

Unit 10 **Безличные предложения. Климат.**

Безличные предложения употребляются для описаний явлений природы, состояния погоды, обозначения времени и расстояния. Подлежащее в этих предложениях выражено местоимением

(**it**) и на русский язык не переводится.

Рядом с **it** может стоять:

1. Прилагательное

It is hot. — Жарко.
It is warm. — Тепло.
It is cool. — Прохладно.
It is cold. — Холодно.
It is dull. — Пасмурно.
It is wet. — Сыро.

2. Наречие

It is rainy. — Дождливо.
It is nasty. — Отвратительно.
It is windy. — Ветрено.
It is misty. — Туманно.
It is foggy. — Туманно.
It is muddy and slushy. - Слякотно и грязно
It is frosty. — Морозно.
It is stuffy. — Душно.
It is cloudy. — Облачно.
It is snowy. — Снежно.
It is beastly. — Противная погода.
It is slippery. — Скользко.
It is stormy. — Штормит.
It is gloomy. — Мрачно.

3. Глагол, который изменяется по временам и формам

It drizzles. — Моросит.
It pours. — Идет сильный дождь.
It hails. — Идет град.
It thaws. — Снег тает.
It thunders. — Гром гремит.
It rains. — Идет дождь.
It snows. — Идет снег.

	Simple (Indefinite)	Continuous	Perfect
Present	It usually rains in Almaty	It is raining now.	It has already rained.
Past	It rained yesterday.	It was raining yesterday at 3 a.m.	
Future	It will rain tomorrow.		

Русские предложения типа «Нужно заниматься английским языком по меньшей мере два раза в неделю», т.е. предложения, где **нет одушевленного подлежащего**, но оно подразумевается, в английском варианте передаются наращиванием подлежащего словом "**one**".

One must study English at least twice each week.

One must draw a line somewhere, (proverb)

Слово "**one (s)**" употребляется также для избежания повтора в предложениях типа:

I have a watch, a very good one.

These shoes are small, show me larger ones

WHAT IS THE WEATHER LIKE?

КАКАЯ ПОГОДА?

Paul and Judy live in Birmingham. It's a large city in the Midlands.
They're planning a weekend holiday.

Paul I know, Judy! Why don't we go to Scotland?

Judy It's a very long way.

Paul Oh, it isn't too far. Anyway, the motorway's very good, so we can get there quickly.

Judy But Scotland's often cold at this time of the year. It may snow!

Paul Well, yes . . . it may . . . but I don't think it will.

Judy I'm not sure. It is February, and I'm frightened of driving in snow.
And we may not be able to find a hotel. They may be closed.

Paul Oh, that's no problem. I can book a hotel by phone.

Judy Well, perhaps it's not a bad idea. We may have beautiful weather.

Paul Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on television.

We may not go to Scotland, we may go to Wales or London.

We can decide after the forecast....

Good evening, and here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Northern Scotland will be cold, and there may be snow over high ground. In the north of England it will be a wet day and rain may move into Wales and the Midlands during the afternoon. East Anglia will be generally dry, but it will be dull and cloudy. In southern England it will be a bright clear day with sunshine, but it may rain during the evening. In the south west it may be foggy during the morning, but the afternoon will be clear. It may be windy later in the day.

Сегодня ветрено.

Сегодня туманно.

Сегодня дождливо.

Сегодня солнечно.

Сегодня жарко.

Сегодня прохладно.

Какая стоит скверная погода!

Погода пасмурная.

Сегодня довольно жарко.

Сегодня довольно холодно.

Сегодня хорошая погода.

Сегодня солнечная погода.

Погода хорошая.

Погода плохая.

Становится жарко.

Наступило бабье лето.

Идет снег.

Скользко.

Я мерзну.

Становится морозно.

Тает.

