one of its streets ends or begins with a panoramic water \_\_\_\_\_. Such location also provides very nice climate with warm summers and \_\_\_\_ winters. San Francisco is also well known for its \_\_\_\_ beaches, where tourists can rest from city’s \_\_\_\_\_. If sunbathing is not how you prefer to spend your time, SF \_\_\_\_\_ a very busy cultural life. The de Young Museum's former Asian collection is now \_\_\_\_\_ housed in the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, located in the Civic Center. Across from the de Young Museum stands the California Academy of Sciences, which holds a huge array of science \_\_\_\_\_, including an aquarium and a natural history museum. Probably the most famous sight of San Francisco is The Golden Gate Bridge – it is one of the most well-recognizable bridges in the world! Of course, there are many, many more places to visit! The city is \_\_\_\_\_ into 3 big parts: “Little Italy”, Chinatown and Japantown, so everybody can find something to their liking!

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**sunny, divided, surrounded, mild, populous, exhibits, boasts, coast, view, buzz, permanently**

**Задание 2.** Прочтите текст, поймите его содержание и выполните упражнения после текста

**British Mass Media**

**Newspapers**

The British people are probably the greatest newspaper readers in the world. This explains the fact that there are quite a lot of editions of different kind. Generally, all the newspapers are divided into two groups. On the one hand, there are “quality” newspapers, which publish analytical articles on serious topics, involving economy, politics and business issues. Among the “quality” papers are *The Times, The Guardian,* The *Financial Times, The Independent.* Their circulation is not large, but their reputation is unshakeable. On the other hand, there are “popular” papers, or “tabloids” which are considered entertaining rather than informative. People buy such kind of papers to learn the latest news on sports events, private life of celebrities and rumors. Their circulation is much larger compared to “quality” papers. They are usually less in size and use large letters for the headings to report sensational news. The newspapers of this kind have the word “Daily” in the name. There are usually a lot of photographs, crosswords, sketches, and commixes in these papers. Among them the most popular are *Daily Express, The Sun, Daily Mail, Private Eye, Daily Mirror, Daily Star* and others.

Besides newspapers of daily circulation, there are also the ones issued on Sundays. These may be either the supplements to the daily papers, or independent Sunday papers, which are larger in size than the daily ones and usually have several separate parts on different topics. They can be called family papers, as there is something to read for each member of the family: love stories, detective stories, facts from history, sport, art, and much more. These newspapers contain the word “Sunday” in their title. Besides, there are a great number of all kinds of magazines.

All the newspapers and magazines in the UK are privately owned. Fleet Street in London, which was known as the home of many newspapers, has now lost its prominence — the offices of many newspapers have moved away from London, as the rent is very high.

 **Radio and Television**

There are two main companies on the British Isles, which do the broadcasting over the country. They are the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) and the IBA (Independent Broadcasting Authorities). There are several minor broadcasting companies as well.

In Britain, there are four TV channels: the BBC I, the ВВС II, the ITV (“I” stands for “independent”) and Channel IV. All of them are different, each channel having its own target group and providing the viewers with high quality of programmes to all tastes. Commercial TV stations broadcast entertainment programmes, light dramas, talk shows and documentaries, as well as sport programmes and news.

**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. Are the British people great newspaper readers?

2. What types of newspapers are there in the United Kingdom?

3. What do “quality” newspapers specialize in?

4. What is the main aim of “popular” newspapers?

5. Are Sunday newspapers larger or smaller in size than the newspapers issued on weekdays?

6. What articles can one read in Sunday papers?

7. Where were the offices of the largest British newspaper agencies previously situated?

8. What are the two main broadcasting companies in the United Kingdom?

9. What are the TV channels in the United Kingdom?

10. What kind of programmes do they broadcast?

**2. Say whether the following statements are true or false:**

1. Not many newspapers are published in the United Kingdom today.

2. Quality newspapers publish analytical articles about business and politics.

3. *The Financial Times* is a popular newspaper.

4. The circulation of “popular” papers is much larger compared to “quality” papers.

5. All the newspapers and magazines in the United Kingdom are owned by the state.

6. There are a lot of offices of newspaper agencies in Fleet Street.

**3. Answer the questions about television in Russia.**

1. How many TV channels are there?

2. Are there any local TV channels in your city/town?

3. Do you watch TV regularly?

4. What is your favourite channel? Why do you like it?

5. Do you watch TV regularly or occasionally?

6. What kinds of programmes do you like watching?

7. Do you watch news regularly?

8. Why is it essential to watch news programmes?

**Задание 3.** Прочтите текст, поймите его содержание и выполните упражнения 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.