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ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»

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**Развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции по теме «Мой
родной край». Методические рекомендации.**

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Методические рекомендации «Развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции по теме «Мой родной край»» предназначены для студентов и преподавателей английского языка всех специальностей. Основные задачи методических рекомендаций: расширение лингвистического и регионоведческого кругозора и воспитание гражданина, патриота своей Малой родины и национального самосознания студентов. Предлагаемые тексты и задания к ним способствуют усвоению основного их содержания, умению вести беседу и вести переписку. Могут быть использованы для самостоятельного изучения.

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Методические рекомендации « Развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции по теме «**Мой родной край**» предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям:

050146 Преподавание в начальных классах, 050148 Педагогика дополнительного образования: социально-педагогическая деятельность (молодежная политика, организация работы с молодежью и молодежными объединениями), 050148 Педагогика дополнительного образования: изобразительная деятельность и декоративно-прикладное искусство, 44.02.03 Педагогика дополнительного образования. Область деятельности: Медиа культурные технологии, организация средств масс-медиа в ОУ, 050141 Физическая культура для совершенствования знаний и расширения лексического запаса по английскому языку в соответствии с требованиями базисного учебного плана и ГОС СПО 3-го поколения к обязательному минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки специалистов в среднем профессиональном учебном заведении.

Главной целью является развитие коммуникативных умений, лексико-грамматических навыков на основе разнообразного материала по форме и содержанию.

Основные задачи методических рекомендаций: расширение лингвистического и регионоведческого кругозора и воспитание гражданина, патриота своей Малой родины и национального самосознания студентов.

В процессе работы над заданиями к текстам в основном осуществляется обучение двум видам чтения: изучающему (детальному) чтению, которое предполагает полное понимание читаемого текста, и ознакомительному, когда понимание составляет 70-75 % информации, содержащейся в тексте. Ознакомительный вид чтения развивает у студентов ряд умений, необходимых впоследствии для чтения.

Работа с текстами построена по 3 этапам: дотекстовый, текстовый, послетекстовый.

Задания 1 этапа формируют у учащихся механизмы вероятностного прогнозирования и антиципации, и логического понимания. Задания 2 этапа формируют у студентов языковую догадку, логическое понимание, кратковременную и долговременную память. Задания 3. Они разнообразны как по форме и содержанию, так и по коммуникативно-ситуативной соотнесенности.

По окончании темы “ **Мой родной край** “ предусмотрено выполнение проектных работ (локальных, региональных, телекоммуникационных) и их презентация.

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TEXT 1 Read and translate

1. Read the text “Irkutsk Region “Don’t forget to work in the following way:

- * Look through the text to know what it is about.
- * Read the whole text and try to understand it.
- * Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.
- * Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary.

IRKUTSK REGION



Irkutsk Region is a remarkable area of Eastern Siberia. Extensive plateaus and mountains topped with snow caps with small sites of lowlands, boundless open spaces of the Siberian coniferous taiga with islands of the steppe, rather short, but warm summer with cold and long winter are originally combined in its territory. In its open spaces there is Lake Baikal - a pearl of Eastern Siberia - the beauty and the

pride of Siberians. The land of the Region is rich in mineral raw material: stone and brown coal, iron ore, mica, salt, oil and gas. On the stocks of salt, mica, jade, azurite the Region occupies one of the first places in Russia.

The area of Irkutsk Region is 767,9 thousand sq. km. The Region is bigger than any West-European country. Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Great Britain, Portugal and Holland taken together could be placed in its territory.

More than 67000 water-currents with the common extent of 310 thousand km (8 circles of the Earth on equator) proceed on the territory of Irkutsk Region. There is the largest artificial reservoir - the Bratsk water basin in the region.

The flora and fauna of the region is very various and plays a big role in the life-style and economic activities of inhabitants. Irkutsk Region occupies one of the first places in Russia on furs production. «Soft gold » which is given by fur animals of Irkutsk Region, is widely known not only in Russia but also abroad.

The administrative and cultural center of the region is the city of Irkutsk.

Irkutsk Region has big power supply sources, the supplier of mica, salt, gold, aluminum, wood, chemical and petrochemical, pulp-and-paper production. The enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, petrochemical and wood industry are established here.

The environment of the Region allows developing agriculture. In southern and southwest areas people are engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding and farming industries. Hunting prevails in northern areas.

According to its economic potential Irkutsk Region occupies one of the leading places in Russia. But a subject of special pride of inhabitants of the Region is its original culture. The memory of many well-known people and their affairs is kept in numerous museums of Irkutsk, Angarsk, Listvyanka, Sludyanka and other cities and towns of the Region. It is monuments of culture which give to Irkutsk region special, unique, "Siberian" charm.

Useful vocabulary

to top with
to breed
a low land
boundless
coniferous
a pearl
a raw
a stock
jade
lazurite
to proceed
artificial
pulp and paper
an enterprise
to be engaged in

NAMES

Angarsk , Listvyanka, Sludyanka, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Bratsk

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Площадь Иркутской области составляет 767,9 тысяч квадратных километров.
2. Флора и фауна области очень разнообразна и играет большую роль в стиле жизни и экономической деятельности населения.
3. Административный и культурный центр области – город Иркутск.

4. Окружающая среда области позволяет развивать сельское хозяйство.
5. Предметом гордости населения области является его оригинальная культура.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text.

1. The land of the region is rich in mineral raw material: stone and brown coal, iron ore, mica, salt, oil and gas. 2. The flora and fauna of the region is very various and plays a big role in the life-style and economic activities of inhabitants. 3. Irkutsk Region has big power supply sources, the supplier of mica, salt, gold, aluminum, wood, chemical and petrochemical, and pulp-and-paper production. 4. The enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, petrochemical and wood industry are established here. 5. It is monuments of culture which give to Irkutsk region special, unique, "Siberian" charm.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions.

1. Why is Irkutsk region a remarkable area of Eastern Siberia?
2. What is the land of the region rich in?
3. What is the area of Irkutsk region?
4. How many water-currents proceed on the territory of Irkutsk region?
5. What is there artificial reservoir in the region?
6. What production does Irkutsk region occupy on of the first place in Russia?
7. What is the administrative and cultural center of the region?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. The area of Irkutsk Region is 367,9 thousand sq.km.