Идет моросящий дождь

It's windy today

It's foggy today

It's rainy today

It's sunny today

It's hot today

It's cool today

What nasty weather we are having

It is overcast

It is rather warm today

It is rather cold today

It's fair today

It's sunny today

The weather is fine

The weather is bad

It's getting hot

The Indian summer has set in

It's snowing

It's slippery

I am freezing

It's getting frosty

It's thawing

It's a drizzle

Погода / природные явления		
Weather / Natural Phenomena		
Сезон – Season		
сезон	season	[ˈsi:z(ə)n]
зима	winter	[ˈwintə]
весна	spring	[sprɪŋ]
лето	summer	[ˈsʌmə]
осень	autumn	[ˈo:təm]
климат	climate	[ˈklaɪmɪt]
погода	weather	[ˈweðə]
2. Метеорология – Meteorology		
метеорология	meteorology	[mi:tiəˈrɒlədʒi]
температура	temperature	[ˈtemp(ə)rətʃə]
давление	pressure	[ˈpreʃə]
термометр	thermometer	[θəˈmɒmɪtə]
барометр	barometer	[bəˈrɒmɪtə]
гроза	thunderstorm	[ˈθʌndəsto:m]
грозовое небо	stormy sky	[ˈstormiˈskaɪ]
гром	thunder	[ˈθʌndə]
молния	lightning	[ˈlaɪtnɪŋ]
ветер	wind	[wɪnd]
буря	storm	[stɔ:m]
ураган	hurricane	[ˈhʌrɪkən]
солнечный свет	sunlight	[ˈsʌnlait]
луч	ray	[reɪ]
темнота	darkness	[ˈda:knɪs]
. Осадки – Precipitations		
осадки	precipitations	[pri,sɪpiˈteɪʃ(ə)nz]
дождь	rain	[reɪn]
капля	drop	[drɒp]
туман	mist (fog)	[mɪst] [fɒg]
пар	steam	[sti:m]
роса	dew	[dju:]
лед	ice	[aɪs]
гололед	glazed frost	[ˈgleɪzədˈfrɒst]
снег	snow	[snəʊ]
иней	hoarfrost (rime)	[ˈho:frɒst] [raɪm]

Structure of the biosphere

atmosphere
hydrosphere
lithosphere
elevation zones and vegetation
glacier
tundra
coniferous forest
mixed forest
deciduous forest
tropical forest
climates of the world
tropical climates
tropical rain forest
tropical savanna
steppe
desert
temperate climates
humid-long summer
humid-short summer
marine
polar climates
polar tundra
polar ice cap
subtropical climates
Mediterranean subtropical
humid subtropical
dry subtropical
continental climates
dry continental-arid
dry continental-semiarid
highland climates
subarctic climates

строение биосферы

атмосфера
гидросфера
литосфера
высота зоны и растительность
ледник
альпийская растительность
хвойный лес
смешанный лес
лиственный лес
тропический лес
климаты планеты
тропический климат
влажный тропический лес
тропическая саванна
степь
пустыня
умеренный климат
долгий летний период дождей
короткий летний период дождей
морской климат
полярный климат
арктическая тундра
полярные льды
субтропический климат
средиземноморский
влажный субтропический
сухой субтропический
континентальный климат
засушливый континентальный
полузасушливый континентальный
высокогорный климат
субарктический климат

