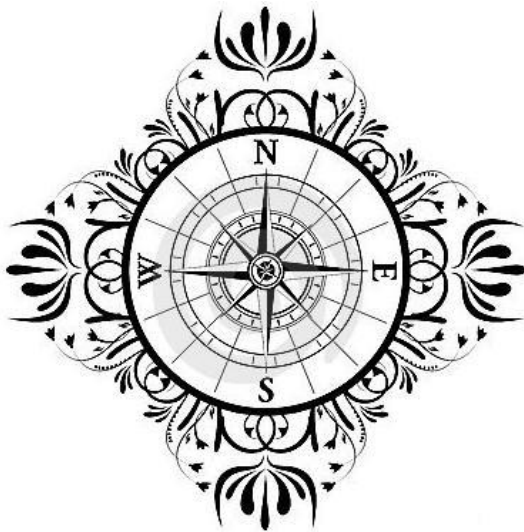


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READINGS IN GEOGRAPHY



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Чернівецький національний університет імені Юрія Федьковича

Readings in Geography

*Навчальний посібник з англійської мови для студентів 1-2
курсів географічного факультету*

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Рекомендовано до друку: методичною комісією кафедри іноземних мов для природничих факультетів Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича
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Основною метою посібника є розвиток навичок читання фахової лексики та усного спілкування по темах зі спеціальності для студентів 1-2 курсів географічного факультету, а також слухачів реферативних груп. Навчальний посібник складається з 5 розділів, що охоплюють основні напрямки спеціалізації, а також додатків у яких містяться зразки термінологічних тестів та рекомендації щодо написання анотацій та реферування фахових текстів.

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CONTENTS

PART 1. General Physical Geography	6
Unit 1 The Structure of the Earth	6
Unit 2 The Earth	7
Unit 3 What is a Desert?.....	9
Unit 4 Complete List of Natural Disasters.....	10
Unit 5 Ukraine's Geography and Natural Resources.....	12
Unit 6 Ukraine: Water Resources	15
PART 2. Land Study	18
Unit 7 Geodesy As the Earth Sciences.....	18
Unit 8 Surface Landforms.....	19
Unit 9 The Earth's Surface.....	21
Unit 10 The Change Of the Earth's Surface	24
Unit 11 Soil. Introduction	26
Unit 12 Soil Structure	26
Unit 13 Soil formation.....	27
Unit 14 Types of Rocks	28
Unit 15 Limestone.....	30
PART 3. Cartography	32
Unit 16 Geographical Maps	32
Unit 17 Mapping. Components of Maps.....	33
Unit 18 The Map of the World.....	37
PART 4. Hydrology	41
Unit 19 Hydrosphere Facts.....	41
Unit 20 Wastewater Treatment Methods	43
Unit 21 River Landforms.....	44
Unit 22 Drainage Basins.....	47
PART 5. Meteorology	51
Unit 23 Weather And Climate	51
Unit 24 Weather Data.....	54
Unit 25 Types of Clouds.....	56
Unit 26 Rainfall.....	58
Unit 27 Depressions and Anticyclones.....	61
Unit 28 Mid-latitude Cyclones.....	64
Home reading.....	73
Appendices	103
Vocabulary.....	174

Glossary176
References186

PART 1

GENERAL PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

UNIT1. The Structure of the Earth

1. *Read and translate the text 'The Earth and Its Structure' from Appendix , pay special attention to the words in bold. Do the tasks below, taking into consideration the information you have read.*

2. *Answer the following questions:*

1. How can scientists learn more about the earth's interior depths?
2. Why have scientists come to the conclusion that the earth's interior is made up of a variety of layers of solid and molten materials?
3. What are the earth's three main layers?
4. What is a statement made by the continental drift theory?
5. What part of Francis Bacon's theory did Alfred Wegener's work support?
6. What sparked the debate over Wegener's theory?