2. The region is smaller than any West-European country.
3. More than 67000 water-currents with common extent of 310 thousand m (6 circles of the Earth on equator) proceed on the territory of Irkutsk Region.
4. The enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, patrol chemical and wood industry are established here.
5. The memory of many well-known people and their affairs is kept in numerous museums of Irkutsk, Angarsk, and Sludyanka other cities and towns of the Region.

6. Insert articles and prepositions.

1. Irkutsk Region is ... remarkable area ... Eastern Siberia.
2. In its open spaces there is Lake Baikal- ... pearl ... Eastern Siberia - ... beauty and ... the pride ... Siberians.
3. There is ... largest artificial reservoir - ... Bratsk water basin in ... region.
4. Irkutsk region has big power supply sources, supplier ... mica, salt, gold, aluminum, wood, chemical and petrochemical peep-and-paper production.
5. It is monuments ... culture which give ... Irkutsk region special, unique, "Siberian" charm.

7. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper forms.

1. In its(to open) spaces there is Lake Baikal - a pearl of Easter Siberia - the beauty and the pride of Siberians.
2. The flora and fauna of the region is very various and (to play) a big role in the life-style and economic activities of inhabitants.
3. In southern and southwest areas people (to be engaged) in agriculture and cattle breeding and farming industries.
4. According to its economic potential Irkutsk Region (to occupy) one of the leading places in Russia.
5. It is monuments of culture which (to give) to Irkutsk Region special, unique, "Siberian" charm.

8. Give a summary of the text “Irkutsk region “.

9. Make up a dialogue.

10. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss “Irkutsk region” with your foreign friend.

11. Tell your classmates why you’d like to live in this place. Answer the questions to explain your ideas.

TEXT 2. Read and translate

1. Read the text “History of city “. Don’t forget to work in the following way:

*** Look through the text to know what it is about.**

*** Read the whole text and try to understand it.**

*** Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.**

*** Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary**

HISTORY OF A CITY





Irkutsk is an ancient Siberian city. It was founded on a place of the jail constructed in 1661. In the first decades Irkutsk developed as the center of an agricultural region of Eastern Siberia. On nearby land of Razvodnoye, Smolenshina, Maksimovshina, Kuda and Belsk peasants were engaged in agriculture and cattle-farming industries providing the population with food.

A favorable geographical position of Irkutsk on a crossroads of waterways, overland roads, and presence of natural resources promoted fast development of agriculture, industrial enterprises, growth of the population, and also an establishment of connections with Mongolia, China and the territory across Baikal.

Irkutsk becomes an original base of concentration and distribution of the goods intended for the north and the east up to Alaska. Merchants who are not stinting donations for the benefit of the city appear in Irkutsk.

In 1686 Irkutsk is bestowed with the status of the city. In 1690 the arms is affirmed - a *babr* (a tiger), carrying a sable in its teeth. The *babr* personified Siberia, being an ancient sacred animal, and the sable symbolized wealth of the region. With the statement of the status of the city the new stage in the development of Irkutsk begins.

By the end of the 18th century Irkutsk became not only trading, administrative, but also the cultural center. National schools, libraries, museums, theatre were opened.

Being on the Moscow road, especially the railway promoted the development of new industries in the city, and the inflow of the population. The first train came to Irkutsk on August, 16 1898 and marked a qualitatively new turn in a life of the city.

Irkutsk has played a big role in discovering and development of Eastern Siberia, the Far East, and Northern America.

The city possesses a number of historically significant places forbidden for a lay-out and building. There are about 685 monuments of a history and culture in Irkutsk. The greatest places are historically developed ensembles of the most ancient part of the city - the Spasskaya church and the Epiphany cathedral, the Catholic church, the monument to emperor Alexander III, the building of the East-Siberian department of Russian Geographical society

Useful vocabulary

A jail

a peasant

favorable

to promote

to intend

a merchant

to stint

a donation
to bestow
to affirm
a sable
an inflow
to possess
a lay-out

NAMES

Razvodnoye, Smolenshina, Maksimovshina, Kuda ,Belsk, Spasskaya

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Иркутск является оригинальной базой концентрации и распределения продуктов, направляемых для севера и востока Аляски.
2. В 1686 году Иркутску дали статус города.
3. Первый поезд пришел в Иркутск 16 августа 1898 года.
4. Иркутск играет большую роль в открытии и развитии Восточной Сибири, Дальнего Востока и Северной Америки.
5. В Иркутске около 685 памятников истории и культуры.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text.

1. A favorable geographical position of Irkutsk on a crossroads of waterways, overland roads, and presence of natural resources promoted fast development of agriculture, industrial enterprises, growth of the population, and also an establishment of connections with Mongolia, China and the territory across Baikal.2. The *babr*

personified Siberia, being an ancient sacred animal, and the sable symbolized wealth of the region.3. Being on the Moscow road, especially the railway promoted the development of new industries in the city, and the inflow of the population.4. The city possesses a number of historically significant places forbidden for a lay-out and building.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions.

1. Where and when was Irkutsk founded on?
2. Where were peasants engaged in agriculture?
3. What is a favorable geographical position of Irkutsk?
4. When is Irkutsk bestowed with the status of the city?
5. What does the new stage in the development of Irkutsk begin with?
6. When did Irkutsk become not only trading, administrative, but also cultural center?
7. When did the first train come to Irkutsk ?
8. How many monuments of history and culture are there in Irkutsk?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. It was founded on a place of the jail constructed in 1761.
2. In the first decades Irkutsk developed as the center of an agricultural region of Eastern Siberia.
3. Irkutsk becomes an original base of concentration and distribution of the goods.
4. In 1768 Irkutsk is bestowed with the status of the city.
5. By the end of the 19th century Irkutsk became not only trading, administrative, but also the cultural center. National schools, libraries, museums, theatre were opened.
6. There are about 685 monuments of history and culture in Irkutsk.

