

Name: Soboleva Irina

School: "Gymnasium №33" city of Ulan-Ude

Class: 8th form

Language biography (Language portfolio)

Language Passport

MY LANGUAGE PASSPORT CHART

I. Language Biography

All About Me!

Name: Soboleva Irina

Date of birth: 30.07.2000

Age: 14 y.o.

Place of birth: city of Ulan-Ude

I am in my 8 year of English

My English teacher`s name: Balzhirova Marina Vasilyevna

Read and put a tick or a cross.

1. Some members of my family speak English.

-Yes

2. Some members of my family are from an English-speaking country.

-No

3. I often read English books, magazines, etc.

-Sometimes

4. I often watch English TV programmers.

-Yes

5. I often listen to English songs.

-Yes

6. I have extra English lessons.

-Yes

7. There is someone at home who speaks English to me.

-Sometimes

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

-Sometimes

9. I have visited/lived in the following English-speaking countries

-Yes

Ministry of science and education of the Republic of Buryatia

Education Committee of the city of Ulan-Ude

Municipal Autonomous Educational Institution "Gymnasium №33 the city of Ulan-Ude"

Soboleva Irina, 8 th

form student,

"Gymnasium №33" city of Ulan-Ude

Scientific advisor English language teacher

Balzhirova Marina Vasilyevna

Ulan-Ude 2015

My lake Baikal box toolkit

- 1) The deepest lake Baikal.....
- 2) Baikal waters.....
- 3) Endemics of Baikal
 1. The Goby
 2. Baikal sculpin
 3. The Baikal omul
 4. Lesser oil fish
 5. The Oil fish
 6. The Baikal seal (nerpa)
 7. A seal

The deepest lake Baikal

Where is Baikal?

Baikal is located in the centre of Asia. In the southern part of Eastern Siberia, between Irkutsk Region and Republic of Buryatia. Baikal extends from southwest to northeast for a distance of 636 km. The age of lake Baikal is of great interest to scientists, who now believe that the Lake is about 20-25 million years old. It is a very ancient lake. The ecologists of Baikal region recently decided that our Lake deserves a birthday: every year since 1999, we celebrate Baikal Day on September 1.

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).

Now look at the outlines of the Lake. In its widest place Baikal is almost 80 km across. And the distance from shore to shore at the narrowest place is almost 27 km. If we measure Baikal's surface area, we find that it is roughly equal to that of some countries. Baikal is one of the biggest lakes in the world.

The world's biggest lakes by surface area	
Name	Area (sq. km.)
Caspian Sea	371 000
Verkhneye	82 414
Victoria	69 485
Huron	59 500
Michigan	58 016
Tanganyika	32 893
Baikal	31 500
Bolshoye Medvezhiye	31 080
Niyassa	30 044
Aral Sea	13 900

Baikal waters

The waters of lake Baikal fill a natural depression in the earth's crust. The depression is divided into three large troughs – southern, middle and northern, - each of them separated by an underwater ridge.

Baikal gathers waters from a huge territory and more than 336 rivers and streams flow into the Lake. The exact number cannot be established, because some of them dry up in years of low precipitation and reappear when the rains. They include large navigable rivers: the Selenga, Upper Angara and Barguzin. Several more modest rivers the Kichera, Turka, Snezhnaya and Goloustnaya as well as many other streams that are shallow, and can be easily forded.

The Selenga is the largest tributary of Lake Baikal, and account for half of all the river water flowing into the lake. The Selenga is 1024 km long and originates in Mongolia, from where it crosses the border into Russia and flows for 415 km across Buryatia to reach Baikal.

The water of the Selenga is muddy all the year round, especially during the summer.



The Upper Angara is the second full-flowing tributary of Lake Baikal. At the beginning of 17th century Russian explorers called it simply the Angara. But as there was another Angara, the river became known as the Upper Angara and this name has been preserved to the present day.



The Angara is the only river flowing out of Baikal. Only one river, the Angara, flows out of Baikal. The Angara is 1 km wide and 4-6 m deep at its start. The so-called Shaman's Stone, which is never covered by water, stands in the middle of the stream. This lone rock has been surrounded by legends since earliest times.



Endemics of Baikal. The Goby

Fish that are found only in Baikal include the Goby and the oil. The goby family is the most numerous of Baikal's endemic fishes.

