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**Методические рекомендации по организации и проведению практических
занятий по учебному предмету
ОУП. 04 Иностранный язык
общеобразовательного цикла**
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и
оборудования

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Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий предназначены для организации работы на практических занятиях по учебному предмету Иностранный язык, которое является важной составной частью в системе подготовки специалистов среднего профессионального образования.

Методические рекомендации имеют практическую направленность и значимость. Формируемые в процессе практических занятий умения могут быть использованы студентами в будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов средних профессиональных учебных заведений, изучающих учебный предмет Иностранный язык, и могут использоваться на учебных занятиях.

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Практическое занятие № 1 Домашние обязанности. Отношение поколений в семье. Семейные традиции.

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Домашние обязанности», расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (простое настоящее время глаголов the Present Simple), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Семья и семейные отношения», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, формирование умения занятия в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Домашние обязанности», «Семейные традиции», «Отношение поколений в семье». Простое настоящее время глаголов the Present Simple. Затем учащиеся выполняют задание письменно.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа: завершить предложения, используя следующие слова и фразы:

cleans the rooms, fond of chatting, feel at ease, considerate and helpful, have my duties about the house, to be tidy, a professional, look after, supports, do a lot of work about the house, to go shopping, intelligent, united, East or West, home is best, our free time.

1. Welcome to my house! !
2. My sister is over the phone.
3. Our relatives are
4. My mother is very , she is the brain of our family.
5. Our parents arrange
6. My friend me in everything I do.
7. In my family the elder children the younger ones.
8. All members of our family , so we are always very busy.
9. My favourite pastime is
10. Anna seldom on Sundays.
11. We like our house
12. Our college group is

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа: поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Вариант 1 | 3. She (to sleep) after dinner. |
| 1. I (to do) morning exercises. | 4. We (to work) part-time. |
| 2. He (to work) at a factory. | 5. They (to drink) tea every day. |

Вариант 2

1. Mike (to be) a student.
2. Helen (to have) a car.

3. You (to be) a good friend.
4. You (to be) good friends.
5. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

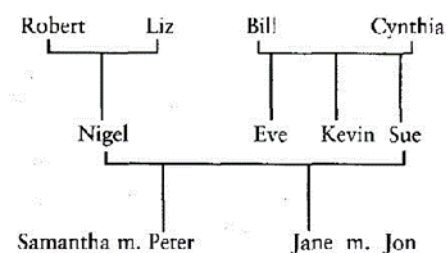
Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа: написать письмо своему англоговорящему другу (100-140 слов). В письме описать свою семью и задать вопросы другу о его семье. Выполнив задание, учащиеся зачитывают письма вслух.

Занятие в парах

Задание № 1: заполнить пропуски (занятие в парах).

1. Your parents' parents are your ___ and your ___ .
2. Your father's brother and sister are your ___ and your ___ .
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ___ .
4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ___ and your ___ .
5. Your children's children are your ___ and your ___ .

Задание № 2: заполнить пропуски, используя информацию на картинке.



1. Nigel's mother-in-law is ...
2. His father-in-law is ...
3. His brother-in-law is ...
4. His sister-in-law is ...
5. His son-in-law is ...
6. His daughter-in-law is ...

Занятие в малых группах

Задание № 1: 1-я группа - составить несколько предложений о домашних обязанностях матери, 2-я группа – составить предложения о домашних обязанностях отца, 3-я группа – составить предложения о домашних обязанностях детей.

Задание № 2: составить диалог по предложенной ситуации. День, бабушка трудится, готовит, подметает пол, а внуки играют. Бабушка просит внуков помочь, но они отказываются. Родители возвращаются с занятия, спрашивают, почему дети не помогли бабушке. Дети извиняются, просят разрешения подмести пол и полить цветы в доме. Затем папа предлагает детям всем вместе сходить погулять с собакой. Эта идея всем нравится.

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести текст.

No Man Is an Island

Alexander has a new pen friend from Great Britain. Her name is Jane and she comes to Moscow on a British-Russian educational exchange programme. This is what he writes:

Hi Jane! I know you are coming to Moscow, and to make you feel at ease, I want to invite you to stay with us. I think the family is the most important thing for every person. The family are people who always love you, support you and help you.

People say: —No Man Is an Island. For me it is impossible to live without my family. My family is rather large. It is very friendly and united. I have parents, an elder brother and grandparents. We all get on with each other very well. We spend a lot of time together.

My father's name is Konstantin Alexeevich. He is a plastic surgeon; he helps people become more beautiful. He is a real professional. He is considerate, hard-working and intelligent.

My mother's name is Liudmila Mikhailovna. She is an engineer, but she does a lot of work about the house. She keeps the house and looks after us. She cooks very well. Our mother is very kind but strict with us. She always checks how we do our homework. Mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around. She is fond of reading.

My brother Alexei is 22 years old. He is a student at the Medical Faculty in Tver State Medical Academy. He wants to become a good surgeon like our father. He is also a member of the local theatre club. He often plays main parts in the plays. He comes home almost every weekend.

My grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist. They give lectures in universities and write scientific books.

I have my duties about the house. I go shopping and clean the rooms. I like my home to be clean and tidy. I think home is the nicest place. There is no place better than home and there are no people dearer than your relatives. I am looking forward to getting your reply

Best regards. Alex.

На основании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения:

1. Alexander has a younger brother.
2. His brother studies in a theatre school.
3. Liudmila Mikhailovna is a cook.
4. She spends a lot of time reading.
5. She sometimes checks Alexander's and Alexei's homework.
6. Konstantin Alexeevich is a professor at a medical university.
7. He arranges the free time of his sons.
8. Alexander's grandparents do scientific research.
9. Alexander likes everything to be in order.
10. Alexei's duty is to clean the rooms.

Практическое занятие № 2 Описание внешности человека. Образование, национальность, качества личности. Описание характера.

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (глагол to be in the Present Simple), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи,

чтения и перевода по теме «Описание человека», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: глагол to be in the Present Simple. Затем учащиеся выполняют задания.

1 вариант

1) Впишите соответствующую форму глагола to be и переведите предложения

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I _____ a student. | 8. My mother _____ in the living room. |
| 2. My father _____ a teacher. | 9. Eli and Rafa _____ good friends. |
| 3. Alex and Dino _____ my cats. | 10. It _____ good. |
| 4. Alex _____ in the garden. | 11. You _____ clever and good-looking. |
| 5. Dino _____ on the floor. | 12. _____ you from Samara? |
| 6. My red pencil _____ on the floor, too. | 13. _____ Isabel Spanish? |
| 7. The other pencils _____ in my pencil case. | 14. _____ we ready to go? |

2) Преобразуйте 5-е и 9-е предложения в вопросительную форму.

3) Преобразуйте 1-е и 2-е предложения в отрицательную форму.

2 вариант

1) Впишите соответствующую форму глагола to be и переведите предложения

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. They _____ good at tennis. | 8. He _____ a pilot. |
| 2. The pupils _____ not at school today. | 9. Mayte and Joshua _____ angry. |
| 3. It _____ Monday. | 10. You _____ not Dutch. |
| 4. I _____ at home. | 11. Gemma _____ at home. |
| 5. We _____ friends. | 12. I _____ not cruel. |
| 6. I _____ never happy on a Sunday afternoon. | 13. _____ he married? |
| 7. We _____ Scottish. | 14. _____ you tired? |

2) Преобразуйте 1-е и 3-е предложения в вопросительную форму.

3) Преобразуйте 4-е и 5-е предложения в отрицательную форму.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Описание человека».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа

Задание № 1

Вариант 1

1) Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания: long nails, big feet, hairy chest, thin legs.

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla. Ответы: 1. big feet, 2. long legs, 3. thin legs, 4. hairy chest.

2) Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. He's a _____, _____ man with _____, _____ hair. (short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She's a _____, _____ woman with _____ hair. (tall, long, thin)

Ответы: 1- tall, good-looking, short, fair; 2- tall, thin, long.

Вариант 2

1) Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания: lovely complexion, bad skin, deep voice, long legs

1. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
2. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
3. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
4. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

Ответы: 1. long nails, 2. deep voice, 3. lovely complexion, 4. bad skin.

2) Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. I've got _____, _____ hair and I'm tall and very _____. (thin, straight, black)
2. She's very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ hair. (blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)

Ответы: 1 - straight, black, thin, 2- good-looking, lovely, long, blonde.