6. Insert prepositions.

1. The city possesses a number ... historically significant places forbidden ... a lay-out and building. 2. The first train ... Irkutsk ... August, 16 1898 and marked a qualitatively new turn ... a life ... city. 3. It was founded ... a place ... the jail constructed ... 1661 4. ... the first decades Irkutsk developed as the center ... an agricultural region ... Eastern Siberia . 5 ... nearby land ... Razvodnoye, Smolenshina, Maksimovshina, Kuda and Belsk peasants were engaged ... agriculture and cattle-farming industries providing the population ... food. 6. Merchants who are not stinting donations ... the benefit ... the city appear ... Irkutsk.

7. Insert articles where necessary.

1. ... city possesses ... number of historically significant places forbidden for ... lay-out and building. 2. There are about 685 monuments of ... history and culture in Irkutsk. 3. ... greatest places are historically developed ensembles of ... most ancient part of ... city - ... Spasskaya church and ... Epiphany cathedral, ... Catholic church, ... monument to emperor Alexander III, ... building of ... East-Siberian department of Russian Geographical society.

8. Make up ten questions based on the text and answer them.

9. Give a summary of the text “History of a city”.

10. Make up a dialogue.

11. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss “History of a city» with your foreign friend.

TEXT 3. Read and translate

1. Read the text “Irkutsk “. Don’t forget to work in the following way:

- * Look through the text to know what it is about**
- * Read the whole text and try to understand it.**
- * Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.**
- * Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary**

IRKUTSK



Irkutsk is the administrative center of Irkutsk Region with the population of 596 thousand people (January, 1 1999). The city is located on terraces of the Angara river valley and on the nearby heights, at a confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovka rivers in it, 65 kms from Lake Baikal and in 5042 kms from Moscow. It is the largest city near Baikal. The area of the city is about 30637 hectares (1997).

Irkutsk is one of few cities of Russia where the amount of sun shining a year exceeds 2000. There are spacious meadows, pine, pine-larch, pine-birch woods, birch woods around Irkutsk.

Irkutsk located in the center of Eastern Siberia is the modern trade center, the largest transport unit on the Transsiberian railroad. From Irkutsk airport you can travel to Moscow and Vladivostok, to the international airports of China, Mongolia, Japan, and other countries. There are 10 trolleybus routes with the common extent of 47,2 kms, 5 tram routes with the common extent of 23,7 kms and 52 bus routes in the city. Moreover, there are widely spread fixed-route taxis and the river transport in Irkutsk.

The industry of Irkutsk presents a unified regional complex with such branches as power, mechanical engineering, light and food industries, manufacture of building materials, aircraft industry, ship-repair and aircraft-repair manufactures.

The city consists of five districts. Kirovsky district is the historical and modern city center. There are the majority of administrative establishments, theatres, museums, libraries, monuments of architecture situated. The territory of Kujbyshevsky district is the oldest industrial part of the city, which have received the name of workers' suburb. Ochyabrsky district is the modern Irkutsk. Sverdlovsky district is the territory of power industry workers, science and education. there are Irkutsk hydroelectric power station, Academgorodok, Studgorodok situated in its territory. Leninsky district is a large railway junction of the East-Siberian railway.

Irkutsk is not only an administrative and industrial center of the region. The cultural wealth of the Siberian region is carefully kept in Irkutsk museums and libraries. Collections of arts products, monuments of a history and the nature are gathered in the regional art museum named after V.P.Sukatchyov, the museum of regional studies, the museum of the history of the city unique. The scientific library of Irkutsk state university, regional universal scientific library of I.I.Moltchanov-Sibirsky is the keepers of invaluable book treasures.

The theatrical and musical life of the city is various. Five professional theatres work in Irkutsk now: : Drama Theatre named after N.P.Okhlopkov, Music Theatre, Young spectators' Theatre, Puppet Theatre, Folks Drama Theatre and some amateur theatres.

Concerts of chamber, classical and organ music take place in the regional philharmonic society.

Irkutsk is a large scientific center in Eastern Siberia. One can get higher education here at State University, Polytechnical University, Pedagogical University, Medical University, Linguistic University, Economic University, Agricultural Academy and other universities.

There are more than 150 periodicals in the city.

Irkutsk is the city of the future with the surprising past. The history of the city is rich in unique events.

Useful vocabulary

a terrace

specious

a pine

a pine larch

a pine birch wood

an aircraft

unified

a power

a junction

a treasure

a chamber

NAMES

Irkutsk, Angara, Ushakovka, Baikal, Kirovsky, Kuibyshevsky, Ootyabrsky, Sverdlovsky

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Иркутск, расположенный в центре Восточной Сибири, является современным торговым центром, самой большой транспортной единицей на транссибирской железной дороге.
2. Из Иркутского аэропорта вы можете путешествовать в Москву и Владивосток в международные аэропорты Китая, Монголии, Японии и других стран.
3. Город состоит из пяти районов.
4. Коллекции художественных репродукций, памятники истории и природы собраны в областном художественном музее им. Сукачева В.П.
5. Научная библиотека Иркутского государственного университета, областная библиотека Молчанова-Сибирского являются хранителями бесценных книжных сокровищ.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text.

1. The city is located on terraces of the Angara river valley and on the nearby heights, at a confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovka rivers in it, 65 kms from Lake Baikal and in 5042 kms from Moscow.
2. There are spacious meadows, pine,

pine-larch, pine-birch woods, birchwoods around Irkutsk.3. The industry of Irkutsk presents a unified regional complex with such branches as power, mechanical engineering, light and food industries, manufacture of building materials, aircraft industry, ship-repair and aircraft-repair manufactures. 4.The cultural wealth of the Siberian region is carefully kept in Irkutsk museums and libraries.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions.

1. Where is the city located?
2. What is the area of the city?
3. What branches does the industry of Irkutsk present?
4. How many districts does the city consist of?
5. What is Siberian region carefully kept in Irkutsk?
6. How many professional theatres are there in Irkutsk?
7. Is Irkutsk a large center of science in Eastern Siberia?
8. What education is it possible to get in Irkutsk?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. Irkutsk is the administrative center of Irkutsk Region with the population on 543 thousand people (January, 1999)
- .2. The area of the country is about 46 835 hectares (1997).
3. Irkutsk located in the center of West Siberia is the modern trade center, the largest transport unit of the Transsiberian railroad.
4. The city consists of seven districts. 5. Irkutsk is a small scientific center in Eastern Siberia.