3. *State if the following sentences are true or false:*

1. Earth became a solid mass about 3.5 billion years ago.
2. In 1912 the theory of continental drift appeared.
3. Bacon concluded that the continents once were separated, deforming one huge landmass.
4. Pangaea consisted of two huge continents millions of years ago.
5. Wegener's theory was widely accepted around the world.

4. *Find the synonyms to the following words in the text: model, to persuade, conflict, firm, formidable.*

5. *Find the antonyms to the following words in the text: routine, exterior, small, soft, to refuse.*

6. *Make a written translation of the following sentences:*

1. Науковці створили багато різних теорій щодо того, як з'явилась наша планета Земля.
2. Земля була предметом дослідження вчених протягом століть.
3. Пряме спостереження Земної кулі неможливе дотепер.
4. Клімат і структура Землі суттєво змінилися мільйони років тому.
5. Землетруси та сейсмічні хвилі спричиняють постійні вібрації Землі.

7. *Make a summary of the text.*

UNIT 2. The Earth

1. *Read and translate the text 'The Earth' from Appendix, pay special attention to the words in bold. Do the tasks below, taking into consideration the information you have read.*

2. *Mark the following statements (True or False) according to the text's content:*

1. The moons of every planet revolve around it.
2. The rate of rotation of each planet around the Sun is the same.
3. The distance between the Sun and each planet is the same.
4. Earth is located in a middle position within the solar family.
5. Planets smaller than Earth exist.
6. There are four main satellites of Jupiter.
7. The Earth is not the closest planet to the Sun.

3. *Find synonyms to the following words:*

to revolve, complete, chief, about, slightly, approximately, main, to turn, entire, a little.

4. *Find the spelling mistakes in the following words:*

intermediate, satellite, diameter, twice, denciti, sferre, slighgly.

5. *Translate into English:*

1. Всі планети сонячної системи рухаються по своїх шляхах – орбітах – навколо Сонця.
2. Найближча до Сонця планета – Меркурій.
3. Що далі планета від Сонця, то довший її шлях і то довше на ній триває рік – час повного оберту навколо Сонця.
4. У більшості великих планет сонячної системи є супутники.
5. У Венери є дуже щільна атмосфера – зірок з поверхні цієї планети не розгледіти.
6. У Меркурія та Венери природних супутників немає, а у Землі та у всіх інших планет, що йдуть за нею, є.
7. З усіх планет Сонячної системи Марс найбільш схожий на Землю.

6. *Answer the following questions:*

- 1) What is the place of the Earth in the solar system?
- 2) How many planets make up the solar system? Can you describe it?
- 3) What do you know about satellites?
- 4) What are the shortest and the longest periods of revolution of different planets?

7. *Fill in the missing words:*

Much smaller bodies – the or moons are moving the planets. is a satellite of the Earth. The diameter of the is about one-fourth that of the Earth. The Moon takes about 27 1/3 days to make about the Earth. Another planet Neptune has a moon of its own, while others have more than one moon. Jupiter haschiefmoons and five smaller and Saturn nine.

8. *Translate in writing using a dictionary:*

It was not until the discovery of radioactivity around 1900 that the age of the Earth could be fixed with approximate precision, for the radioactive elements, such as uranium, thorium and radium, decay at fixed rates, ending up eventually as lead. So it is possible to weigh the amount of uranium in any bit of radioactive rock against its residue of lead and thus calculate how long ago the deposit was formed.

9. *Write the summary of the text*

10. Retell the text

UNIT 3. What is a Desert?

1. Read and translate the text 'What is a Desert?' from Appendix, pay special attention to the words in bold. Do the tasks below, taking into consideration the information you have read.

2. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. dune | a) dry lake |
| 2. irrigation | b) a long period without rain |
| 3. playa | c) a hill of sand built either by wind or water flow |
| 4. oasis | d) a mountainous region or elevated part of a country |
| 5. spring | e) an isolated area of vegetation in a desert, typically surrounding a spring or similar water source |
| 6. drought | f) the artificial application of water to the land or soil |
| 7. highland | g) mineral or organic matter deposited by water, air, or ice |
| 8. sediment | h) a natural flow of ground water |

3. Give the synonyms for the following words:

Velocity, ground, to lower, diverse, arroyo.

