

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Забайкальский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВПО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков (гуманитарно-педагогическое направление)

УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
для студентов заочной формы обучения

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

для направления подготовки 44.03.01 «Педагогическое образование»

профиль «Географическое образование»

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины 288 часов, 8 зачетных единиц

Виды занятий	Распределение по семестрам в часах			Всего часов
	1 семестр	2 семестр	3 семестр	
1	2	3	4	5
Общая трудоемкость	72	108	108	288
Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.:	8	8	16	32
лекционные (ЛК)	-	-	-	-
практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ)	-	-	-	-
лабораторные (ЛР)	8	8	16	32
Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС)	64	100	92	256
Форма промежуточного контроля в семестре*	зачёт	зачёт	экзамен	-
Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП)	-	-	-	-

Краткое содержание курса

№ п/п	Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля).
1	Тема: О себе (About myself). Тема: Моя семья (My family). Моя учеба в университете (My University course). Грамматика: местоимения, артикли, числительные, множественное число существительных, there is/are, to have, to be, личные местоимения. Имя существительное: образование мн. числа. Артикль (понятие, виды). Структура простого предложения. Формальные признаки подлежащего. Порядок слов в предложении. Лексика: по указанной теме.
2	Тема: Удивительный мир (It's an Amazing World!) Грамматика: there is/are, числительные. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных. Разряды местоимений. Словообразование. Предлоги. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Времена групп Simple, Progressive. Виды вопросительных предложений. Лексика: по указанной теме.
3	Темы: 1. Земля (The Earth). 2. Атмосфера (The atmosphere). 3. География и климат Великобритании (UK Geography and Climate) Грамматика: Употребление времен группы Perfect. Passive Voice. Модальные глаголы.

Форма текущего контроля

Контрольная работа №2 (2 семестр)

Exercise 1 Read and translate the words.

Waterfall, lake, forest, island, valley, cave, mountain, river, rocks, cliff, sea, wood, ocean, desert.

Exercise 2 Answer the question: *Which is bigger?*

- a) a forest or a wood?
- b) a stream or a river?
- c) a lake or a sea?

- d) a sea or an ocean?
- e) a mountain or a hill?

Exercise 3 Fill in the gaps with one of the words above.

1. John owns a yacht, so he goes sailing on the ____ every weekend. 2. A large part of Russia is made up of thick ____ (s). 3. Niagara Falls is one of the oldest ____ (s) on the planet. It was formed about 12,000 years ago. 4. In very ancient times people lived in ____ (s). 5. The longest ____ on Earth is the Nile ____ in Africa 6. The Andes, the Himalayas and the Alps are ____ ranges. 7. She wants to spend her summer holidays on the Bahama ____ (s). 8. ____ - climbing is one of the most popular extreme sports. 9. The White ____ (s) of Dover are the first part of England that you see when crossing the English Channel from France. 10. When the travellers reached the top of the mountain, a beautiful ____ came into view.

Exercise 4 American Geography Scramble. Read the sentences about famous natural landmarks in the United States. Do you know what they are? Unscramble the letters to make the correct word.

1. The Mississippi is the longest **EVRIR** in the United States. 2. There are two important **TOMUINAN** ranges in the U.S.A: the Appalachians in the East and the Rockies in the West. 3. Ontario, Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie are the names of the Great **SLEAK** on the border with Canada. 4. Hawaii is an **LINADS** in the Pacific. 5. The Redwood **ETORSF** in California has some of the biggest trees in the country. 6. At 85 metres below sea level, Death **YELLVA** is the lowest part of the United States. 7. San Francisco lies on the coast of the Pacific **COANE**, while New York is next to the Atlantic. 8. The Mojave **TEERDS** is in the south of the USA near Mexico. 9. The biggest **LAWFELTRSA** in North America are in Niagara, on the border between Canada and the United States.

Exercise 5 Read and translate the text.