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. The city is locatedteraces ... the Angara river valley andthe nearby heights, a confluens ...the Irkut and Ushakovka river2. The city consist ... five districts. 3. Irkutsk is not only ... administrative and industrial center ... the region. 4. Irkutsk is a large center ... science ... Eastern Siberia. 5. The history ... the city is rich ... unique events. 6. Irkutsk is the city ... the future with the surprising past.

7. Insert articles where necessary.

1.... city consists of five districts. Kirovsky district is ...historical and modern city center. 2. The majority of ... administrative establishments,... theatres, ... museums, ... libraries, ... monuments of architecture are situated.3. ... territory of Kujbyshevsky district is ... oldest industrial part of ... city, which has received ... name of workers' suburb.4. Ochyabrsky district is ... modern Irkutsk. Sverdlovsky district is ... territory of power industry workers, science and education.5. The Irkutsk hydroelectric power station, Academgorodok, Studgorodok is situated in its territory. 6. Leninsky district is ... large railway junction of ... East-Siberian railway.

8. Make up ten questions based on the text and answer them.

9. Give a summary of the text “Irkutsk”.

10. Make up a dialogue.

11. Speak about any places of interest in Irkutsk. Use postcards, photographs and any other pictures.

12. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss Irkutsk with your foreign friend.

13. Can you present any facts that differ Irkutsk from your town?

14. Tell your classmates why you'd like to live in this place. Answer the questions to explain your ideas.

TEXT 4. Read and translate

1. Read the text “Baikal “. Don’t forget to work in the following way:

- * Look through the text to know what it is about**
- * Read the whole text and try to understand it.**
- * Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.**
- * Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary**

BAIKAL



Baikal is the unique phenomenon on our planet. There is nothing like this lake in age, depth, volume and properties of fresh water, variety of organic life. Baikal is

known by its unique, surprising beauty of the nature which is not leaving anybody indifferent.

A huge amount of legends, songs, fairy tales is connected to this lake and each of them reflects a part of Baikal's life, its nature, peoples living on coast of this lake. Baikal is also called as "the Sacred sea", "the Pearl of Siberia", "Glorious, gray-haired, terrible Baikal" - but all names are full of genuine respect, admiration and trembling before this mighty force.

Baikal is in the south of Eastern Siberia. Its extent is 636 kms, and width in various parts of the lake changes from 27 up to 80 kms. The length of the coastal line is 2000 kms. The Baikal coast is cut up by numerous capes. Within the limits of capes gulfs are located. The biggest gulfs of Baikal are Barguzinsky (725 sq. km), Tchivyrkuysky (270 sq. km) and Proval (197 sq. km). On the area which is equal 31500 sq. km, Baikal takes the eighth place in the world among lakes.

Baikal is one of the most ancient lakes on the Earth. Scientists determine Its age as 25 - 30 million years, and there is no process of "ageing" in Baikal. The coast of the lake moves with the speed of 2 sm a year, with the same speed continents Africa and South America move.

In all directions Baikal is surrounded with mountains. Along the western and northwest coast of Baikal mountain chains of Primorsky and Baikalsky are situated, along southeast and east - Khamar-Daban, Ulan-burgasy, Barguzin, Verhne-Angarsk and Delyun-Uransky.

Baikal is the largest water basin of fresh water on the planet It takes the second place among the lakes of the globe. On volume of water weight (23000 cube. Km), conceding only to Caspian Sea. Baikal contains 1/5 world reserves and more than 4/5 volume of fresh waters of the country.

Annually Baikal reproduces about 60 cubic Km of fine and unique quality water. Rare cleanliness of water is due to unique flora and fauna of the lake.

The transparency of water depends on its cleanliness. Baikal is not only extremely clean, but also the most transparent lake in the world. In the spring after clearing from ice the transparency of its water reaches 40 meters - tens times more, than in many other lakes.

The water-modular area of Baikal is 590000 sq. km. 336 rivers run into the lake. The largest inflow of Baikal is the river Selenga. Only a single river - the Angara flows from the lake. there are 22 islands within the territory of Baikal. The largest and most interesting of them is the island of Olkhon. Also the nature of four Ushkanyi islands is surprising and unique.

The climate of Lake Baikal and its coast has features of a sea climate and considerably differs from the climate of the surrounding district. The winter at Baikal is softer, and the summer is cooler than in other territory of Siberia. The difference of air temperature between Irkutsk and Baikal coast in the afternoon can reach 8 - 10°C.

June:

Irkutsk +25... +30°C

Baikal +15... +18°C

December:

Irkutsk-20 ...-25°C

Baikal-12 ...-15°C

Baikal has plenty of hours of solar light. For example, it reaches up to 2524 in Bolshoye Goloustnoye settlement which is a record for Russia.

The temperature of the top layers of water in Baikal reaches in different gulfs +16°C in summer. The warmest water is in Mukhor, Tchivyrkujski and Posolsky Sor gulfs. On shoal-water lines at coast the highest water temperature in August is +23°C.

Lake Baikal freezes annually. At the end of October shallow gulfs become covered with ice, and only June 9 - 14 the northern part of the lake releases from it. Average thickness of ice on Baikal is equal to 70 sm, but can reach 113 sm.

An amazing thing is the extraordinary variety of flora and fauna of Baikal. In this case it does not have the equal among the world's fresh water reservoirs. Almost 2/3 of all kinds of animals and plants of Baikal are endemic, i.e. have arisen in it and can not be met anywhere else in the world. The most known inhabitant of the lake are *golomyanka* fish which body contains up to 30 % of fat, Baikal *omul* fish, the Baikal *nerpa* - a seal, and also little crayfish, providing unique cleanliness of the Baikal water.