Задание № 2: составить 10-15 предложений по теме: «Описание себя и своего друга: внешность, характер, национальность, образование, качества личности».

После выполнения задания в тетрадях учащиеся зачитывают предложения вслух.

Практическое занятие № 3 Отработка лексики по теме «Физкультура и спорт»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (неопределенные местоимения), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, умения работать в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим,

внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: неопределенные местоимения.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

1. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.

2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

1. We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You'll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I've had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)

3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)
2. We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)
3. He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)
4. She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)

4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

2 вариант

1. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
2. something – talk – let’s – else – about.
3. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
4. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
5. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

1. He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
2. I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)
3. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)
4. We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

1. They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)
2. We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)
3. There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)
4. Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
2. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
3. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
4. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
5. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни».

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Заполните пропуски, используя слова:

Headache, temperature, ill, hurt, lungs, sneezing, chest, coughing, medicine.

Yesterday Ann fell She had a bad It ... when she moved. Besides, she was constantly ... and The doctor came. He listened to her ... and Then he took Ann's It was rather high. The doctor told Ann to take some ... for her cold.

Аудирование.

Учитель читает текст, учащиеся отвечают на вопросы по этому тексту.

Keeping Fit

Good health is not something we are able to buy at the chemist' and we can't depend on getting it back with a quick visit to the doctor when we are ill, either. We often ruin our health by poor diet, stress, bad working environment and carelessness. By keeping fit, changing bad habits or the surrounding conditions we can make our body last without major problems. And what are the ways to keep fit?

First of all you must miss no chance of outdoor activities as an antidote to our sedentary lives. Skating or skiing in winter and swimming in summer must become part of your everyday life. Second, exercise. You must exercise whenever you can – in the morning or in the evening. Third, regular meals are a must if you want to keep fit. Try to avoid going without any food for hours.

Nowadays, health specialists promote the idea of wellness for everybody. Wellness means achieving the best possible health within the limits of your body. One person may need fewer calories than another. Some people might prefer a lot easier exercise to more strenuous exercise. The English people have become very concerned about their health recently. In fact, fitness has become almost a national obsession. In large cities and towns alike people jog regularly, join sports teams and going to health clubs and Fitness Centers to work out.

Вопросы:

- 1) How do we ruin our health?
- 2) What idea do health specialists promote nowadays?
- 3) What is wellness?
- 4) What is a national obsession today?
- 5) How do people keep fit in big cities?
- 6) What are the ways to keep fit?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Sports and games

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams — their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can.

Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it 'the queen of all sports'. It comprises such kinds of sports as: running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

From time to time international championships and races (horse-races, motor-races, cycle-races) take place. Representatives of various countries can win a gold, silver or bronze medal. Such great championships in sport are organized every four years and we call them Olympic Games. Only the best may take part in them.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing, yachting and many more in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan.

Практическое занятие № 4 Чтение монологов «Мой любимый вид спорта»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Я и спорт», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

Do you like to do sport?

Do you play any sports?

What kind of sports do you know?

What is most popular sport in our country?

Аудирование. Прослушайте запись и выполните письменно задание - заполните пропуски, используя слова: teams, convenient, season, swimming pool, success, rest, tickets. Hello, Ann! How about going to the -----together tomorrow?

- I' d love to I But unfortunately I'll have to prepare for my exam tomorrow.
- Well, I suppose you could take a short----- from your studies.
- Sorry, Peter, let's go there some other day, maybe right after the exam.
- OK. Let's go on Wednesday then. I wish ----- at your exam.
- Thank you!

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Задание №1. За минуту запишите как можно больше слов по теме «Спорт».

Задание №2. Напишите сочинение на тему «Я и спорт» (10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие № 5 Сочинение на тему «Физкультура в техникуме»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Физкультура в училище», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения занятиеть в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1) О каких видах спорта идет речь?

Card 1. This game is played by two teams. There are six players in each team. They play game on an ice field.

Card 2. It is a team game. Two teams hit large ball with their hands over a high net. The ball is not allowed to bounce on the ground.

Card 3. It is a game of two players. Each player starts with sixteen different playing figures. They move the playing figures on a board. The aim of the game is taking your opponent's king.

2) Завершите выражения:

1. The first games were held in...

London Olympia Sydney

2. The games were organized every...

Fourth year Fifth year Sixth year

3. The ancient winners got...

Wreaths of palm leaves Wreaths of oak leaves Wreaths of grape leaves

4. The competitions of athletes were only for...

Women Children Men

5. Women's events started in...

1912 1896 1980

6. Olympic Games cannot take place in a country which is...

at peace at war far from Greece

7. The symbol of the 22 nd Olympic Games was...

Hare Wolf Bear

8. The Olympic Games is the symbol of...

peace and friendship politics business

Занятие в парах. Занятие с карточками: из частей слов собрать слова по теме «Физкультура и спорт».

Слова: athlete, sports, football, wrestling, volleyball, hockey, jumping, swimming.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Написать сочинение о том, как проходят уроки физкультуры в техникуме.

Практическое занятие № 6 Современный техникум

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Описание техникума», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, формирование умения занятия в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме:
«Описание техникума».

Фронтальная занятие. Ответить на вопросы:

What is the official name of our college?

Who is the top manager of the college?

Who is the teaching manager deputy?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа: составьте вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя слова в скобках:

- 1) I passed my exams well. (Who? How?)
- 2) I go to my college on foot. (Who? How? Where?)
- 3) We have six hours a day. (How many?)
- 4) Our classes begin at 9 a.m. (When?)
- 5) I work hard. (Who? How?)
- 6) He does well at the college. (How?)

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Затем ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

OUR COLLEGE

My name is Peter Ivanov. In June I left (finished) school and in August I passed my entrance exams to the college. Level pass to our college was 7. I got 4 in Russian and 5 in mathematics. So my level pass was 9, now I am a full-time first-year student.

Our college is not far from our block of flats and I can easily get there by bus. It takes me 25 minutes to get to the college. Sometimes I go there on foot. And though it takes me an hour, it is healthy.

Our college occupies two buildings. It runs full-time and part-time (or evening) departments. There are several departments at our college. Our studies begin at 9 o'clock, usually we have 6 hours (periods) a day. We have a lunch break at 12 o'clock. We have a good canteen and during our lunch period we take our meals there. There is a gym (gym hall) on the ground floor. Our library is on the second floor. It contains a lot of textbooks and fiction. It is open from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. in term-time. There is a large reading-hall and we often do our homework there. Our classrooms and laboratories are large and light. Our labs have modern equipment. The workshops where we have practical training are on the ground floor.

The academic session began of the first of September and will end in June. Every day we attend classes and have practice.

I do well because I want to become a good specialist. At the end of the term we'll take exams and I'll try to pass them successfully.

Some of our students live in the hostel. It is not far from our college. It takes them ten minutes to get to the college.

Вопросы:

- 1) When did Peter finish school?

- 2) What was the level pass to the college?
- 3) Is Peter a full-time student?
- 4) How can Peter get to the college?
- 5) How much does it take Peter to get to the college?

Занятие в парах. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы:

- 1) Does our college run full-time and part-time departments?
- 2) Do our studies begin at 9 o'clock?
- 3) Do we usually have 6 hours a day?
- 4) Is there a small reading-hall in our college?
- 5) Have our labs old equipment?
- 6) Will the academic session end in May?

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Задание №1. Перевести с русского на английский:

«В прошлом году я окончил школу. Я сдал экзамены в колледж. Теперь я учусь в колледже. Я студент дневного отделения. Наш колледж занимает два больших и светлых здания. Занятия начинаются в 8.30 часов утра. Обычно у нас 6 уроков в день. В 13 часов мы идем домой».

Задание №2. Опишите классную комнату вашей мечты (10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие № 7 Отработка лексики по теме «Распорядок дня»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (количественные и порядковые числительные), развитие навыков диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Распорядок дня студента колледжа», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, формирование умения занятия в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: количественные и порядковые числительные.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

1) Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

1. sixty-two + fourteen = ...
2. fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...
3. ninety + ten = ...

2) Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые. two, eighty-three, seven hundred and sixteen, twelve, eleven.

2 вариант

1) Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

1. thirty-one + nineteen = ...

2. seventy-three + eighty-two = ...