It's an Amazing World!

1. Ice and water

About 10% of the earth's land surface is covered with ice. There is a place on the Antarctic continent where the land (under the ice cap) is 2,468 metres below sea level. Greenland, the world's largest island (not counting Australia) is covered by a thick ice cap; there may in fact be a group of several islands underneath. The coldest place in the world is Vostok, in Antarctica temperatures of -88°C have been recorded. The largest iceberg ever seen was 335 kilometres long and 97 kilometres wide - larger than Belgium. More than 70% of the earth's surface is covered by water.

2. Air

Human and animal life would not be possible without air. Air is everywhere about us, even though we cannot see it, nor taste it, nor feel it (unless the wind is blowing). Air is made up of certain gases: nitrogen and oxygen make up 99% of the air. The weight of air exerts pressure. The air presses on your whole body from all directions, just as the water would if you were at the bottom of the sea.

3. Stars and the Sun

Stars shine in clouds of gas and dust, as the Sun did. On a very clear night far from a town, you could count about 2,000 stars in the sky. From all points of the Earth about 6,000 stars can be seen and there are at least 3,000,000,000 stars in the galaxy. Stars cannot be seen during the day because the Sun is very bright, but they are still there in the sky. The Sun began to form about 5,000 years ago.

4. Deserts

Nearly one eighth of the world's land surface is desert, where plants cannot grow and animals cannot find food. Daytime temperatures can reach 55°C in the shade, but at night the heat seems to vanish and the temperature can drop to near freezing. Each day, the world's deserts increase by 160 square kilometres.

5. Caves

In Mammoth Caves National Park, in the United States, there is a cave system with nearly 300 kilometres of passages already explored. In the Carlsbad

Caverns, New Mexico, there is a cave 77 metres high and 550 metres across. Many caves have been given fanciful names, such as “Rock of Ages” and “Temple of the Sun” in Carlsbad Caverns and “Martha Washington’s Statue” and “Fatman’s Misery” in Mammoth Cave.

6. Mountains

The world’s tallest mountain from base to summit is not Everest. It is Mauna Kea, on Hawaii, whose total height is 10,203 metres (including 5,998 metres below the surface of the sea). The highest mountain which is completely below the surface of the sea is between Samoa and New Zealand - it is 8,690 metres high. Many people love to go hiking or climbing mountains for sport or recreation.

7. Rivers, lakes and waterfalls

The world’s longest rivers, the Amazon and the Nile, are both about 6,400 kilometres long from source to mouth. The biggest lake in the world is the Caspian Sea. The biggest lake in a lake is Manitou Lake (with an area of more than 100 square kilometres), on Manitou Island in Lake Huron, North America. When a stream or river plunges over a wall of rock called a cliff, we see a waterfall. The world’s highest waterfall is Angel Falls in Venezuela: the total drop is 979 metres. This waterfall was first seen by Jimmy Angel from a plane in 1935.

Exercise 6 Match words and phrases from column A with their Russian equivalents from column B.

A	B
1. ice cap	a. жизнь людей и животных
2. the earth’s surface	b. пустыня
3. human and animal life	c. галактика
4. nitrogen and oxygen	d. ходить в поход
5. bottom of the sea	e. поверхность земли
6. the galaxy	f. дно моря

7. desert

г. ледяная шапка (ледяной покров)

8. go hiking

h. азот и кислород

Exercise 7 Answer the following questions about the text.

1. How much of the earth's land surface is covered with ice? 2. What is the coldest place in the world? Where is it situated? 3. Describe the largest iceberg ever seen. 4. Why is air important for people and nature? 5. What do you know about air? 6. How do stars form? 7. How many stars are there in the galaxy? 8. Why can't we see stars during the day? 9. When did the Sun appear? 10. How much of the world's land surface is desert? 11. Is it always hot in a desert? 12. How quickly does the area of deserts increase? 13. Where are the most famous cave systems situated? 14. What is the world's tallest mountain? 15. What are the world's longest rivers?