Rest at Baikal is very popular. Annually a lot of tourists go to the lake coast from all parts of Russia and abroad. And nobody remains indifferent to the beauty of Baikal, its emerald transparent water, set of beautiful bays and beaches, fast rivers, crystal water- falls, the cleanest springs, vast spaces of woods and mountains, pure mountain air and many other things. More often tourists have a rest in warm bays and gulfs of the lake. Also fishing on Baikal - both summer, and winter - is very popular. Many tourists make excursions by boats and steam-ships. The Krugobaikalskaya (Round Baikal) railway with its surprising tunnels and stone galleries, the architectural - ethnographic museum "Taltsy", the Baikal museum and many other things are interesting to people.

Baikal keeps many secrets, a lot of mysterious, new, interesting things, and people, trying to penetrate into the world of the lake, each time discovering something new. Baikal is an invaluable gift of the nature which needs to be used reasonably and preserved in every way.

Anastasija Zonova ("the Eighth sky")

According to V.Boyarsky's and S.Volkova's materials

Useful vocabulary

indifferent

huge amount

Sacred sea

miglily force

a cap

a gulf

to determine

to miss

to surround

to concede

annually

rare

clue to

a settlement

average

to thickness

a seal

a crayfish

To penetrate

To perceive

NAMES

Khamar-Daban, Ulan-burgasy, Barguzin, Verhne-Angarsk, Delyun-Uransky,

Bolshoye , Goloustnoye , Mukhor, Tchivyrkujski, Posolsky Sor, Krugobaikalskaya

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Байкал – уникальный феномен на нашей планете.
2. Байкал расположен в Восточной Сибири.
3. Он занимает 2-ое место среди озер в мире.
4. Самый большой и более интересный - остров Ольхон.
5. Такая природа четырех островов удивительна и уникальна.
6. Байкал – самый большой водный бассейн на планете.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text.

1. In all directions Baikal is surrounded with mountains.
2. Annually Baikal reproduces about 60 cubic km.
3. Its coast has feature of sea climate.
4. On volume of water weight (23000 cube.km.), conceding only to Caspian Sea.
5. The transparency of water depends on its cleanness.
6. The climate of Lake Baikal and its coast has features of a sea climate and considerably differs from the climate of the surrounding district.
7. An amazing thing is the extraordinary variety of flora and fauna of Baikal.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions.

1. Where is Baikal situated?
2. Why is Baikal the unique phenomena on our planet?
3. Where are the Khamar-Daban, the Bargusin, the Verhne-Angarsk, the Delyun-Uransky and the Ulan-burgasy situated?
4. How many rivers are run into the lake?
5. How many islands are situated within the territory of Baikal?
6. What is climate of Lake Baikal?

7. What fish is the most known inhabitant of the lake?
8. What names of Baikal do you know?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. Baikal is in the South of Western Siberia.
2. Baikal is one of the most lakes on the earth.
3. Annually Baikal reproduces about 30 cubic km of fine and unique quality water.
4. Baikal is the largest water basin of fresh water on planet.
5. The water-modular area of Baikal is 59000 sq. km, 336 rivers run into the lake.
6. Baikal contains $\frac{1}{4}$ world reserves and more than $\frac{4}{6}$ volume of fresh waters of the country.
7. Scientists determine its age as 25-30 million years.
8. The winter at Baikal is softer.
9. In all directions Baikal is surrounded with mountains.

6. Insert prepositions and articles where necessary.

1. ... huge amount ... legends, songs, fairy tats is connected to this lake and each ... them reflects ... part ... Baikal's live, its nature peoples, living ... coast of this lake.
2. Baikal is ... largest water basin ... fresh water ... the planet. It takes ... second place among ... lakes of ... globe.
3. Rare cleanliness ... water is due ... unique flora and fauna ...the lake.
4. Baikal has plenty ... hours ... solar light.
5. Annually a lot ... tourists go ... the lake coast ... all parts ... Russia and abroad.
6. Many tourists make excursions ... boats and steam-ships

7. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Baikal is ... largest water basin of fresh water on ... planet 2. It takes ... second place among ... lakes of ... globe. 3. On volume of water weight (23000 cube. Km), conceding only to ... Caspian Sea. 4. Baikal contains 1/5 world reserves and more than 4/5 volume of fresh waters of ... country. 5 ... largest inflow of Baikal is ... river Selenga. 6. Only ... single river - ... Angara flows from ... lake. 7. There are 22 islands within ... territory of ... Baikal. 8. ... largest and most interesting of them is ... island of ... Olkhon. 9. Also ... nature of four Ushkanyi islands is surprising and unique.

8. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper forms.

1. A huge amount of legends, songs, fairy tales (to connect) to this lake. 2. Within the limits of capes gulfs (to locate). 3. In all directions Baikal (to surround) with mountains. 4. Annually Baikal (to reproduce) about 60 cubic km of fine and unique quality water. 5. Only a single river- the Angara (to flow) from the lake. 6. Baikal (to keen) many secrets.

9. Make up ten questions based on the text and answer them.

10. Give a summary of the text "Irkutsk".

11. Make up a dialogue.

12. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss Baikal with your foreign friend.

13. Speak about any places of interest in Irkutsk. Use postcards, photographs and any other pictures.

14. Tell your classmates why you'd like to live in this place. Answer the questions to explain your ideas.

TEXT 5 Read and translate

1. Read the text “The rivers of Baikal “. Don't forget to work in the following way:

- * Look through the text to know what it is about**
- * Read the whole text and try to understand it.**
- * Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.**
- * Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary**

THE RIVERS OF BAIKAL

The Angara



The Angara is one of the biggest and most unique rivers of East Siberia. The general length of the Angara is 1779 kms. It flows from Lake Baikal with a powerful stream

of 1, 1 kms width and up to 1,8 - 1,9 m depth. The average charge of water in the source is 1920 cubic m/sec. The Angara runs into the Yenisei 83 kms up the city of Yeniseisk. The water-modular area of the Angara, including Baikal, is 1039000 sq. km. The length of the Angara within the limits of Irkutsk region is 1360 kms.