3. three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine =

2) Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые. twenty-five, ninety-six, thirty-eight, ten, two thousand and nine

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Распорядок дня студента колледжа».

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа: выбрать правильный перевод.

1.To get up	А. Встречаться с друзьями
2.To do morning exercises	Б. Завтракать
3.To have breakfast	В. Ходить в колледж
4.To go to college	Г. Сидеть на уроках
5.To have lessons	Д. Делать утреннюю зарядку
6.To come back home	Е. Обедать
7.To have dinner	Ж. Делать домашнее задание
8.To go for a walk	З. Ходить на прогулки
9.To do homework	И. Помогать родителям по дому
10.To go to the library	К. Делать покупки
11.To help the parents about the house	Л. Приходить домой
12.To do shopping	М. Ложиться спать
13.To go to the music / sport school	Н. Смотреть телевизионные программы
14.To take part in sport activities	О. Принимать участие в спортивных мероприятиях
15.To meet friends	П. Вставать
16.To read books	Р. Читать книги
17.To watch a TV programmer	С. Ходить в библиотеку
18.To go to bed	Т. Ходить в музыкальную/спортивную школу

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести текст.

MY WORKING DAY

Usually I get up at 7 o'clock on week-days. I do my bed and open the window. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, but not always. Then I go to the bathroom. There I wash myself and clean my teeth. Sometimes I take a shower. After that I go back to my bedroom, dress myself and brush my hair. In five minutes I am ready enough for breakfast. I always have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. After breakfast I take my bag, put on my coat and go to the college.

I live not far from my college and it takes me only ten minutes to walk there. I am never late for the first lesson, because I come to the college a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go to the classroom. The lessons begin at eight o'clock and at half past one they are over. Sometimes after the lessons I go to the library. I take some books. I usually do my homework at home. As a rule, I have no free time on my week-days.

Sometimes I have dinner at my college canteen. For dinner I usually have soup for the first course, meat or fish with some salad for the second. I drink milk or a cup of tea.

Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. I play volleyball in the college team and we have our training at our big gymnasium.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have supper together, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. I like to read detective stories or books of modern writers. At about eleven o'clock I go to bed.

Занятие в парах. Составление диалогов (вопрос-ответ).

1. When do you usually get up on your working day?
2. What do you do in the morning when you get up?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How much time does it take you to get to your college?
5. Do you have dinner at home or at the college canteen?
6. What do you usually have for dinner?
7. Do you often go to the library?
8. When does your family have supper?
9. Do you go in for sports?
10. When do you usually go to bed?

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа: составить 10-15 предложений о том, что вы обычно делаете с 7.00 до 11.00.

Практическое занятие № 8 Сочинение на тему «Мой день в техникуме»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (время, даты, предлоги времени), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи по теме «Мой день», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование умения занятия в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: время, даты, предлоги времени.

Фронтальная занятие. Учащиеся называют свою дату рождения («I was born...») и даты рождения родственников.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

1. My son was born on (02.12.2000).

2. Our dog was born on (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on (23.06.1950).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).

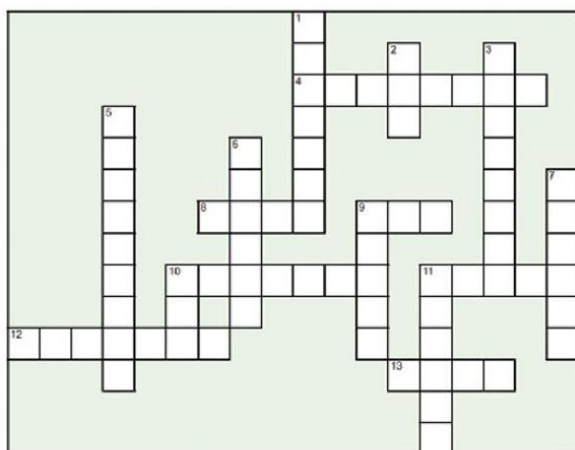
2 вариант

Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

1. My friend was born on (03.11.1999).
2. Our cat was born on (31.01.2010).
3. My grandmother was born on (13.07.1954).
4. I was born on (13.05.1996).

Занятие в парах. Занятие с карточками.

1) Напишите по-английски указанное на часах время.



ACROSS

4. Month number 11.
8. The month before August.
9. The month before June.
10. The month after September.
11. Month number 4.
12. July is the _____ month.
13. The month after May.

DOWN

1. The month before February.
2. The abbreviation for the second month of the year.
3. The last month of the year.
5. The ninth month.
6. April is the _____ month.
7. The number of months in a year.
9. The third month of the year.
10. The abbreviation for the tenth month.
11. Month number 8.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Написать сочинение на тему «Мой день в техникуме».

Практическое занятие № 9 «Профессии»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Indefinite Passive), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи,

чтения и перевода по теме «Профессии», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Indefinite Passive.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант

1) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

2) Переведите на английский язык выделенные глаголы:

1. A lot of houses (построено) in Moscow.
2. When (было написано) this letter?
3. Many places of interest (посещаются) by tourists.
4. When (была переведена) this article?

2 вариант

1) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
2. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
3. This work (to do) tomorrow.
4. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
5. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
6. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
7. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.

8. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

9. Lost time never (to find) again.

10. Rome (not to build) in a day.

2) Переведите на английский язык выделенные глаголы:

1. English (говорят) in many countries of the world.

2. The student (задают) many questions by the teacher now.

3. The film (показывали) when we entered the hall.

4. The device (был протестирован) by last month.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессии».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

- What is your father (mother)?
- Is your mother a doctor (nurse)?
- Where does your mother work?
- Does your father work in a hospital?
- What do you want to be?
- Do you want to be a dentist?
- Was your grandmother a teacher or a doctor? etc.
- Were your grandparents doctors?
- Who works in a field?
- Who works with computers?
- Who helps sick animals?
- Who helps children to learn?
- Who takes pictures of famous people?
- Who makes new cars?
- Who flies in a spaceship?
- Who helps doctors?
- Who flies in airplanes?
- Who can play tricks?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните пропуски, используя слова: fights, drives, work, helps, bakes, brings, flies, protects, play, take care of.

1. A postman ... letters.
2. Clowns ... tricks in the circus.
3. A policeman ... people.
4. A fireman ... fires.
5. My mother ... cakes well.
6. His father ... a car.
7. I ... my teeth.
8. An astronaut ... in a spaceship.
9. Teachers ... at school.
10. A vet ... sick animals.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

An Important Decision

Choosing a future profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. If you spend eight hours a day five times a week at the place you hate, your whole life can be spoiled only because of your job.

So, it is a question of satisfaction with the career. Besides, a future income depends on the type of work a person will do. It should be enough to correspond to his needs and ambitions.

How to Make a Right Choice?

Those people who manage to choose a prosperous and satisfying career are lucky. But, most young people are not quick in making a right decision because they do not have enough life experience.

First, estimate your own abilities and talents. Most likely, your favourite subjects at school or your hobbies will build up a strong basis for your future professional field.

Secondly, it is good to ask for advice from working professionals and visiting them at work. Try to visit different places, compare what you see, analyse if it your cup of tea or not. Moreover, parents and teachers are always ready to help, ask them.

Finally, look inside yourself. See how ambitious you are, what kind of character and temper you have, what your tempo of life is. Your future job should be corresponding to your nature. Popular Professions among the Modern School-leavers

Professional preferences of school-leavers change from generation to generation. Scientific progress, fashion and economic situation in the country play a great role in choosing definite professions.

Modern teenagers want to be engineers, policemen, doctors, lawyers. Among the least popular are scientists, teachers, and artists.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 10 «Основные понятия вашей профессии»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (систематизация знаний о сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных предложениях), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Основные понятия вашей профессии», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант

1) Используйте глаголы в правильной форме.

1. If I ... him I will invite him to join us. a) will see b) see

2. We'll be late unless we a) will hurry b) hurry

3. If it ... fine tomorrow, we'll go for a picnic. a) is b) will be

4. If I see him, I ... him that book. a) will give b) give

5. If he ... all these apples, he will be ill. a) eats b) will eat

2) Завершите предложения:

1. If I go to the USA this summer, I will visit
2. If I feel hungry this evening, I will eat
3. If I have time next weekend, I shall go
4. If I have to write a story for homework, I will write about
5. If you come to my home, you will see
6. If it is cold tomorrow, I will put on
7. If we finish early today

2 вариант

1) Используйте глаголы в правильной форме.