Exercise 8 Fill in the gaps with the following prepositions (use your text).

Translate the sentences into Russian.

from without below at about

1. The explorers were fascinated by the beautiful corals they saw ___ the bottom of the sea 2. This mountain is about 3,000 metres ___ base summit. 3. Life on the Earth is impossible ___ air. 4. It can be freezing cold ___ night in a desert. 5. As air is everywhere ___ us, it adds weight to every object it fills. 6. Last year ecologists planted new trees and the area of the forest increased ___ 2 square kilometers. 7. There is a mountain between Samoa and New Zealand which is completely ___ sea level.

Exercise 9 Use the necessary form of the adjective. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The Mississippi is the (long) river in the world. 2. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 3. October is (cold) than June. 4. The Neva is (wide) and

(deep) than the Moskva river. 5. February is the (short) month of the year. 6. The (cold) place in the world is Vostok. 7. The (high) mountain is 8,690 metres. 8. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe. 9. Where is it (good) to live: in the city or in the countryside? 10. I think geography is (interesting) than biology.

Exercise 10 Put in the correct forms of the verb *to be*. Translate the texts into Russian.

A. Is there any water in the Sun?

Scientists ____quite sure that there ____no water in the Sun. It is known that there ____both oxygen and hydrogen in the Sun, as they ____in the Earth. In the Sun oxygen and hydrogen have a great attraction for each other as they have in the Earth. But there ____ no water in the Sun, because the Sun ____so hot that oxygen and hydrogen cannot combine there.

B. Sacred mountains of the world

Mountains ____sacred for followers of many religions. Mountains ____ worshipped all over the world and the sacred ones are associated with heavens, hells, gods, demons and divine sources of life. Let us journey to some of them.

The Himalayas ____sacred for followers of five Asian religions. The largest group in India, Hindus, thinks of the entire range as of the god Himalaya, who ____a father-in-law of Shiva. Chinese people think that mountains' ____ cosmic creatures: rocks ____their bones, streams ____their blood, and trees and grass ____their hair, white clouds and mists wrapping the summits ____their magical breath.

In Japan mountains ____most intimately associated with gods. According to one authority, there ____354 major sacred mountains, to say nothing of the minor ones. Mount Fuji ____world-famous. It ____a volcano that erupted many times.

The symbolism and religious significance of mountains ____endless. For many people mountains ____symbols of humanity's highest ideals and spiritual goals.

Exercise 11 In pairs or small groups discuss the following.

1. Do you think it is necessary for people to study nature? Why? How can it help us in our everyday life? 2. Do you think children get enough information about nature at school? 3. In what way can teachers make the school course in geography more interesting? (excursions, walking-tours to the forest, popular science films, etc.) 4. Do you think you know much about nature? Do you want to know more?

Контрольная работа №3 (3 семестр)

Exercise 1 Read and translate the text.

The Earth

The Earth is one of the planets of the solar system. The planets revolve around the Sun and in turn, some planets have Moons that revolve around them. The Earth has a diameter of approximately 8,000 miles and is about 25,000 miles in circumference at the equator. Our Moon has a diameter of over 2,000 miles and is the largest Moon in the solar system. It is the brightest, object in the night sky and its attraction is the chief cause of the tides. The Sun is one of the millions of stars with temperatures so high that they are self-luminous. The Sun is a glowing ball 865,000 miles in diameter. But the Sun is not the brightest star. Many stars are bigger and brighter than the Sun.

Shape of the Earth. The Earth is of almost spherical shape. There are many ways to prove that the Earth is a sphere. Here are some. If we watch a distant ship coming into view, we see first the masts and then the hull. Similarly, if the ship is moving away its lower part disappears first. A man standing on the seashore can only see a short distance; if he wants to see farther, he must ascend a hill. There are times when the Earth gets between the Sun and the Moon, so that the Earth casts a shadow on the Moon. This shadow is always circular. Now, only a spherical body always throws a circular shadow and so we know that the Earth must be spherical.

