

GEOGRAPHY IN ENGLISH

1. ARTICLES AND (not only) GEOGRAPHY

Definite Article (use the before):	Zero Article
rivers (the Elbe)	countries (Germany)
groups of islands (the Hawaii Islands)	continents (Europe)
oceans (the Atlantic Ocean)	towns, cities (New York)
seas (the Mediterranean)	states (Florida)
chains of mountains (the Rocky Mountains)	streets (Oxford Street)
deserts (the Sahara)	peaks, individual mountains (Mt. Everest)
hotels (the Savoy)	hotels, restaurants,... named after people (Diana’s Hotel)
before names with “of” (the Statue of Liberty)	sports
clubs, restaurants, museums, pubs (the National Museum)	meals (breakfast)
plural place names (the Netherlands)	churches named after saints (St. Paul’s Cathedral)
countries that include a noun: republic, union, kingdom, states (the United Kingdom)	by car/bus/train
before ordinal numbers (the first)	with the word school, church, prison, hospital (if you talk about what happens there)
there is only one of something (the Sun)	school subjects
before superlatives (the nicest)	an island
before musical instruments (the violin)	bays
canals (the Panama Canal)	lakes (Graet Salt Lake)

2. READING AND ARTICLES

Read the text and insert about 42 articles.

London

London is capital city of England and of United Kingdom. Standing on River Thames, London has been major settlement for twenty centuries, its history going back to its founding by Romans, who named it Londinium. Today's conurbation forms London region and Greater London administrative area, governed by Mayor of London and London Assembly.

London contains four World Heritage Sites: Tower of London; Kew Gardens; site comprising Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church; and historic settlement of Greenwich. Other famous sights include Buckingham Palace, London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, and Shard. London is home to lots of museums, galleries, libraries, sporting events and other cultural institutions, including British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Modern, British Library and 40 West End theatres. London Underground is oldest underground railway network in world.

London is seat of Government of United Kingdom. Many government departments are based close to Palace of Westminster, particularly along Whitehall, including Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. British Parliament is often referred to as "Mother of Parliaments". There are Members of Parliament (MPs), who are mainly from Labour Party, Conservatives, and Liberal Democrats.

Monument in City of London provides views of surrounding area while commemorating Great Fire of London, which originated nearby. Marble Arch and Wellington Arch are at north and south ends of Park Lane. Really well known are Albert Memorial and Royal Albert Hall in Kensington, too. Nelson's Column is a nationally recognized monument in Trafalgar Square. Symbols of city are Houses of Parliament with clock tower nicknamed Big Ben.

Largest parks in central area of London are three of Royal Parks, namely Hyde Park and its neighbour Kensington Gardens at western edge of central London, and Regent's Park on

northern edge. Regent's Park contains London Zoo and is near tourist attraction of Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum.

3. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Match the words to its definitions.

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| 1) cave | a) The top layer of the earth's surface in which plants can grow. |
| 2) waterfall | b) The pointed summit of a mountain. |
| 3) valley | c) A dry, often sandy region of little rainfall and extreme temperatures. |
| 4) bay | d) A river that flows into a larger river or other body of water. |
| 5) stream | e) Lowland between ranges of mountains, hills, or other uplands. |
| 6) soil | f) A body of water with a wide mouth, affording access to the sea. |
| 7) peninsula | g) A small river. |
| 8) tributary | h) A narrow strip of land projecting into a sea or lake from the mainland. |
| 9) mountain range | i) Dense forest found in tropical areas of heavy rainfall. |
| 10) peak | j) A line of mountains of a similar origin. |
| 11) rainforest | k) A steep descent of water from a height; a cascade. |
| 12) branch | l) A woody piece growing from the trunk or main stem of a tree. |
| 13) steep | m) Having a sharp inclination. |
| 14) island | n) A hollow under or into the earth, especially one with an opening to the surface. |
| 15) desert | o) A landmass surrounded by water. |