1. If you ... away, I'll call my brother. a) will not go b) do not go
2. If he ... late, we'll go without him. a) will be b) is
3. If he ... hard today, can he have a holiday next week? a) works b) will work
4. If you ... this magazine, I'll bring you another. a) will not like b) do not like
5. If he ... university now, he will be sorry afterwards a) leaves b) will leave

2) Завершите предложения:

1. If I lose my keys
2. If we get too much homework
3. If my friend gets into trouble
4. I'll eat my hat if
5. We will be very happy if
6. I will be angry with my friend if
7. Will you help me if ... ?

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессия мастера сельскохозяйственного производства».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

About the profession

Tractor driver of agricultural production is a person who manages different tractors, and sometimes trucks. The main task of the tractor driver is cultivation and harvesting of crops. Behind it, the functions for the operation of tractors are fixed. It is worth noting that the representative of the profession in question is also obliged to repair the out-of-order agricultural machinery, plants, machinery, harvesters, etc. The tractor driver is responsible for the existing engineering and technological equipment.

Tractor driver - this craft is truly masculine. Let it not be the most prestigious, sometimes rather difficult and heavy, and sometimes even dirty. Yet it is worthwhile to understand how important this profession is. The tractor-driver in the literal sense feeds people - it's because of him in the fields of agricultural crops.

Tractor driver of agricultural production is engaged in the management of low-class tractor drivers. In this case, the specialist does not detach himself from all the same functions that his subordinates perform. Thus, a high-level tractor manages tractors of various types (with trailers, canopies, etc.), performs unloading and loading, as well as stationary, transportation work on tractors. It is necessary for a specialist to look at the motors of tractors, behind their trailers and canopies. Every month, a representative of the profession in question is required to carry out quality repairs of vehicles. Thus, for a competent specialist there is always work.

Tractor driver of agricultural production is endowed with fairly large powers in the field of leadership over the tractor drivers rank below. However, often a more educated worker himself takes part in the work corresponding to the complexity of the specialists with the qualifications below. In addition, the authorities often give similar orders.

Ответь на вопрос. Answer the question: «Why did I choose the profession of a tractor driver?»

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1) Заполните пропуски:

1. Coarse seeds are planted deeper than
2. For the seedbed to be firm it should be
3. The depth of sowing depends on the seed
4. The new tillage practice is known as
5. To obtain a good stand the grower should use a proper seeding

2) Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the first tillage operation?
2. What other tillage operations are necessary before planting? What is minimum tillage?
3. What are the advantages of minimum tillage?
4. What factors are important during planting?
5. What is the last cultural practice?

Практическое занятие № 11 Отработка лексики по теме «Хобби, досуг»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (употребление глаголов с окончанием – ing), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, аудирования по теме «Хобби, досуг», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: употребление глаголов с окончанием –ing.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Задание №1. Раскройте скобки.

- 1) I (to enjoy, to travel).
- 2) The doctor (to suggest, to take) a long holiday.
- 3) He (to like, to read) books.
- 4) I (to finish, to type) the report yesterday.
- 5) (To imagine, to work) in a place like that!

Задание №2. Переведите на английский, используя глаголы с окончанием –ing.

- 1) Я люблю смотреть фильмы ночью.
- 2) Ему нравится играть в футбол.
- 3) Она не любит мыть посуду.
- 4) Он любит слушать музыку.
- 5) Мария продолжает работать в библиотеке.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Хобби, досуг».

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы:

- 1) What is hobby?
- 2) What hobbies can people have?
- 3) What hobbies are popular in your family?

Аудирование. Учитель зачитывает короткие ситуации. Учащиеся заполняют таблицу.

1. Some people like to dance. Sometimes they go to special clubs and dance at home. They like to go to discos. (Dancing)
2. They can play football or hockey, swim or run very well. People like to go to the stadium or to the sports ground. (Sports)
3. People like to sing songs. Sometimes they go to the music school. They like to listen to songs and sing them. (Singing)
4. It's easy and interesting. They can have a thematic collection. (Collecting)
5. I know some people who like to watch different kinds of programmes or films on TV. (Watching TV)

Watching TV Singing Dancing Sports Collecting

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Перевести с русского на английский. Учащимся раздаются карточки. По завершении письменной занятия студенты зачитывают получившиеся монологи.

1. Садоводство. Самым распространенным увлечением англичан является садоводство. У британцев живущих в домах есть сады. Они выращивают разные цветы в своих садах.
2. Кино. Многие люди в мире любят ходить в кино. Кино очень популярно в наше время. Самый известный кинотеатр в Лондоне —Одеон. Там вы можете посмотреть комедии, мюзиклы, исторические фильмы и мультфильмы.
3. Фотографирование. Многие люди увлекаются фотографированием. Когда мой дедушка был молодой он увлекался этим хобби. У нас в доме есть много фотографий и вечерами мы любим рассматривать их всей семьей.
4. Путешествие. Сегодня путешествие является одним из самых популярных увлечений людей. Многие люди путешествуют по миру, посещают разные страны. Путешествие помогает нам узнать много нового о традициях, обычаях и праздниках разных народов.
5. Покупки. Мне очень нравится ходить в магазин с мамой и покупать новые вещи. Я знаю, что и многие люди любят заниматься шопингом. В Лондоне, на Оксфорд стрит есть много магазинов и многие люди со всего мира приезжают сюда сделать покупки.
6. Компьютерные игры. Популярным увлечением многих мальчиков и девочек являются компьютерные игры. У нас у всех есть дома компьютеры и часто мы спешим домой после уроков поиграть в эти игры. Они очень интересные. Но я знаю, что сначала я должен выполнить домашнее задание, а потом могу играть на компьютере.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My sister's hobby

I have a sister. Her name is Rosie. I'm very fond of her. We often play together and she always takes part in all our games. My little sister doesn't care of cinema but she likes theatre very much. She buys tickets for all the plays and likes to sit in the stalls where she can see the actors who are popular with the audience. She knows many dialogues from different performances by heart and is proud of it. She uses her imagination and makes up her own stories. She wants to see them on the stage at the theatre. She writes her stories and reads them to me. They are usually very interesting and full of kind and friendly characters. She likes to read me her stories before we go to bed and I always listen to them up to the end.

1. What's the girl's name?
2. What does she like very much?
3. Does she know the dialogues from different performances?
4. Can she make up her own stories?
5. Are her stories interesting?

Практическое занятие № 12 Сочинение на тему «Моё хобби»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи по теме «Мое хобби», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

1. Do you have free time?
2. Does your mother have free time?
3. Do you play badminton?
4. Does your father play football?
5. Does your mother play computer games?
6. Do you like music?

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Написать сочинение на тему «Мое хобби» в виде письма другу (10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие № 13 Чтение диалогов на тему «Досуг современной молодежи»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (наречия и выражения места и направления), развитие навыков диалогической и письменной речи по теме «Досуг современной молодежи», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование умения занятия в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: наречия и выражения места и направления.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It is raining ... | 7. If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. |
| 2. He can speak Spanish ... | 8. My kids never make noise, they usually play ... |
| 3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... | 9. It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... |
| 4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? | 10. She moves like a cat: very ... |
| 5. Modern cars go very ... | |
| 6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... | |

Занятие в парах.

Задание №1. Разгадать кроссворд.



Задание №2. Составить диалоги на тему «Мой досуг». Примерные вопросы:

How do you usually spend your free time? Как вы обычно проводите своё свободное время?

Do you like to go out? Вы любите ходить куда-нибудь?

What hobbies do you have? Какие у вас есть хобби?

Which leisure activities are popular in Russia? Как россияне любят проводить свободное время?

What is the most interesting free time activity in your opinion? Why? Как интереснее всего проводить свободное время? Почему вы так считаете?

Практическое занятие № 14 Отработка лексики по теме «Магазины, товары»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация грамматических и лексических знаний (исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные), развитие навыков монологической, и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Современные магазины», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная занятие.

1 вариант

1) Распределите следующие существительные на две группы: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal

2) Поставьте How many? или How much?

1. ... salt do you usually put in the soup?
2. ... cups of tea shall I bring?
3. ... films did you see?

4. ... friends has he got?
5. ... free time do we have?

2 вариант

1) Распределите следующие существительные на две группы: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard – egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture – friend

2) Поставьте How many? или How much?