Exercise 2 Find English equivalents in the text.

Солнечная система, вращаться, в окружности, диаметр, экватор, притяжение, приливы-отливы, самосветящийся, сферическая форма, морской берег, круглый, бросать тень.

Exercise 3 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Earth?
2. How do planets revolve?
3. What is the diameter of the Earth?
4. What is the circumference of the Earth at the equator?
5. Is the diameter of the Moon greater than that of the Earth?
6. What is the chief cause of tides?
7. Why is the attraction of the Moon the chief cause of tides?
8. What is the shape of the Earth?
9. What are the proofs of the shape of the Earth?
10. When does the Earth cast a shadow on the Moon?

Exercise 4 Read and translate the text

The atmosphere

The Earth contains three essential parts, the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere. The atmosphere or air sphere covers the whole of the surface of the Earth. The air consists principally of two gases - oxygen and nitrogen. There are about 21 parts of oxygen and 79 parts of nitrogen. Men and nearly all animals must have oxygen or they cannot live. In the atmosphere, there is also a little carbon dioxide. Now, plants, trees, grass cannot live without carbon dioxide. Besides oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide there are small quantities of other gases in the atmosphere; by far the most important is moisture or water vapour.

You must picture the Earth as a ball surrounded by an envelope of air - the atmosphere. The coat is at least 50 miles thick but the upper layers are pressing

down on the lower layers so the air there is much denser and heavier while in the upper layers it is thin or “rarefied”. Wherever you may be when you read this, a column of air at least 50 miles high is pressing down upon you. Although you do not feel it, this column of air is exerting a pressure equal to 15 lbs. on every square inch of your body. People who climb high mountains where the air is thin find it very difficult to live and breathe. On the top of Mount Everest (30,000 feet) the pressure is much less than one-fifth what it is at sea-level and it is almost impossible to live at such a height even for a short time. Even at sea-level the pressure is not the same at all places.

Exercise 5 Find English equivalents in the text.

Литосфера, атмосфера, гидросфера, кислород, азот, углекислый газ, поверхность Земли, водяной пар, воздушная оболочка, верхний слой, нижний слой, столб воздуха, оказывать давление, подниматься на гору, дышать, высота.

Exercise 6 Answer the following questions.

1. What are the essential parts of the Earth? 2. What gases does air consist of? 3. What gas cannot men live without? 4. What gas do plants need? 5. What is the thickness of the atmosphere? 6. Why is the air denser in the lower layers? 7. What pressure does air exert on every square inch? 8. Why is it difficult to breathe high in the mountains? 9. What is the height of Mount Everest? 10. Is the pressure at sea level the same at all places?

Exercise 7 Fill in the missing words. Translate them into Russian.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
long	to lengthen
....	strength	to strengthen
deep	depth
wide	to widen

high to heighten

Exercise 8 What parts of speech are the following words? Put them into the correct column. Translate the words.

Approximately, principally, attraction, spherical, similarly, pressure, impossible.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
....

Exercise 9 Use the necessary form of the adjective. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. On the top of Mount Everest the pressure is much (little) than one-fifth what it is at sea-level. 2. It is the (large) Moon in the solar system. 3. The Sun is not the (bright) star. 4. Many stars are (big) and (bright) than the Sun. 5. Moisture is the (important). 6. The air there is much (dense) and (heavy). 7. If you want to see (far), you must ascend a hill.

Exercise 10 Translate into Russian paying attention to *little, a little, few, a few*.

1. The Moon has a diameter of a little over one-fourth that of the Earth. 2. There is little air at a height as great as 200 miles. 3. Saturn is a little smaller than Jupiter. 4. The Earth bulges out a little at the equator. 5. Only a few brave men could climb this mountain. 6. Most of the air is within a few miles of the Earth. 7. There are few trees and no grass on the top of this mountain. 8. A few minerals have more than one colour. 9. Very few minerals are as soft as talc and few are harder than quartz. 10. There were few stars in the dark sky.