Bullheads, a variety of goby, are mostly bottom-dwelling. They are small fish and poor swimmers and their body shape is adapted to life among stones on the bottom of the Lake, where they find refuge. Their dark - colouring is also adapted to this life, since it helps them to blend in with their environment. Fishermen also call bullheads "shirokolobka" due to the shape of their heads. Some bullhead species can be found along the shoreline, at shallow depths. Different species inhabit areas of water with a stony bottom and areas where the bottom is sandy.

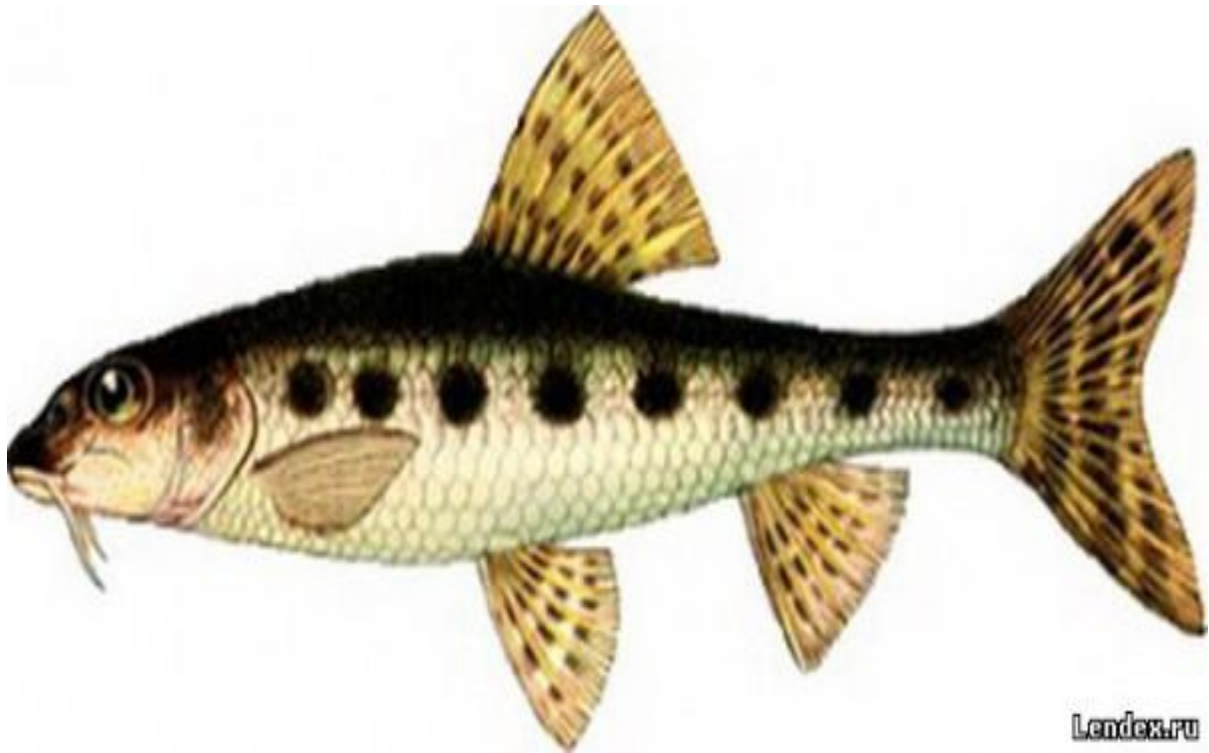


Another bullhead type, the Baikal sculpin, form coastal shoals, which are a source of food for and various other fish. However, young sculpin escape the predators thanks to an instinctive reaction to the smell, which predatory fish emit.



The Oil fish

The oil fish is the most interesting of Baikal's other endemic fish species. It grows to no more than 20 cm and its pinkish body is almost translucent, consisting mostly of fat, so that you can even read a newspaper or a book through its body. The oil fish is very attractive: its surface reflects all the colours of the rainbow, its eye borders are bright orange, and its thoracic fins, which cover half of the body, are almost translucent. Its mouth opens to a which, is half as great again as the length of its body. The oil fish is highly sensitive to temperature: when the temperature drops to 8 degrees centigrade, it is unable to move and becomes numb.



Lesser oil fish

The Lesser of fish is a sub-species, also endemic to Baikal, living in the open waters of the Lake at depths of up to 1600 m. Lesseroil fish feed on epischuras, macrohktopus, and the young of the great oil fish and of its own kind. It breeds at the age of 2-3 years, bearing grubs that grow inside the fish's body for 90-100 days. There are reckoned to be about 100,000 tons of lesser oil fish in Baikal, and it is an important part of the diet of omuls and seals.

The Baikal omul