Ландшафт – Landscape		
Земля – Earth		
земля	earth	[э:θ]
почва	soil	[soil]
суша	land	[lənd]
континент	continent	[ˈkɒntinənt]
полуостров	peninsula	[piˈnɪnsjələ]
остров	island	[ˈaɪlənd]
Детали побережья – Coastal features		
берег	shore	[ʃo:]
берег реки	bank	[bæŋk]
морское побережье	coast	[kəʊst]
мыс	headland	[hædlænd]
мыс	cape	[keɪp]
утес	cliff	[klɪf]
пещера	cave	[keɪv]
стрелка	spit	[spɪt]
природная арка	natural arch	[ˈneɪtʃrəl ˈɑːrtʃ]
пляж	beach	[bi:tʃ]
песчаный остров	sand island	[ˈsænd ˈaɪlənd]
песчаные дюны	sand dune	[ˈsænd ˈdjuːn]
риф	stack	[stæk]
лагуна	lagoon	[ˈlæɡuːn]
солончак	salt marsh	[sɒlt ˈmɑːrʃ]
Вода – Water		
вода	water	[ˈwɔːtə]
море	sea	[si:]
океан	ocean	[ˈəʊʃn]
залив	gulf	[ɡʌlf]
пролив	strait	[streɪt]
река	river	[ˈrɪvə]
озеро	lake	[leɪk]
болото	swamp	[swæmp]
пруд	pond	[pʌnd]
пруд, лужа	pool	[puːl]
лужа	puddle	[pʌdl]
ручей	creek (brook)	[kri:k] [brʊk]
исток	source	[so:s]
приток	tributary	[ˈtrɪbjʊt(ə)ri]
устье	mouth	[maʊθ]
течение	stream (current)	[stri:m] [ˈkʌrənt]
волна	wave	[weɪv]
водопад	waterfall	[ˈwɔːtəfɔːl]
горный поток	mountain torrent	[ˈmaʊntɪn ˈtɒrənt]
Положение – Position		
положение	position	[pəˈzɪʃ(ə)n]
место/положение	location	[ləʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n]
направление	direction	[dɪ(ə)ˈrekʃ(ə)n]

цель	aim	[eɪm]
север	north	[no:θ]
юг	south	[sauθ]
восток	east	[i:st]
запад	west	[west]
карта	map	[mæp]
компас	compass	[ˈkʌmpæs]
Природные зоны – Natural zone		
зона	zone	[zoun]
лес	forest	[ˈforɪst]
луг	meadow	[ˈmedəu]
степь	steppe	[step]
прерия	prairie	[preɪri]
пустыня	desert	[diˈzɜ:t]
гора	mountain	[ˈmaʊntɪn]
холм	hill	[hɪl]
склон	slope	[sləʊp]
подножье	foot	[fʊt]
горный склон	mountain slope	[ˈmaʊntɪn ˈsləʊp]
ребень	crest	[krest]
вершина	summit	[ˈsʌmɪt]
хребет	ridge	[rɪdʒ]
пик	peak	[pi:k]
вечные снега	perpetual snows	[pəˈpɪtʃʊəl ˈsnəʊz]
перевал	pass	[pas]
плоскогорье	plateau	[ˈplaitəu]
равнина	plain	[pleɪn]
поле	field	[fi:ld]
долина	valley	[ˈvæli]
низменность	low land	[ˈləʊlənd]
рельеф	relief	[riˈli:f]

Australia

Australia lies to the south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7,682,300 sq.km.

The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low, sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau.

Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central interior and north.

The total population in 1986 was about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 people per sq.km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six former British colonies, which thereupon became states.

The Australian constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the US federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and the Australian Parliament.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wheat exporters. The main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food and minerals which also provide raw materials for home processing industries.

New Zealand

New Zealand is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total area is 268,112 sq.km.

Less than 1/4 of the territory of the country lies below the 200 m contour line. The South Island is significantly more mountainous than the North Island.

New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall.

The total population in 1986 was about 3.3 mln people with an average population density of about 12 people per sq.km. About 85% of the population is classified as European. Most of them are of British descend. English is the universal language.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom, New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy.

Officially the head of the state is the British Queen (or the King) whose representative, the governor-general, is appointed for a five-year term. The government of New Zealand is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

The economy of New Zealand has traditionally been based on pastoral farming. The last decades have seen a large expansion in light industries.

New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists to its shores because of the beauty, diversity, and compactness of its natural attractions.

Проверьте себя:

1. What kind of climate is there in Australia?
2. Who is the head of the state in New Zealand?
3. What are the main branches of the Australian economy?
4. How many states does Australia consist of?
5. What is the capital of New Zealand?