Exercise 11 Match geographic terms in column A with their definitions in column B.

A	B
1. the Moon	a. the sun and all the planets that go

	round it
2. atmosphere	b. water in the gaseous state
3. solar system	c. the layer of air or other gases around it
4. tide	d. a large steep hill
5. the Earth	e. the only planet on which life is known to exist
6. water vapour	f. the natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun
7. mountain	g. the regular change in the level of the sea on the shore

Exercise 12 Are the following statements true or false?

1. The Earth has a diameter of approximately 2,000 miles. 2. Our Moon is the brightest object in the night sky. 3. The stars are self-luminous. 4. The Sun is the brightest star. 5. The Earth casts a shadow on the Moon that is always circular. 6. The atmosphere or air sphere doesn't cover the whole of the surface of the Earth. 7. There are about 23 parts of oxygen and 80 parts of nitrogen. 8. There are small quantities of different gases in the atmosphere. 9. At sea-level the pressure is the same at all places.

Exercise 13 Read and translate the text.

UK Geography and Climate

So, what is the United Kingdom?

To give it its full title it's 'The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'. You might hear it referred to as Britain, Great Britain or more often, simply as 'The UK'.

Four countries make up the UK – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It consists of a group of islands - 2 large ones and several hundred smaller ones. By far the largest island is that which is divided into three countries - England, Wales and Scotland. This island is about 700 miles long and is 300 miles at its widest point. At its nearest point only the 22 miles of the English Channel separate it from the coast of France.

England's capital London is also the capital city of the UK. Most of England consists of lowland with some mountainous terrain northwest of a line drawn between the Humber estuary in the East and the river Exe in the Southwest.

Wales, with its capital Cardiff, lies to the West having a coastline adjacent to the Irish Sea. It is more mountainous than England, particularly in North and Mid Wales.

To the North is Scotland which consists of two very distinct regions known as the Highlands and the Lowlands. The Highlands region is to the North and West of the country and is much more mountainous than its lowland sister. The rugged terrain of the highlands ensures the region is sparsely populated.

The Lowlands region is home to most of Scotland's population. It's here where Scotland's capital, Edinburgh and the larger city of Glasgow will be found.

Crossing the Irish Sea takes us to Ireland of which only the north eastern corner (Northern Ireland) is part of the UK. The rest of this island is a separate country, the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland, with its capital, Belfast, is a hilly region boasting the largest inland body of water in the UK, Lough Neagh, at 150 square miles.

The prevailing winds tend to come from the southwest, bringing with them frequent spells of mild but wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean. Overall though the climate is fairly temperate and similar to much of northern Europe.

Exercise 14 Read the questions and choose the right answers.

1. The United Kingdom contains
 - a. hundred of small island.
 - b. hundreds of small islands.

- c. thousands of small islands.
-
- 2. England consists mainly of
 - a. low land with a few mountains.
 - b. highlands and lowlands.
 - c. mountains and lowlands.
-
- 3. The highlands of Scotland have
 - a. few people and many mountains.
 - b. many people and few mountains.
 - c. many people and many mountains.
-
- 4. Most people in Scotland live
 - a. in the Highlands.
 - b. in the mountains.
 - c. in the Lowlands.
-
- 5. The Atlantic Ocean brings lots of
 - a. cold windy weather.
 - b. wet but not too cold weather.
 - c. cold and wet weather.

Exercise 15 Match the numbers.

Match the numbers in the box to make facts about the UK.