1. ... juice is there in the fridge?
2. ... money did they spend?
3. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
4. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
5. ... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Современные магазины».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Usual Shopping Round

We go shopping every day. The other day my mother took me on a usual shopping round. We went to the grocer's and greengrocer's as we had run out of sugar and onions.

At the greengrocer's there was a long queue. But we had nothing to do but stand in the queue if we wanted to get to the counter and have some onions. The shop-girl weighed us half a kilo of onions, we thanked her and went out.

Then we made our way to the grocer's where we bought a kilo of sugar and some sausage. We were about to go home as my mother suddenly remembered we had hardly any bread in the house.

We dropped in at the baker's and bought a loaf of brown bread, some rolls and buns. On our way home the mother decided to call at a commercial shop. She was looking for a present to my father — as it was his birthday soon.

As soon as we entered the shop, we found ourselves in a fantastic motley city of silk skirts and shirts, woollen pullovers, frocks and leather boots and shoes. The smiling girl met us at the counter.

My mother said she wanted to buy a size 50 shirt of a dark-blue colour. The girl suggested looking at a dark-blue cotton shirt with short sleeves. The shirt was the latest fashion and we were sure the father would like it.

We paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave us a receipt and with it we came up to the shop-assistant. She passed us a wrapped parcel with the shirt, thanked us and added they were always glad to see us at their shop and we happy and a bit excited went out of the shop.

Занятие в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте в парах.

Примерные вопросы:

Questions:

1. Do we go shopping every day?
2. Where did you go?
3. What did you buy at the greengrocer's?
4. Was the queue long there?
5. Where did you buy a kilo of sugar and some sausage?
6. What did your mother decide to do?
7. What did you see at the commercial shop?
8. What did you buy there?
9. What did the cashier give you?
10. Why were you happy and a bit excited as you went out of the shop?

Практическое занятие № 15 Чтение диалогов на тему «Совершение покупок»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Товары, совершение покупок», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения работать в команде, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Товары, совершение покупок».

Аудирование. Прослушайте диалог:

At the Corner's

- Good morning. How are you?
- Morning. Fine, fine you?
- Fine, thanks. Can I help you?
- Yes. Have you got pineapples?
- Certainly. How much would you like?
- One tin, I think
- What about fresh biscuits?
- No, thank you. I'm on a diet. I prefer fruit and vegetables.
- Anything else?
- May be some fish: sazan or humpback.

- I strongly recommend you to buy humpback.
- OK. Give me one fish. How much does it cost?
- 133 roubles. Oh, just a minute. Do you like lasagne?
- Oh, it's not bad. But I don't like Italian food. Here are 150 roubles.
- Thank you. Your change is 17 roubles. You are welcome

Фронтальная занятие. Ответить на вопросы на понимание диалога:

- Where does the action take place?
- What kind of shop is it?
- What does the customer want to buy?
- Does she buy biscuits? Why?
- What does she buy?
- What kind of fish does the shop assistant recommend her to buy?
- Does the woman buy lasagne? Why?
- How much does the woman pay?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная занятие. Заполните пропуски:

At the Corner's

- Good morning. How are you?
- Fine and you?
- , thanks. Can I help you?
- Have you got ?
- How much would you like?
- One tin, I think.
- What about ?
- No, thanks. I'm on..... I prefer..... and
- Anything else?
- Maybe some.....
- I strongly you to buy.....
- OK. Give me one How much does it cost?
- Oh, just a minute. Do you like..... ?
- Oh, it's not bad. But I don't like food. Here are 150.....
- Thank you. Your..... is 17 roubles. You are always welcome.

Занятие в парах. Составьте диалоги, используя слова:

Can I help you?

Eggs

Have you got?

Sweets

How much/many.....?

Bananas

How much must I pay?

Oranges

How much does it cost?

Sausages

Практическое занятие № 16 Отработка лексики по теме «Экскурсии и путешествия»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Экскурсии и путешествия», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, вежливости, умения работать в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TRAVELLING

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by road, by train, by air or by sea.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Занятие в группах. Учащиеся делятся на три группы. После прочтения текста «Travelling» каждая группа получает карточку с заданием. Задача – после обсуждения заполнить карточку, указав преимущества и недостатки определенного вида путешествия.

Travelling by plane		Travelling by train		Travelling by car	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantage

Занятие в парах. Задача – составить диалог из предложенных высказываний.

Dialogue №1

- What time do you prefer?
 - Do you prefer a smoking car or car for non- smokers?
 - Can I help you?
 - Okay. When are you leaving?
 - I'll reserve for you two tickets for the nine o'clock Sunday train.
 - I'd like to book two round -trip tickets to Boston.
 - Next Sunday.
 - Thank you.
 - As far as I know, there is a train that leaves for Boston at 9 a. m.
- I'd like to go by that train.
- For non- smokers, please.

Dialogue №2

- Is it far from here?
- How do I get to the nearest underground station?
- Yes?
- You are welcome.
- No, not so far.
- Excuse me!
- Thank you.
- Cross the street and walk straight as far as the bridge. Cross the bridge and turn to the right.

Dialogue №3

- I think, it is near the cinema, isn't it?
- Can you tell me the way to the nearest post- office?
- Yes?
- Excuse me!
- No thanks at all.
- Thank you very much.

– Well, let me see... Take trolley- bus number two and get off at the second stop. Turn to the left and you will see the post- office on your right.

– That's right. The cinema is just across the street from the post- office.

Dialogue №4

– What platform do trains to London leave from?

– You are welcome.

– Here you are.

– Thank you.

– From platform one.

– Good morning.

– Two return tickets to London, please.

– Good morning.

Dialogue №5

– Single or return?

– Thank you.

– Good morning. Can I help you?

– Here you are.

– You are welcome.

– I'd like to book a seat on the afternoon train to Glasgow.

– Return, please.

– That'll be fifty-seven pounds.

– Your train leaves at two twenty- five from platform six.

Dialogue №6

– I can offer you two flights: at 7.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Which would you prefer?

– Okay. Anything else?

– Good afternoon. Can I help you?

– When is the plane due in Seattle?

– First class or economy?

– Thank you.

– At 12.30. There are no delays as rule.

– I'd like to reserve a seat on the morning flight to Seattle next Wednesday.

– I'd rather go by the 7.30

– Economy, please.

Практическое занятие № 17 Чтение монологов «Путешествие по России»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (The Present Continuous), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Путешествие по России», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, вежливости, умения работать в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: The Present Continuous.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме Present Continuous или Present Simple.

1 вариант

1. I _____ English exercises twice a week. (to write)
2. My friend _____ his homework in the afternoon as a rule. (to do)
3. My sister _____ her homework now. (to do)
4. Don't shout! The baby _____. (to sleep)
5. The baby always _____ after dinner. (to sleep)
6. What _____ you _____ now? (to read)
7. What books _____ you _____ for your literature lessons? (to read)

2 вариант

1. What _____ your mother usually _____ for lunch? (to cook)
2. _____ she _____ a cake now? (to cook)
3. What's your brother doing? He _____ (do) the crossword in the newspaper. He _____ (do) it every day.
4. My wife normally _____ (work) at home, but she _____ (spend) this month in Italy.
5. We _____ (not travel) by train very often.
6. It _____ (snow) right now. It's beautiful! I _____ (like) this weather.
7. Robert is a vegetarian. He _____ (eat, not) meat.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Путешествие по России».

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

Do you like travelling? With whom do you usually travel? Are your trips are short or long? Do you bring souvenirs to your friends and family from your trip? What souvenirs do you like to buy? Where would you like to go – to the north or to the south of Russia? Do you always travel in summer? Do you sometimes travel in winter?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Places of Interest in Russia

Russia is the largest country in the world. It has a long and interesting history. The country is famous for its numerous places of interest. The capital of Russia is Moscow, and it's the biggest city in the country. Another big and famous city in Russia is Saint Petersburg. It has once been a capital of the country. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches. Also, tourists can take part in some authentic festivals when visiting these cities. Another famous sight in Russia is situated in the center of Asia. It's called Altay. Many tourists want to see this amazing region, which is known for its crystal-clear lakes, high mountains and other natural wonders. The deepest lake in the world, Baikal, is also situated in Russia, in the East Siberian region.

