**Тема:** Міста Великобританії.

**Завдання :**

* Вивчити лексику с.207 ;опрацювати с.208
* вміти розповідати про відомі міста Великобританії
* прочитати тексти, вивчити невідому лексику ,дати письмово відповіді на запитання

BIRMINGHAM

It is well known that Birmingham is the biggest provincial town in Great Britain. It is situated in the centre of the upland area in the valleys of three small rivers — the Tame, the Cole and the Rea. These rivers flow into the Trent, a big navigable river. Birmingham is considered a country borough of Warwickshire, and a market centre of the Black County. Birmingham is younger than the major part of British cities. People do not know the exact date of birth of their town but it is known for sure that it did not exist before Anglo-Saxon times. In the 13th century the Midland coal fields influenced its development and growth. In the 19th century the Black County was called Birmingham, it was all due to the intensive activity of the heavy industry. Today, its coal is almost worked out, iron ore is no longer melted and on the old quarries grow green grass and wild flowers.

Birmingham is an industrial city, but it is rich in numerous pleasant residential suburbs and open spaces. The cultural life is centred there. There are departments of science, arts, medicine, commerce and law at the University of Birmingham. And of course it is an important research centre.

There are many modern factories, but its industrial pattern is mostly based on small firms. Birmingham produces brassware, silverware and motor vehicles, electrical equipment, machine tools, metal goods, jewellery, small arms and plastics.

QUESTIONS

1. Is Birmingham a provincial town?

2. Where is it situated?

3. Is Birmingham an old city?

4. When did it get its name?

5. What does Birmingham produce?

VOCABULARY

upland — височина

navigable — судноплавний

* county — графство

borough — містечко

iron ore — залізна руда

brassware — латунні вироби

GLASGOW

Glasgow is the largest city of Scotland, almost 1 million of people live there. It is situated 50 miles from Edinburgh near the western coast of Scotland.

The city was founded in the 6th century, for a long time it was not more than a cluster of cottages built on the river Clyde. Then the city began to develop, there was built the second university in Scotland, and it made Glasgow an important educational centre. When America was discovered it led to the increasing import of tobacco, sugar, cotton, and a shipbuilding industry also began to grow. Soon Glasgow was one of the richest and most successful cities in Britain.

However, in the 20th century, things went wrong with the city. The city’s heavy industry was destroyed under depression of the 1930’s and many people lost their job.

Glasgow and its closest industrial towns stand on the Lancashire coal field. It dominates the whole region and every day many people go there to work. A great number of manufacturing industries is centred there. In the 18th century Glasgow was already a great port of manufacturing centre. Shipbuilding, iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, textile, clothing, marine and aero engines, road vehicles and machine tools are the leading industries in Glasgow.

Glasgow is also a cultural centre. There are many interesting museums, art galleries. The People’s Palace tells about the history of Glasgow, the Museum of Comparative Religion — explores the world’s different faiths through art; Glasgow Cathedral is a wonderful example of Gothic architecture.

People of Glasgow are very friendly and sociable. The immigrants of previous centuries from Ireland and Highland have added their charm and wit to the city.

QUESTIONS

1. Is Glasgow a big city?

2. When was the city founded?

3. What made it an important educational centre?

4. What made Glasgow a successful city?

5. What are the leading industries of Glasgow?

6. What museums are there in the city?

VOCABULARY

cluster — група

increasing — збільшення

went wrong — йти не так

to destroy — руйнувати

marine engine — морський двигун

vehicle — транспорт

sociable — товариський

**Тема:Повторення вживання пасивного стану.**

**Завдання :**

**-**повторити правила вживання пасивного стану;

Впр.1 с.210 письмово

Впр.2,3 с.211-212 усно

Впр.4 с.212 письмово

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