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School: Gymnasium №33

Class: 8 "V"

Language biography (Language portfolio)

Language Passport

MY LANGUAGE PASSPORT CHART

Date 14/03/2015

Type of Material

I. Language Biography

All About Me!

Name: Elya

Date of birth: 24.09.2000

Age: 14 y. o.

Place of birth: Republic of Buryatia

I am in my 6 year of English

My English teacher`s name: Balzhirova Marina Vasilyevna

Read and put a tick or a cross.

Some members of my family speak English. No

Some members of my family are from an English-speaking country. No

I often read English books, magazines, etc. No

I often watch English TV programmers. Yes

I often listen to English songs. Yes

I have extra English lessons. Yes

There is someone at home who speaks English to me. No

I have contact with people from English-speaking countries. Yes

I have visited/lived in the following English-speaking countries. No

My Lake Baikal Box

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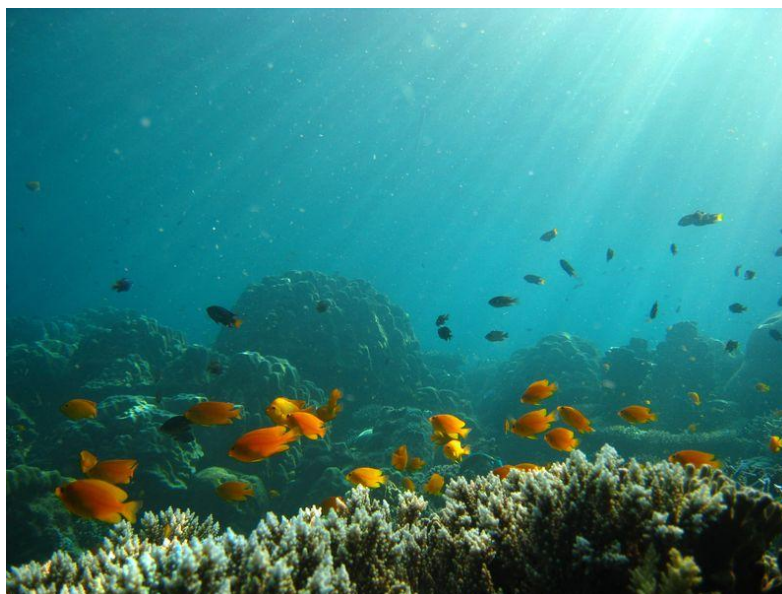
The deepest lake...

Baikal is the deepest lake in the world (1637 m). Its depth is explained by its geological origins. There are only two other lakes in the world with depth greater than 1000 m: Lake Tanganyika in Africa (1470 m) and the Caspian Sea in the south of Russia (1025 m). Baikal is the second biggest lake in Russia by the volume of water, which it contains: the Caspian Sea is larger. However, the waters of the Caspian Sea are salty, while Baikal's water is fresh. The waters of Baikal represent 80% of all fresh water in Russia and 20% of fresh water on the entire planet.



Unique properties of Baikal water

Young friends! You already know that Baikal holds 20% of the world's fresh water. It is sometimes called "the planet's well". Baikal water is uniquely pure and transparent, particularly in the spring after the ice melts. It then becomes slightly murky as tiny water organisms called plankton multiply and grow. The water in Baikal is rich in oxygen, which, as you know, is vital for the survival of all living organisms. The main sources of oxygen are water weed. But the surface layer of Baikal water also receives oxygen from the air, and oxygen is supplied at greater depth thanks to water transfer driven by wind and currents. Baikal water has a unique chemical composition, containing about 40 elements: calcium, oxygen, magnesium, sodium, potassium, silica, sulphur, chloride, nitrogen, iron, phosphorus, iodine, and many others. Baikal water is fresh, containing little salt. It has a soft and pleasant taste, without smell, and is exceptionally safe and healthy. So transparency, saturation with oxygen and chemical elements, purity, absence of smell, softness and taste quality are the main features of Baikal water.



Gulls on Lake Baikal

You know who this is, of course – it is the Yellow-legged Gull, one of the largest gulls on Lake Baikal, and one that stands out from the others: you can recognize it by its white plumage, gray back and the black tips on its wings. Its beak and legs are yellow. Its cry sounds like a loud laughing, which explains Russian name "the cackler" ("khokhotunya"). Gulls find their food in water and rest on water. Yellow-legged Gulls are good swimmers, but they don't dive. They can use air streams to hover in the air for long periods. They move easily along the ground and are good runners. They live in large colonies. Gulls are the commonest water birds. They

build their nests on islands, dry sandy hills along creeks, and on the shores of lakes where there is good grass cover. The nest usually has 2-3 eggs, which are brownish green or yellowish olive with dark spots.



A waste problem on the shores of Baikal

The principal pollutant of Baikal is the Baikal Pulp and Paper Plant (BPPP) which dumps its foul water directly into the Lake and emits pungent, suffocating gas and vapors from cooked pulp, polluting the air and river tributaries running into Baikal. Many people ask: "Why was this plant built on the shore of Baikal? Is it impossible to produce paper, cardboard and pulp somewhere else? Children, you know that the water in the Lake is so pure that it is close to the quality of distilled water. Such water is needed for pulp processing, which is why the BPPP was built on Baikal in 1996.

Another major source of water pollution in Baikal is the Selenga River, the largest inflow to the Lake. The river delta is a center for migratory birds and the main spawning place for the Baikal omul. The main pollutants of the Selenga River are large industrial enterprises on the territory of Republic of Buryatia. Sewage treatment plants account for 35% of foul water flows into the Selenga. Other pollution of Baikal water comes from industrial facilities in Russian cities and towns nearby the Lake, including Irkutsk, Angarsk, Chermkhovo and Usole-Sibirskoye.



Answer my questions.

- 1) How many rivers do flow into Baikal?
- 2) What is the greatest depth of Baikal?
- 3) How many elements does Baikal contain?
- 4) What are the main features of Baikal water?
- 5) What is Russian name of yellow-legged gull?
- 6) What is the principal pollutant of Baikal?
- 7) What is the largest river flowing into Baikal?
- 8) What lakes are bigger than Baikal?
- 9) What is the main advantage of Baikal water?
- 10) How is Baikal called in other languages?