Занятие в группах. Учащиеся делятся на три группы. Используя заранее подготовленный дома материал, каждая группа составляет рассказ о самых популярных достопримечательностях городов: Самара, Москва, Санкт-Петербург.

Практическое занятие № 18 Чтение монологов «Путешествие по Великобритании»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Путешествие по Великобритании», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них, вежливости, умения занятиеть в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Путешествие по Великобритании».

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы учителя.

What is the capital of Great Britain? (The capital of Great Britain is London.)

How many parts does the UK consist of? (The UK consists of four parts.)

What is the capital of Wales? (The capital of Wales is Cardiff.)

What language do people in the UK speak? (They speak English.)

How do people call the national flag of the United Kingdom? (They call their national flag the Union Jack.)

How many islands does the UK consist of? (It consists of more than 5000 islands.)

Занятие в группах. Каждой группе учащихся учитель раздает карточки, на которых записаны части английских слов по теме «Великобритания». Учащиеся составляют слова из карточек. Затем учитель предлагает составить предложения с полученными словами и записать их в тетради.

Задание на карточках:

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Wa con king

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Car don Bel

cial Pi tal

(Ответы: kingdom, official, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Wales, united, consist, capital, England.)

Занятие в парах. Составить диалоги, используя вопросы:

1. What does Great Britain consist of?
2. What is the capital of Great Britain? What other city do you know?
3. What are the main attractions of Great Britain?
4. What place would you like to visit most of all? Why?

Практическое занятие № 19 Обсуждение экологических проблем

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Экологические проблемы», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Экологические проблемы».

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы учителя, глядя на картинки:



1. What can you see in these pictures? (a forest, a lake, a seaside)

2. Is the nature beautiful?
3. Do you like to go for a walk in the forest?
4. Do you like to swim in a lake?
5. Would you like to spend holidays at the seaside?
6. Do you like these places? Why?



1. Would you like to spend holidays or go for a walk in these places? Why?
2. What does the word —ecology mean?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

It takes 500,000 trees just to make the newspapers we read every Sunday.

In England since the Second World War 22 wild flower species have disappeared for ever.

If you throw an aluminum can on the ground, it will still litter the Earth up to 500 years later.

If you throw a glass bottle on the ground, it will still litter the Earth forever.

One ton of rubbish is thrown away by the average British family every year.

In the past 30 years the tuna-fishing industry has killed more than 6 million dolphins and put the dolphin population at risk and onto the endangered species list.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова: 1) littering; 2) recycle; 3) pollution; 4) disappearing; 5) help; 6) organization; 7) ecology; 8) danger; 9) cut down; 10) polluters ... is a big problem in our cities.

People can ... rubbish instead of throwing it away. ... is very dangerous for people, animals and birds.

Many species of animals are It is necessary to ... wild animals.

Greenpeace is an ... that fights to protect the environment. Many people are concerned about the ... today.

The seas and rivers are in

People need wood and paper so they ... forests. Cars are the world's biggest air

Перечислите проблемы, которые могут возникнуть в связи с выбросами загрязняющих веществ в сельском хозяйстве.

Spread of pesticides: soil, pollution air pollution by spraying. Pesticides, especially based on organochlorine compounds. Pesticide residues in food. Toxicity of pesticides to bees. List of cultivated plants pollinated by bees. Pollination management. Bioremediation

Чтение. Прочитайте тексты и назовите экологические проблемы, которые здесь описаны.

Text 1. Thousands of fish die every year because of the illegal dumping in rivers by factories. Investigations are often carried out to discover who is responsible for the ecological disasters, but even when the offenders are found the punishment to this kind of behavior is not as severe as it should be.

Text 2. In big cities cars, buses and factories have polluted the air with carbon dioxide. It also comes from burning coal and wood. This formed a blanket around the Earth. The heat from the Sun cannot escape and so the temperature is rising (the —greenhouse effect!). This means that the level of the sea is rising and the climate is changing.

Text 3. It is no exaggeration to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of communication have made the world much smaller and the problems we face such as pollution are not restricted to one country. The destruction of rainforests in Brazil is everyone's problem and the starvation which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The extinction of rare species is a tragedy for the planet as a whole.

Text 4. Litter is garbage – like food, paper and cans – on the ground or in the street. Where many people live together litter is a problem. People don't always put garbage in a garbage can. It is easier to drop a paper than to find a garbage can for it. But litter is ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and spoils the view. Litter is a health problem too. Food and garbage bring animals which sometimes carry diseases.

Text 5. In the period since the 17th century to 1914 Russia lost 70 mln hectares of its forests. Forests are constantly cut out. Scientists believe that every year the Earth loses 1% of its forests. If they are destroyed at the same rate as they are being destroyed now, 60 thousand species of plants will disappear. Besides, forests produce oxygen, and their destruction can result in decreasing oxygen in atmosphere.

Text 6. Thanks to the Internet, we are now living in a global village. We have more information about other countries than ever before. We know as much about the situation in the USA as in Russia. Pollution which is produced in one country will affect other countries, too. For example, nuclear power is not dangerous only for one country but is an international problem. If we do not take actions soon. The possibility of a nuclear disaster is very real. We should all recycle our rubbish – not hope —green people will do it.

Практическое занятие № 20 Чтение текстов о защите окружающей среды

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (условные предложения), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Экологические проблемы», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, умения работать в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: условные предложения.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)
 2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)
2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.
1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
 2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.
1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
 2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)

2 вариант

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.
1. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
 2. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)
2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.
1. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
 2. Tom ... (not eat) much —fast food|| if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)
3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.
1. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)
 2. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы учителя.

-What is the natural habitat of fish and animals? (rivers and forests)

- What does air pollution mostly come from in our town? (cars, busses, plants and factories) -What should we do not to get skin cancer? (not to be in direct sunlight)
- What makes the Azov sea waters dangerous? (dumping industrial waste)
- Why is it dangerous to dump industrial waste in our sea? (this poisons and kills fish)
- Why have some species of animals and birds become endangered? (the man kills them in our region and destroys their habitats)

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Environmental protection

The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization. The seas are in danger. Many companies dump chemical and nuclear waste into water. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. Half of the lakes in the world are polluted. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Because many factories release sulfates into the air/ when the sulfates mix with the clouds, acid rains fall and harm all living creatures. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening- equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. Mexico City and 600 cities of Russia have dirty air. This causes different diseases. Because of different kinds of pollution every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are our problem. There are a lot of international green organizations that take care of the environment and «Green Peace» is one of the most active. Many government are waking up and making strict laws against pollution.

Scientists are trying make factories and plants cleaner. In many countries there are big plants to clean up the water. And every person must do his best to help our planet survive.

Занятие в парах. Составить вопросы к прочитанному тексту, затем озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах. Примеры вопросов:

What danger does threaten the seas?

What danger does threaten the air?

Who does take care of the environment?

Практическое занятие № 21 Чтение текстов «Жизнь в городе и деревне»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Жизнь в больших городах», «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Жизнь в больших городах», «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности».

Фронтальная работа. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы:

Do you like your Samara? Why?

Do you know the history of Samara well?

What historical facts of the city do you remember?

Do you know the main sights of Samara?

What makes the country ideal for living in it?

What should the place have to satisfy its citizens?

What makes people love their native cities?

What are the people dissatisfied with? (authorities; lack of order; bad work of police; lack of good doctors and other specialists; a few kindergartens and children's playgrounds; litter; unemployment; bad roads; undeveloped tourist system and infrastructure of several regions; problems with housing and communal services, etc.)

What should people do to solve these problems? (to be interested in politics and economics; to vote in elections (especially local ones); to enter political parties and social organizations; to participate in meetings or strikes; to send letters to higher authorities; to take part in political and social life of the city; to be polite, tolerant and kind; to participate in cleaning days; to protect historical and architectural monuments, etc.)

Игра «Fast Pictures». Ученикам предлагается посмотреть на изображение в течение нескольких секунд и попытаться запомнить как можно больше деталей. После этого учащиеся описывают ситуацию на фотографии, опираясь на наводящие вопросы преподавателя.



Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните таблицу, используя слова: a field, a capital, people, a park, small houses, a horse, a bridge, an apple tree, a Zoo, a river, a cinema, sheep, a supermarket, a farm, a car, a cow, tall houses, a hill.

city	countryside

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

A country is a perfect place to live in for some people. However, there also those, who consider living in the country a very bad idea. It is impossible to define who is right, because different thoughts exist, you can find pros and cons of living there.