4. Find the spelling mistakes:

dessert	vegetation
surface	rein
lend	leik
kalcium	vater

5. Translate into English:

1. Близько 50% території пустелі являють собою рівнини, де вітрова ерозія виставила напоказ гравій.

2. Оазиси – це вкриті рослинністю території, зволожені джерелами, колодзями або зрошуванням.
 3. Карбонат кальцію, що випадає в осад з розчину може зцементувати пісок і гравій у тверді шари, що називаються каліче.
 4. Рослинний шар у пустелі зазвичай не щільний, проте дуже різноманітний.
 5. Озера в пустелі загалом мілкі, непостійні та солоні.
1. *Answer the following questions:*
 1. How many per cent of Earth's deserts does sand cover?
 2. What do dunes resemble?
 3. What are the surfaces of arid lands composed of?
 4. What supports crops and permanent habitation?
 5. What is the composition of arid climate soils?
 6. What colour is caliche?
 7. Where are grasses and shrubs referred as dominant vegetation?
 8. Why are deserts dangerous for people?
 9. Where do deserts receive runoff from?
 10. How does playa form?
 2. *Make up as many new words as possible using suffixes and prefixes:*
Salt, high, common, consider, occasion
 3. *Write out the words concerning water / soil.*
 4. *Retell the text.*
 5. *Write the summary of the text.*

UNIT 4. Complete List of Natural Disasters

1. *Read and translate the text 'Complete List of Natural Disasters' from Appendix, pay special attention to the words in bold. Do the tasks below, taking into consideration the information you have read.*
2. *Match the words with their definitions:*
 1. hurricane a) a sudden, drastic flow of snow down a slope.
 2. tornado b) the result of an abrupt release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--|
| 3. avalanche | c) | a severe snowstorm characterized by strong winds and low temperature |
| 4. blizzard | d) | a circular air movement over the warm ocean waters in the warm part of Earth near the equator. |
| 5. waterspout | e) | the release of gas, ash, molten materials, or hot water into the atmosphere or onto the Earth's surface from a volcano or other opening in the Earth's surface |
| 6. earthquake | f) | an overflow of water that submerges land |
| 7. flood | g) | a funnel cloud over water |
| 8. eruption | h) | a violently rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the earth and a cloud. |

3. Give the antonyms for the following words:

East, South, upwards, quickly, dry, excess.

4. Fill in the missing letters:

di-as-er	h-drol- -ic-l
-urr- -ane	dr-ug-t
a-alan- -e	f-ood
bli-zar-	-arth-ua-e
- -unam-	w-ldf- -e

5. Translate into English:

1. Природні катаклізми спричинюють спустошення, але також викликають інтерес своєю появою.
2. Найчастіше лавини трапляються після сильних снігопадів.
3. Заметіль – це сильна зимова буря.
4. Посуха може бути гідрологічної або метеорологічної природи.
5. Багато землетрусів залишаються непоміченими через низьку магнітуду чи віддаленість територій, які вони вражають.

6. Answer the following questions:

- i. What is a natural disaster and its causes?
- ii. Where do hurricanes form?
- iii. How can a hurricane be stopped?
- iv. What is tornado?

- v. When does avalanche occur?
- 6. Where do most avalanches occur?
- 7. What are the characteristics of a blizzard?
- 8. What does usually drought cause?
- 9. What is the most common disaster through the world?
- 10. Why do earthquakes occur?
- 11. What do we use to measure earthquake magnitude?
- 12. What natural disaster can produce waves of 15 m high?
- 13. Where are the most active volcanoes in the world found?
- 14. What can result in a wildfire?

7. *Make up as many new words as possible using suffixes and prefixes:*
Nature, disaster, climate meteorology, produce.