22 300 4 700 2 150

- 1. The number of miles that separate the largest island from France =
- 2. The length in miles of the largest of the UK islands =
- 3. The number of distinct regions in Scotland =

4. The size in square miles of the largest inland body of water =
5. The maximum width in miles of the largest island in the UK =
6. The number of countries which make up the United Kingdom =

Форма промежуточного контроля

Вопросы (задания) к зачету по дисциплине:

1. Демонстрация умений монологического высказывания по изученным темам и участие в диалогическом общении в пределах изучаемых тем.
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.
3. Демонстрация умений чтения и извлечения информации без словаря/ со словарем в зависимости от целей чтения.
4. Представление презентаций по индивидуальным заданиям.

Зачет (1 семестр)

1. Сообщения на тему “My family”, “My University course”.
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.

Зачет (2 семестр)

1. Сообщение на тему “It’s an Amazing World”.
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.

Презентация (3 семестр)

Make a presentation about any country of the world. Be ready to tell your group about:

- Geographical location of the country;
- Population;
- Climate;
- Mountains, rivers, lakes;
- Natural resources;
- Industry.

Экзамен (3 семестр)

Образец экзаменационного билета

БИЛЕТ № _____

Профиль Географическое образование. Направление Педагогическое образование

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

1. Найдите спецтекст по теме «Geography as a science».

Ознакомьтесь с его содержанием без словаря. Будьте готовы к беседе по тексту на изучаемом языке. Кратко передайте основное содержание текста и выразите свое отношение к полученной информации.

2. Письменно переведите со словарем на русский язык указанный фрагмент текста.

Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

Основная литература

1. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your Way. Практический курс английского языка. [Электронный учебник] – Чита, 2010. www.zabspu.ru (Moodle)

2. Практический курс английского языка “English: Your Way” [Текст]: учебное пособие / Б.Ф. Ломаев, Г.П. Томских, А.Э. Михина. –Чита: Экспресс-изд-во, 2008. – 268 с. (аб. 4 – 50 экз.)

3. Фонетический практикум по английскому языку – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. / Сост. Б.Ф. Ломаев, А.Э. Михина; Забайкл. гос. гум.-пед. ун-т. – Чита, 2007. – 76 с.(аб. 4 – 4 экз., ч.з. – 1)

4. Хведченя, Л. В. Английский язык. Базовый курс [Текст]: учебное пособие / Л. В. Хведченя. - Минск: Современная школа, 2009. - 558 с. (аб. 4 – 2 экз.)

Дополнительная литература

1. Бобылева С.В. Английский язык для экологов и биотехнологов [Текст] : учебное пособие для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям 240901 - "Биотехнология" и 280202 - "Инженерная защита окружающей среды" / С. В. Бобылёва, Д. Н. Жаткин. - М. : Флинта : Наука, 2008. - 191 с. (аб. 4 – 20 экз)

Собственные учебные пособия

1. Гусевская Н.Ю., Ерёмина В.М. English for Science Students: учебное пособие / Забайкальский гос. гум.-пед. ун-т. – Чита, 2011. – 142 с. (аб. 4 – 4 экз.)

Базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы*

<i>№ п/п</i>	<i>Название сайта</i>	<i>Электронный адрес</i>
1	Изучение иностранных языков on-line	http://www.study.ru/
2	Ресурсы для изучения английского языка (учебники на русском и английском языке)	http://www.alleng.ru/english/engl.htm
3	Ресурсы для нахождения информации для презентации специальных текстов	http://www.studentsoftheworld.info/menu_infopays.html http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/ http://www.infoplease.com/countries.html
4	Упражнения и тесты по английскому языку	http://www.englishjet.com/english_courses_files/resources.htm
5	Тесты по английскому языку	http://www.englishjet.com/english_courses_files/tests.htm
6	Грамматика английского языка	http://engblog.ru http://www.lovelylanguage.ru/grammar/tables http://study-english.info/grammar.php http://www.native-english.ru/grammar http://englishstyle.net/grammar/ http://engramm.su http://www.study.ru/support/handbook/

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