We chose a place to live in according to the certain reasons. First of all, we try to look for the place, where we will have an opportunity to develop ourselves and use all the available possibilities. It can be a prestigious place to study, a well developed firm or, for example, a farm where we will have an opportunity to grow fruits and vegetables and keep animals. If you want to make a career, a country is not suitable place to live in, but if you want to be a farmer and keep your own garden, a village would be an ideal place to choose.

There is a big plus of living in the village – fresh air and beautiful nature. There are people who are tired of noisy cities, overcrowded streets and roads. Such people want to live in a quiet place where there is a high level of privacy, a place, where they can heal the soul and find a harmony with nature. In such a case, a countryside will suit the best.

While talking about the disadvantages, you will have some difficulties if there is a need to commute. It may also happen that there will be no transport routes or no proper public transport. People, who live in the countryside and daily commute to a working place, can be very disappointed. However, if you have your own car, it will not become a problem for you.

A countryside is a perfect place for old people and children. Old people can improve their health conditions or just have a rest there. They can also find some activities not to be bored at their age. They can organize a walk in the woods, to enjoy beautiful landscapes, to grow fruits or vegetables. There is a lot of freedom for children in the village. They can safely ride a bike or play outdoor games. In summer, they can swim in the river and sunbathe, in winter it is possible to play snowball fights. A countryside is quite a safe place as there are no cars and highways; there are no crowded streets, where they can be lost.

If you want to live in the rural area very much, you can find an alternative. For example, you can look for a countryside, which is situated not far from a big city. It will give you an opportunity to study or work in the prestigious place, but you will live in the quiet and peaceful area. If you find a place, where your heart belongs, there will be no difference for you, whether it has many disadvantages. It is just very important to learn how to turn them into the advantages or just look for the alternative ways.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическое занятие № 22 Достижения науки

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи, чтения и перевода, аудирования по теме «Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Достижения и инновации в области естественных наук».

Аудирование. Прослушать текст и ответить на вопросы.

The Road to the Stars

When did man first begin to think of space travel? Man began to think of space travel in the second century A. D. At that time a Greek, Lucian of Samos, wrote a fantastic story about a man who was carried to the Moon by a storm. In his second story about space, Lucian's hero flew to the Moon with a pair of wings which he had made himself.

But for the next 1400 years, in the years of the inquisition, people could not even think of travelling to the Moon. About 300 years ago the famous Italian astronomer Galilei looked through his telescope and told people about the other worlds which he had seen. Again people began to think of reaching other planets.

In 1634, there appeared a story about a journey to the Moon by Johannes Kepler, the German astronomer. He discovered how the planets moved around the Sun. Kepler was a scientist but in his book his hero was carried to the Moon by «magic moon people», who could fly through space. Kepler gave a detailed description of the Moon which he had seen through his telescope.

After Kepler's book, there were many others about space travel.

The first serious story of space travel was written in 1640 by Bishop Wilkins of England. He described physical conditions on the Moon and he also said about the ways in which man could possibly live on the Moon. The first man who wrote about a rocket as a spaceship was the Frenchman, Cyrano de Bergerac. In his book his space traveler's flew to the Moon and the Sun in the rocket.

When those books were written, nobody seriously thought about space travel. Then in 1865 Jules Verne, the French novelist, wrote the story «From the Earth to the Moon», in which he tried to show the scientific principles of space travel. By the time that H. G. Wells, the English author, wrote «The First Men on the Moon» in 1901, man was already at the beginning of a new era in the development of air travel and conquering outer space.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. When did man first begin to think of space travel?
2. What did the famous Italian astronomer Galilei tell people about?
3. What did the German astronomer discover?
4. When was the first serious story of space travel written?
5. What other books about space were written?

Чтение. Прочитать, перевести и ответить на вопросы.

Satellites and Telecommunications

Our world is becoming an increasingly complex place in which, we are very dependent on other people and organizations. An event in some distant part of the globe can rapidly and significantly affect the quality of life in our home country.

This increasing dependence, on both a national and international scale, forced us to create systems that can respond immediately to dangers, enabling appropriate defensive or offensive actions to be taken. These systems are operating all around us in military, civil, commercial and industrial fields. A worldwide system of satellites has been created and it is possible to transmit signals around the globe by bouncing them from one satellite to an earth station and then to another satellite and soon.

Originally designed to carry voice messages, they are able to carry hundreds of thousands of separate simultaneous calls. These systems are being adopted to provide for business communications, including the transmission of voice and facsimile messages, data and video data. It is probable that future wide use of satellites in the area of telecommunications will provide a great variety of information services to transmit directly into our homes, possibly including personalized electronic mail. The electronic computer is at the heart of many such systems, but the role of telecommunications is not less important- There will be a further convergence between the technologies of computing and telecommunications. The change of this kind will lead us to the database culture, the cashless society, the office at home, the gigabit-per-second data network.

One cannot doubt that the economic and social impact of these concepts will be very significant. Already, advanced systems of communication are affecting both the layman and the technician.

The new global satellite-communication systems offer three kinds of service.

The first one is voice messages. Satellite telephones are able to make calls from anywhere on the Earth to anywhere else. That makes them especially useful to use in remote, third-world villages (some of which already use stationary satellite telephones), for explorers. Today's mobile phones depend on earth-bound transmitters, whose technical standards vary from country to country. Satellite telephones can solve this problem, but it is not a cheap service.

The second service is messaging. Satellite messages have the same global coverage as satellite telephones, but carry text alone, which is extremely useful for those with laptop computers. As we see, the Internet works in space too. The only problem for ordinary users is one-way transmissions. This problem is solved by using combine transmissions, when you make a call using land communications and receive ordered information through your satellite plate.

The third service is tracking. Voice and messaging systems also tell their users where they are to within a few hundred meters. Combined with the messaging service, the location service could help rescue teams, to find lost adventurers, the police to find stolen cars, exporters to follow the progress of cargoes and so on. Satellite systems provide better positioning information to anyone who has a receiver for their signals.

To my thinking, satellite method of communication is the future for all kind of telecommunications.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. Can some events in some distant part of the globe rapidly and significantly affect the quality of life in our home country?
2. Why are we forced to create systems that can respond immediately to dangers, enabling appropriate defensive or offensive actions to be taken nowadays?
3. Has a worldwide system of satellites been already created?
4. What does a worldwide system of satellites provide?
5. What services do the new global satellite-communication systems of far?

Практическое занятие № 23 ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Past Perfect), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и

перевода по теме «ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Past Perfect.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант

1) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before. (Он никогда раньше не был в Оксфорде.)
2. When I found my camera the butterfly already ... (fly away). (Когда я нашел фотоаппарат, бабочка уже улетела.)
3. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years. (Сандра страдала от пневмонии в течение многих лет.)

2) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

Пример: When my mum ... (appear), my father already ... (start) the car. – When my mum appeared, my father had already started the car. (Когда мама появилась, мой папа уже завел машину.)

1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief.
2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring).
3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep).
4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work.
5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years.

2 вариант

1) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

1. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that. (Тони никогда раньше не появлялся на ТВ.)
2. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came. (Мой кузен купил билеты до того, как мы пришли.)
3. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six. (Я слишком устал, потому что мой рабочий день начался в шесть.)

2) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

1. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before.
2. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before.
3. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes.

4. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.
5. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

Do you have a computer at home? How often do you use it?

What computer terms do you deal with when you use a computer?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1. Догадайтесь, о чем идет речь:

- 1) a portable computer
- 2) it is used for storing data or to transport to another PC
- 3) a device for taking pictures or videos
- 4) a device for typing instructions for computer
- 5) it is used to produce audio output
- 6) the biggest worry for computer companies, they crack the password and steal the secret data
- 7) a computer component where the visual information is placed

2. Найдите слова с одинаковым значением:

data	to keep
an icon	to choose
dependent	Computer thieves
hackers	information
a display	addictive
to select	a sign
to store	a screen

3. Какие из утверждений – о достоинствах компьютера, а какие – о недостатках?

1. They make our life easier.
2. It is a good way to entertain oneself and not feel bored.
3. The computer users become addictive.
4. It improves communication, saving time and money
5. They emit dangerous rays.
6. They are bad for your eyes.
7. They make people more isolated and inactive.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The use of computers

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They rarely make mistakes. Using the Internet is much faster and easier than going to the library. You can instantly open the documents of interest, instructions, drawings, without looking up from work.