In the Angara basin, within the limits of the region, there are totaled 38195 various rivers with the common extent of 162603 kms, which is four times more than the circle of the Earth on the equator.

The Angara flows on the territory of Irkutsk region from the south to the north. Its valley is well developed. At separate sites it extends up to 12 - 15 kms, and in some places is narrowed up to 300 - 400 m.

A distinctive feature of the Angara is that it is situated in rather severe climate conditions, but ice on it comes later, than on other rivers of Siberia and even in the European part of Russia. It may be explained by its fast flow and incoming of rather warm deep waters from Baikal.

Irkutsk, Bratsk, Ust-Ylimsk hydroelectric power stations are constructed on the Angara. As a result of it the Angara has turned to a line of water basins and a deep-water lake-river highway.

Creation of the cascade of hydroelectric power stations and water basins has brought in basic changes to a hydrobiological regime of the Angara, has strongly complicated natural connection of the river with Baikal, and has led to significant transformation of the specific structure of flora and fauna.

The largest left-hand inflows of the Angara are the Irkut, the Kitoy, the Belaya, the Oka, the Uda, the Buryusa; right-hand inflows are small - the Ushakovka, the Kuda, the Ida, the Osa, the Uda, the Ilym.

In the middle of the source the Shaman Rock is seen which is mentioned in many legends. According to one of the legends angry Baikal threw this rock after his daughter Angara which had run away without his permission to her beloved Yenisei.

In antiquity local residents of Angarsk Region allocated it with a miracle

power. According to the ancient beliefs especially important shaman ceremonies were conducted on the Shaman Rock, oaths were read and prayers were said. A criminal used to be brought here for the night and left all by his own above a cold, chilling stream. If the water did not take him away, and he did not perish for fear and ice cold breath of Baikal, it became forgiven.

Opposite the Shaman Rock there is a viewing platform near to which souvenirs, grocery, boats hire shops work in summer,.

The source seems especially unusual in winter. The river soars all the winter long, decorating the nearby wood with snow laces.

Waterfowls arrive here from time immemorial for wintering. It is the unique constant wintering in northern Asia. Among the birds wintering here prevail black-and-white *gogols*, long-nosed and usual *krokhals*. The birds appear in November for wintering. At the beginning of December 1200 - 1500 ducks gather in the source of the river Angara, by the end of the month - not less than 2000.

Since the water basin of Irkutsk hydroelectric power stations was created in 1956, the size of the ice-hole has decreased from 10 - 15 up to 3 - 4 kms. Because of this huge size reduction and its depth increasing the amount of wintering birds has been reduced from ten thousand up to 2 - 3, 5 thousand.

The shallow source gives food to ducks in winter. Every evening they fly away for a night to Baikal hummocks, and in the afternoon they float to the ice-hole.

The Kitoy



The Kitoy is one of the large left-hand inflows of the Angara. It runs into the Angara downstream from the dam of Irkutsk hydroelectric power stations. The Kitoy is formed from the merge of two small rivers - the Samarin and the Zhatkhos, originating on the Nukhu-Daban height, near the Irkut source. The length of the Kitoy is 316 kms, the area of the basin - 9190 sq. km, the falling differential is 1500 m. The basic part of the river basin is located in high mountains, only its lower part is situated in a flat region. 2009 rivers with the common extent of 5332 kms run in the Kitoy.

The Kitoy uses underground, atmospheric and partly glacial water. The atmospheric precipitation has the greatest value. The least water levels take place at the end of winter and at the beginning of spring. The highest levels are in summer. During intensive rains the height of water rising reaches 4 m.

The Kitoy freezes in November, and loses its ice in April.

The Belaya



The Belaya runs into the Angara 106 kms down Irkutsk. It is formed from the merge of the Big Belaya and the Small Belaya, originating in the zone of the East Sayany Mountains at the height up to 2500 m. The length of the river is 359 kms, the area of the basin is 18000 sq. km, and the falling differential is 1750 m.

The Belaya proceeds on a populated mountain territory. Its coast is picturesque and quite often breaks steep rocks to a channel. In the top and in the middle watercourse there are thresholds and waterfalls. 1573 rivers and with the general extent of 7417 kms proceed in the Belaya's basin.

The supply of the Belaya is mixed. The main source (more than 60 %) is rains. Rainfalls in the basin of the Belaja deposits cause sharp rises of water levels up to 8 m.

The Belaya was used for rafting the wood felled in its basin.

The Selenga



The largest inflow of Baikal. The river has its source in the territory of the Mongolian Republic where it is formed from the merge of the rivers Ider and Muren. The total length of the Selenga is 1591 kms. The area of the basin is 445000 sq. km, the annual drain is 28, 9 cubic Km.

The Selenga gives half of all weight of the water flowing into Baikal from all of its inflows. It runs into the lake with several streams in a wide marshy lowland forming the delta which is put forward far to Baikal.

The name "Selenga" occurs from the Evenk "*sele*" - iron. Other version of its origin is from the Buryat "*selenge*", that means - smooth, spacious, quiet.

The Barguzin



It is the third, after the Selenga and the Verkhnyaya Angara, in water volume inflow of Baikal. It originates from slopes of the Bargusin ridge. The river gives to Baikal 7 % of its common annual amount of water. The Bargusin flows in the Bargusin hollow. The length of the river is 480 kms. Its falling differential from the source up to the mouth is 1344 m. The area of the basin of the river is 19800 sq. km, the annual drain is 3, 54 cube Km.

The name of the river goes from the word «*Baguts*» ancient Mongol-speaking tribe related to Buryats, who lived in The Bargusin valley a long time ago. "Baguts" occurs from the Buryat "*barge*" which means backwoods, suburb.

The rivers of the Hamar-Daban



Slopes of the ridge are cut by deep and narrow river valleys.

There are a lot of canyons with big steep walls and picturesque rocks. The rivers Snezhnaya, Utulik, Langutay, Selenginka, Hara-Murin, Pereyomnaya have such canyons. Canyons are fairly considered to be almost impassable, and when they have a lot of water - absolutely impassable. The abundance of cataract and waterfalls is typical for the rivers. Sites of the rivers in places where they break through a ridge are especially beautiful. Their channels are short, with abrupt falling. There are a lot of lakes in the Hamar-Daban. The biggest of them are Patovoye, Tagley, Sobolinnoje. And there are dozens of small lakes and waterfalls.

