

## Unit 7 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. — Дожливо.  
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.

	<b>Simple (Indefinite)</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>Present</b>	It usually rains in Almaty	It is raining now.	It has already rained.
<b>Past</b>	It rained yesterday.	It was raining yesterday at 3 a.m.	
<b>Future</b>	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.	It's windy today
Сегодня туманно.	It's foggy today
Сегодня дождливо.	It's rainy today
Сегодня солнечно.	It's sunny today
Сегодня жарко.	It's hot today
Сегодня прохладно.	It's cool today
Какая стоит скверная погода!	What nasty weather we are having
Погода пасмурная.	It is overcast
Сегодня довольно жарко.	It is rather warm today
Сегодня довольно холодно.	It is rather cold today
Сегодня хорошая погода.	It's fair today
Сегодня солнечная погода.	It's sunny today
Погода хорошая.	The weather is fine
Погода плохая.	The weather is bad
Становится жарко.	It's getting hot
Наступило бабье лето.	The Indian summer has set in
Идет снег.	It's snowing
Скользко.	It's slippery
Я мерзну.	I am freezing
Становится морозно.	It's getting frosty
Тает.	It's thawing
Идет моросящий дождь	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	[waɪnd ]
буря	storm	[sto:m ]
ураган	hurricane	[ˈhʌrɪkən ]
солнечный свет	sunlight	[ˈsʌnlait ]
луч	ray	[reɪ ]
темнота	darkness	[ˈda:knis ]
. 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	[ˈgleɪzədˈfroʊst ]
снег	snow	[snəʊ ]
иней	hoarfrost (rime)	[ˈho:froʊst ] [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	[ə:θ ]
почва	soil	[soil ]
суша	land	[lænd ]
континент	continent	[ˈkɒntinənt ]
полуостров	peninsula	[piˈnɪnsjələ ]
остров	island	[ˈaɪlənd ]
Детали побережья – Coastal features		
берег	shore	[ʃ o:]
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 ˈɑrtʃ ]
пляж	beach	[ bi:tʃ ]
песчаный остров	sand island	[ˈsænd ˈaɪlənd ]
песчаные дюны	sand dune	[ˈsænd ˈdʒʊn ]
риф	stack	[stæk ]
лагуна	lagoon	[ˈləɡʊn ]
солончак	salt marsh	[sɒlt ˈmɑrʃ ]
Вода – Water		
вода	water	[ˈwɒtə ]
море	sea	[si:]
океан	ocean	[ˈəʊʃ n]
залив	gulf	[ɡʌlf ]
пролив	strait	[streɪt ]
река	river	[ˈrɪvə ]
озеро	lake	[leɪk ]
болото	swamp	[swæmp ]
пруд	pond	[pʌnd ]
пруд, лужа	pool	[pu:l ]
лужа	puddle	[pʌdl ]
ручей	creek (brook)	[kri:k ] [brʊk ]
исток	source	[so:s ]
приток	tributary	[ˈtribjʊt(ə)ri ]
устье	mouth	[maʊθ ]
течение	stream (current)	[stri:m ] [ˈkʌrənt ]
волна	wave	[weɪv ]
водопад	waterfall	[ˈwɒ:təfɔ:l ]
горный поток	mountain torrent	[ˈmaʊntɪn ˈtʌrənt ]
Положение – Position		
положение	position	[pəˈziʃ(ə)n ]
место/положение	location	[ləʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n ]
направление	direction	[d(a)ɪˈrekʃ(ə)n ]
цель	aim	[eɪm ]
север	north	[nɔ:θ ]

юг	south	[sauθ ]
восток	east	[i:st ]
запад	west	[west ]
карта	map	[mæp ]
компас	compass	[ˈkʌmpæs]
<b>Природные зоны – Natural zone</b>		
зона	zone	[zoun ]
лес	forest	[ˈforist ]
луг	meadow	[ˈmedəu ]
степь	steppe	[step]
прерия	prairie	[preiri ]
пустыня	desert	[diˈzɜ:t ]
гора	mountain	[ˈmauntin ]
холм	hill	[hil ]
склон	slope	[sləup ]
подножье	foot	[fut ]
горный склон	mountain slope	[ˈmauntin ˈsloup ]
гребень	crest	[krest ]
вершина	summit	[ˈsʌmit ]
хребет	ridge	[ridʒ ]
пик	peak	[pi:k ]
вечные снега	perpetual snows	[pə:ˈpitʃuəl ˈsnəʊz]
перевал	pass	[pas ]
плоскогорье	plateau	[plaitəu ]
равнина	plain	[plein ]
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?

**B. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в правильную форму.**

1. Mr Brown is (tall) than Mr Smith.
2. The weather is (fine) today than it was yesterday.
3. Tom is (clever) manager in the company.
4. My secretary is as (good) as yours..
5. My secretary is (good) than yours
6. My secretary is (good) of the three.
7. The staff will be much (happy) in their new office.
8. My cold is (bad) today than it was yesterday.
9. Athens is (far) from London than Rome is.
- 10 Mr Robinson is (rich) than Mr Green, but I don't think that he is (lucky) than Mr Green.

**C. Замените прилагательные в предложениях их антонимами в столбце.**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Bill is very tall.                      | wide      |
| 2. Mary is quite thin.                     | long      |
| 3. My hands are dry.                       | slowest   |
| 4. Why are you so sad?                     | large     |
| 5. He is an elderly man.                   | fat       |
| 6. I know he is right about it.            | cool      |
| 7. This is a very narrow street.           | different |
| 8. The weather is getting warm.            | old       |
| 9. This water is too hot.                  | new       |
| 10. They are the same.                     | short     |
| 11. It's a terrible day.                   | wet       |
| 12. He is going to be early today.         | young     |
| 13. We took a short trip.                  | wrong     |
| 14. When did you get that new car?         | cold      |
| 15. What is the quickest way to the hotel? | wonderful |
| 16. I bought a secondhand car.             | late      |
| 17. That's a very small suitcase.          | happy     |