8. *Retell the text.*

9. *Write the summary of the text.*

UNIT 5. Ukraine's Geography and Natural Resources

1. *Read and translate the text 'Ukraine's Geography and Natural Resources' from Appendix, pay special attention to the words in bold. Do the tasks below, taking into consideration the information you have read.*

2. *Mark the following statements as True or False based on how closely they match the text's content:*

- 1) The Carpathians haven't formed yet.
- 2) Ukraine is rich in iron and other oils.
- 3) Ukraine is known for its mineral water treatments.
- 4) Our country has about 50 types and subtypes of soils.
- 5) The gray forest soil is spread all over the country.
- 6) Ukraine has become a producer of different salts.
- 7) In the Carpathians the soils vary with latitude.

3. *Explain the meaning of the following words and word combinations:*

Stocks, precious, semiprecious stones, curative mud, cavity, misty, altitude, to estimate

4. *Find the spelling mistakes in the following words:*

distingwishe, cavitys, consentrated, conciderable, grafite, seramics, stepe, qualti, sunlight, missty.

5. *Translate into English:*

1. Грунт - верхній пухкий шар землі, що має родючість.
2. Грунт – особливе природне тіло в утворенні якого беруть участь усі оболонки землі.
3. Усі мінерали та гірські породи, що використовує людина, називають корисними копалинами.
4. Найпростішим мінералом на землі є вода.
5. В Україні кримські гори і Карпати – молоді, невисокі гори, що ще формуються.

6. *Answer the following questions*

- 1) What part of the world is Ukraine in?
- 2) What resource in Ukraine rich in?
- 3) Name precious and semiprecious stones. Explain the difference?
- 4) What soil types are there most widespread?
- 5) What is the relief of Ukraine?
- 6) Are there any differences in precipitation?

7. *Project:*

Write the words containing the prefix *semi-* and *demi-* (find as many as you can).

Give their translation.

8. *Make the written translation of the following text. Make sure you know all the words naming plants (trees and flowers). Add these words to your active vocabulary. Which of them are typical of your region?*

Forests

Ukraine has many rivers and more than 3000 lakes. Ukraine's longest river is the Dnieper. It flows from the north to the Black Sea and measures 2,285 km, it ranks as Europe's third longest waterway. Ships travel along most of the Dnieper's length. Ukraine's second longest river is the Dniester. It measures 1,360 km and flows from the Carpathian Mountains to the Black Sea. Other important waterways include the Southern Buh, Desna, Prypiat and Siversky Donets Rivers. 30% of Ukraine's territory is occupied by the area of natural vegetation. 14% is forested, 8% is *swampland* and 3% is *haylands*. Most forests and *timber reserves* are in Carpathian and Polissia. Ukraine has mostly *coniferous* and *deciduous* trees. Plantations of oak and *beech* are increasing. The wealth of the forest includes also berries, mushrooms and medicinal herbs. Characteristic of Polissia are the alder, willow, pine, oak, *birch*, *aspen*, maple and *linden*. The Forest – steppe zone contains the oak, *elm*, *hornbeam*, black poplar, *willow*, *ash* and pine.

In the Carpathians the vegetation is located in zones according to *altitude*: mixed forests, *firtrees*, grasses and low *scrub*. In spring the alpine *plateau* are abloom with *saffron*, *primrose*, *mercury*, *snowdrop* and *edelweiss*.

The Crimean Mountains vegetation is very diverse. Oak and *juniper* are very widespread. In April snowdrops, crocuses, steppe *sedge* come into bloom here. In May there are carpets of bright – red *peonies* and blue *cornflowers*. The parks of the Southern Coasts contain plants from all over the world. Ukraine boasts of its National Parks. The Carpathian National Park is the largest in Ukraine. The second largest park is Shatsk National Park. The plant life as well as the wildlife is rich and varied – relic firs, medical herbs and even black storks can be found. Tourists are welcomed at recreation places in the forest *glades* and on horse-riding routes.

9. Write the summary of the text.
10. Retell the text. Add to it the information from the text "Land and rivers" in Home Reading.