O.K.Yelina Director of the Department of Nature

Useful vocabulary

unique

to flow

a charge

an extent

severe

shallow

a water flow

an ice-hole

significant-

Names

The Angara, the Yenisei, the Kitoi, the Irkut, Ust-Ilimsk, the Belaya, the Oka, the Uda, the Buryusa, the Ushakovka, the Kuda, the Ida, Shaman Rock

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Общая длина Ангары составляет 1779 км.
2. В отдельных местах она протягивается от 12 до 15 км и в некоторых местах от 300 до 400 м.
3. Согласно древним поверьям особенно важные церемонии Шамана связаны с Шаманской скалой.
4. Напротив Шаманской скалы – смотровая площадка, на которой работают магазины.
5. Из-за уменьшения огромного размера и глубины озера количество зимних птиц уменьшилось от 10 до 2 тысяч.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text .

1. It flows from Lake Baikal with a powerful stream of 1, 1 kms width and up to 1,8 - 1,9 m depth. 2. In antiquity local residents of Angarsk Region allocated it with a miracle power. 3. 3. Opposite the Shaman Rock there is a viewing platform near to which souvenirs, grocery, boats hire shops work in summer, 4. Since the water basin of Irkutsk hydroelectric power stations was created in 1956, the size of the ice-hole has decreased from 10 - 15 up to 3 - 4 kms. 5. The Kitoi uses underground, atmospheric and partly glacial water. 6. The Belaya proceeds on a populated mountain territory.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions

1. What is a distinctive feature of the Angara?
2. What are the largest left-hand inflows of the Angara?
3. What river runs into the Angara downstream from dam of Irkutsk hydroelectric power stations?
4. Where does the Belaya proceed?
5. What version does the name "Selenga" occur from?
6. What does the name of the Barguzin go from?
7. What lakes are there in the Hamar-Daban?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. The Angara is one of the biggest and most unique oceans of Western Siberia.
2. The general length of the Angara is 3579kms .It flows from Lake Victoria with a powerful stream of 1,1kms width and up to 1,8 – 2,1 m depth .
- 3.The average charge of water in the source is 300 cubic m/see.
4. The Angara means into the Ushakovka 83km up the city of Ushakov.
5. The Angara flows on the territory of Angara region, there are totaled 48951 vaious rivers with the common extent of 162603 kms ,which is four times more than the circle of the Earth on the equator.
6. A distinctive feature of the Angara is that it is situated in rather severe climate conditions, but ice on it comes later, than on other rivers of Siberia and even in the European part of Russia.

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. The Angara ... one ... the biggest ... most unique rivers ... Eastern Siberia.
2. The general length Angara is 1779 kms.
3. It flows from ... Lake Baikal ... a

powerful stream of 1,1 kms width and up to 1,8-1,9 m depth. ... average charge ... water ... the source is 1920 cubic m/sec. ... Angara runs ... the Yeniseisk. ... water-modular area of the Angara, including ... Baikal, is 1039000 sq. km. 4. The length ... the Angara within the limits ... Irkutsk region is 1360 kms.

7. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper forms.

1. A distinctive feature of the Angara is that it (to be situated) in rather severe climate conditions. 2. It may be (to explain) by its fast (to flow) and (to income) of rather warm deep waters from Baikal. 3. Irkutsk, Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk hydroelectric power stations (to be constructed) on the Angara. 4. Some places (to be) up to 300-400 m. 5. The river soars all the winter long, (to decorate) the nearby wood with snow lakes. 6. Since the water basin of Irkutsk hydroelectric power stations (to be created) in 1956, the size of the ice hole (to decrease) from 10-15 up to 3-4 kms.

8. Make up fifteen questions based on the text and answer them.

9. Give a summary of the text “THE RIVERS OF BAIKAL”

10. Make up a dialogue.

11. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss The rivers of Baikal with your foreign friend.

12. Speak about any places of interest in the rivers of Baikal. Use postcards, photographs and any other pictures.

TEXT 6. Read and translate

1. Read the text “Travel, tourism, rest “. Don’t forget to work in the following way:

- * Look through the text to know what it is about**
- * Read the whole text and try to understand it.**
- * Read sentence by sentence, trying to guess the meaning of new words.**
- * Look up the words you do not know in a dictionary**

TRAVEL, TOURISM, REST



The Irkutsk area is extremely rich with the unique landscapes, attractive natural objects, various historical and cultural monuments. Baikal occupies a special place among nature sanctuaries. Annually the lake attracts tens of thousand Russian and foreign tourists. The greatest amount of visits is in summer months. According to experts the total amount of tourists on the coast of Baikal reaches 70-80 thousand people a year.

Baikal is an extraordinary beautiful, mysterious, bewitching lake. It has some attractive force - one who once visited it, aspires to visit its impressive cold open spaces once again. Therefore many kinds of rest and tourism are connected to this place.

Water travel: many people make excursions by boats and steam-ships, using catamarans which is fascinating, and yachting as well. The sailing fleet on Baikal totals some tens yachts. «The Baikal regatta «in which up to 30 yachts take part is carried out annually. Cruising under sails needs a lot of time and power, but pleasure received from such rest is not comparable to anything else.

Various automobile rounds are widely distributed. Every summer many people become auto tourists. A choice of a route is a complicated matter. The ramified network of roads in Irkutsk Region allows you to go practically everywhere. People spend their holiday on the coast of warm gulfs and at silent picturesque bays of Baikal, deep in the taiga, collecting berries or cedar cones. The most popular route every year is a trip to Listvyanka. It is followed by travels to the Maloye Sea and Olkhon Island where it is possible to make trip up to the northern extremity of the island, Hoboy rocky cape. Routes to the south of Baikal are also popular: in winter to Baikalsk - to go skiing, in summer to Tunka valley to resort "Arshan". On Baikal coast there are many tourist camps and inns where tourists can not only have a good rest, but also make their better, have a good time, take part in various excursions. There are excellent conditions for fishing at Baikal, which is very popular here. Both summer and winter fishing has its admirers.

The special place in the rest schedule is occupied with mountaineering. Majestic and fantastically beautiful Baikal mountains attract travelers as a magnet. Meetings with Tunkinskiye Rocks, Olkhonskoye plateau, East Sayany Mountains, tops of Khamar-Daban, etc are unforgettable.

Every year ski tourism involves more and more people. Skiing can give not less pleasure, than a beach, it is necessary to reject the opinion, that high-grade rest at Baikal is possible only in summer. The winter nature, clean frosty air, unusual silence give the travelers pleasure, confidence of their power, vivacity, health and a lot of indelible impressions.

Special interest for tourists the unique Krugobaikalskaya (Round Baikal) railway, architectural-ethnographic museum “Taltsy”, the Baikal museum and many other things are of great interest for tourists.

Traveling and tourism are fascinating activities having cognitive value. They not only attach to the nature, but also bring us up to treat it well.

Everyone chooses his or her kind of rest, but one thing is precisely known: the time you spend at Baikal or near to it, will leave indelible impressions and will bring a great amount of pleasure.

Anastasia Zonova ("The Eighth sky")

By materials of CD «the Encyclopedia of
Baikal

Useful vocabulary

extremely

sanctuary

annually

according to experts

to bewitch

to aspire

to fascinate

a sailing fleet

a complicated matter

to ramify

bay

a cedar cone
a chedule
to reject
a confidence
a vivacity
indelible
to fascinate
to attach
a treat
precisely
indelible

NAMES

Listvyanka, the Maloye Sea, Olkhon Island, Tunka, Arshan, Tunkinskiye Rocks, Olkhonskoye plateau, East Sayany Mountains, Khamar-Daban, Krugobaikalskaya, Taltsy

2. Find English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences in the text.

1. Различные автомобильные маршруты широко распространены.
2. Каждое лето многие люди становятся автотуристами.
3. Самый популярный маршрут – это поездка на Байкал.
4. На Байкальском побережье много туристических лагерей и гостиниц, где туристы не только могут отдыхать, но и лучше проводить время, принимая участие в различных экскурсиях.
5. Каждый год больше и больше людей увлекаются лыжным туризмом .

6. Каждый выбирает свой отдых, но существует одна особенность : время, которое вы проводите на Байкале или около него, оставит неизгладимые впечатления и принесет огромное удовольствие.

3. Find Russian equivalents in the text.

1. The Irkutsk area is extremely rich with the unique landscapes, attractive natural objects, and various historical and cultural monuments.2. Baikal is an extraordinary beautiful, mysterious , bewitching lake.3. The sailing fleet on Baikal totals some tens yachts.4. Cruising under sails needs a lot of time and power, but pleasure received from such rest is not comparable to anything else.5. A choice of a route is a complicated matter.6. The special place in the rest schedule is occupied with mountaineering.7. Traveling and tourism are fascinating activities having cognitive value.

4. Ask your partner if he or she knows the answers to the following questions.

1. What is Irkutsk area extremely rich with?
2. What attracts ten of thousand Russian and foreign tourists?
3. How many thousand people a year does the total amount tourists reach?
4. How do many people make excursions?
5. What rounds are widely distributed?
6. Where do people spend their holiday?
7. What is the most popular route every year?
8. What are popular places for rest?
9. What tourism involves more and more people?

5. Say if these statements are true or false.

1. According to experts the total amount of tourists on the coast of Baikal reaches 100 - 120 thousand people a year.
2. The greatest amount of visits is in winter months.
3. The most popular route every year is a trip to Baikalsk .
4. On Baikal coast there are many tourist camps and inns where tourists can not only have a good rest, but also make their better, have a good time, take part in various excursions.
5. Majestic and fantastically beautiful Baikal mountains attract travelers as a magnet.
6. They not only attach to the nature, but also bring us up to treat it well.

6. Insert prepositions

1. People spend their holiday ... the coast ... warm gulfs and ... silent picturesque bays ... Baikal, deep ... the taiga, collecting berries or cedar cones.2. The most popular route every year is a trip ... Listvyanka.3. It is followed ... travels ... the Maloye Sea and Olkhon Island where it is possible to make trip up ... the northern extremity ... the island, Hoboy rocky cape.4. Routes to the south of Baikal are also popular: ... winter to Baikalsk - to go skiing, summer to Tunka valley ... resort "Arshan".

7. Insert articles where necessary

1. ... Irkutsk area is extremely rich with ... unique landscapes, attractive natural objects, various historical and cultural monuments. 2. Baikal occupies ... special place among nature sanctuaries. 3. Annually ... lake attracts tens of thousand Russian and foreign tourists. ... greatest amount of visits is in summer months. 4.

According to experts ... total amount of tourists on ... coast of Baikal reaches 70-80 thousand people a year.

8. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper forms.

1. Various automobile routes (to be) widely distributed. 2. Every summer many people become auto tourists. 3. A choice of a route (to be) a complicated matter. 4. The ramified network of roads in Irkutsk Region (to allow) you to go practically everywhere. 5. People (to spend) their holiday on the coast of warm gulfs and at silent picturesque bays of Baikal, deep in the taiga, collecting berries or cedar cones. 6. The most popular route every year (to be) a trip to Listvyanka. 7. It (to be) followed by travels to the Maloye Sea and Olkhon Island where it is possible to make trip up to the northern extremity of the island, Hoboy rocky cape. 8. Routes to the south of Baikal (to be) also popular: in winter to Baikalsk - to go skiing, in summer to Tunka valley to resort "Arshan".

9. Make up ten questions based on the text and answer them

10. Give a summary of the text "TRAVEL, TOURISM, REST"

11. Make up a dialogue.

12. Imagine you are talking to a foreign friend over the Internet. Discuss Travel, tourism. Rest with your foreign friend.

13. Speak about any places of interest in Irkutsk. Use postcards, photographs and any other pictures.

14. Tell your classmates why you'd like to live in this place. Answer the questions to explain your ideas.

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