Over the past 10 years or so, most large enterprises, including agricultural ones, have become completely dependent on computers in terms of storing and searching information, recording and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Ответьте на вопросы. Answer the questions:

1. What advantages of computer do you know?
2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?
3. How do we use the e-mail?
4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

Практическое занятие № 24 Географическое положение, климат, население

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Географическое положение, климат, население» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Географическое положение, климат, население».

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести.

The State Power System in the Russian Federation

In 1992 — shortly after the Soviet Union broke up — Russia established a transitional (temporary) government headed by Boris N. Yeltsin. Yeltsin had been elected president of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1991.

After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Yeltsin continued to serve as president of Russia. In December 1993, Russia adopted a new constitution that established a permanent government.

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the government's chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution.

Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in keeping with the Constitution. But a situation where the government's makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law-making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Minister's resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies — the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

Работа в парах.

- 1) Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.
- 2) Составить схему государственной системы нашей страны.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. The head of the state is _____.
2. How is the political system called?
3. The head of the government is _____.
4. The term (срок) of office of the president is _____.
5. Legislative power consists of _____.
6. Executive power consists of _____.
7. Judicial power consists of _____.

Практическое занятие № 25 Сочинение «Традиции англоязычных стран»

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (артикли с географическими названиями), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции англоговорящих стран», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, умения работать в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: Артикли с географическими названиями.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
 - 1) Los Angeles is in ...USA.
 - 2) I often dream of fishing in the rivers ofRussian Federation.
A) a B) the C) -----
 - 3).....India will always be the best place in the world.
A) a B) the C) -----
 - 4)Australia is famous for kangaroos.

5) Who had not heard ofMississippi?

2. Поставьте необходимый артикль.

1 ___ Andes 2 ___ Crimea 3 ___ Lenin Peak 4 ___ Panama Canal 5 ___ Antarctic Continent 6 ___ Dublin 7 ___ Havana 8 ___ Hudson Bay 9 ___ Gibraltar 10 ___ Everest 11 ___ Sakhalin 12 ___ Kalahari Desert 13 ___ Bahamas 14 ___ Great Bear Lake

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.

___ Europe is bordered towards the north by ___ Arctic Ocean, towards ___ south by ___ Mediterranean Sea and ___ Black Sea, towards ___ west by ___ Atlantic Ocean and ___ east by ___ Asia. The largest fresh water lake in ___ Europe is ___ Lake Ladoga in ___ north-western Russia. We've booked a holiday for three weeks in ___ Canary Islands. Located to ___ east of ___ Mariana Islands in ___ western Pacific Ocean, ___ Mariana Trench is the deepest known area.

___ Astrachan is located on ___ Caspian Sea. Once I went for my holidays to ___ Lake Baikal. It was great! In ___ North of ___ Britain there are higher lands and mountains. ___ Pennines is a chain of mountains which is known as the backbone of ___ England. The longest river in ___ United States is ___ Mississippi.

2 вариант

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1) My friend comes from the UK orGreat Britain.

A) the B) ----- C) a

2) The capital ofCanada isOttawa.

A) a B) the C) ----

3).....Russia is the largest country in the world.

A) the B) a C) -----

4)Welcome to Greece for summer.

A) a B) the C) -----

5).....UK is smaller than France.

A) a B) the C) -----

2. Поставьте необходимый артикль.

1 ___ Persian Gulf 2 ___ Maldives 3 ___ Antilles 4 ___ Bay of Bengal 5 ___ New Zealand 6 ___ Hawaiian Isles 7 ___ Caucasus 8 ___ Arctic Ocean 9 ___ Sahara 10 ___ Central America 11 ___ Asia 12 ___ North Pole 13 ___ Pacific Ocean 14 ___ Corsica

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.

Urals divide ___ Asia and ___ Europe. ___ Appalachian mountains in ___ United States are very old. Which is longer: ___ Volga or ___ Danube? Is ___ Everest the highest mountain in world? Is ___

Amsterdam in ___ United States or in ___ Netherlands? ___ Loch Ness is a lake in ___ Scotland. I went to ___ France last year, but I haven't been to ___ Netherlands yet ___ USA is the fourth largest country in the world after ___ Russia, ___ Canada and ___ Republic of -- China. ___ English Channel is between ___ Great Britain and ___ France. ___ Thames flows through ___ London. ___ United Kingdom includes ___ Great Britain and ___ Northern Ireland.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Достопримечательности, традиции англоговорящих стран».

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Traditions and holidays

British calendar is flashy with all kinds of holidays: national, traditional, public or bank holidays. The formation of some of them dates back hundreds of year, and it is not great surprise for such country as Great Britain loving its culture and history.

Public or bank holidays require all business and other bank institutions to close for the day and to give the employees a paid day off. They are: Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, St. Patrick's Day, etc. Traditions respected on these days are various and interesting: for example, on the President's Day girls are to ask boys off for a date, or invite them to a party or to the cinema, or even ask him to marry her. On the St. Patrick's Day people use to wear something green and attend parades.

National holidays are also rich in their traditions and customs. On the Memorial Day people use to invite friends and relatives to a dinner and remember the dead together.

The Midsummer Day, on the 24th of June gives a possibility to visit the Stonehenge – the biggest stone circle, dating back to the 1st century BC, built by Druids, and is considered their calendar, used to count months and seasons.

If you visit UK on the 31st of October, you can meet witches, wizards, ghosts and different types of evil spirits appearing on Halloween. It is common for people to spend thousands of dollars on dresses, masks and other types of Halloween attributes. The celebration begins long before the 31st. People decorate their houses with pumpkins – they cut out the middle of the pumpkin, cut holes for eyes and mouth and put a candle inside. Some cities make a whole competition and parade of the best pumpkins of all. Children have a special tradition to go to their neighbors and play —Trick or Treat!. If people give them money they will go away, otherwise they will play a trick on you by drawing something dreadful on your house or your car.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Написать сочинение (10-15 предложений) о ключевых традициях англоязычных стран.

Практическая работа № 26 Основные достопримечательности. Москва – столица России

Цели и задачи занятия: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (The Past Simple), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Россия, ее национальные символы, основные достопримечательности», интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, вежливости, умения работать в команде, уважительного отношения к окружающим, внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, самостоятельности, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание занятия

Изучение грамматического материала: The Past Simple

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

1 вариант

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. You (to be) a good friend.
6. You (to be) good friends.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.

Упражнение 3. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play) 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
2) She _____ emails. (not / to write) 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)

Упражнение 4. Вставьте глагол —to be— в требуемой форме Past Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I...

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Она знала?
8. Она знала.
9. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
10. Он не читал английские книги.

2 вариант

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple.

1. They (to drink) tea every day.
2. Mike (to be) a student.
3. Helen (to drive) a car.
4. You (to be) a good friend.
5. You (to be) good friends.
6. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Упражнение 3. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

- 1) His brother _____ in an office. (to work) 3) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)

- 2) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
4) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Упражнение 4. Вставьте глагол —to be в требуемой форме Past Simple.

1. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
2. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
3. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
4. Max ... an office-worker.
5. We ... late, sorry!

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Он был дома. (to be at home)
2. Я не был дома.
3. Они были дома?
4. Вы были на работе? (to be at work)
5. Она не была на работе.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она знала.
9. Он писал письма? (to write letters)
10. Он не писал писем.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Россия, ее национальные символы, основные достопримечательности».

Фронтальное занятие. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

1. What kind of dress did women of common people wear in XVIII-XIX centuries? It was a sleeveless dress with high skirt and stripes. What is it?
2. What kind of shoes, made of straw, wore men and women in XVII~XIX centuries?
3. What does the flag mean? What do the colours (red, white and blue) of it mean?
4. What do three crowns of Russian coat of arm mean?
5. What does St. George on the breast of eagle mean?
6. What does the sceptre mean?
7. What does the orb mean?
8. What kind of famous Russian doll, made of wood, with beautiful decoration can you name? How many pieces does it have?
9. What famous dishes from Russian cuisine do you know?

10. What is the name of special Russian kettle, which is used for boiling water for tea in XVII-XIX centuries?

Ответы:

1. Сарафан.
2. Лапти.
3. The flag is one of the important symbols, reflects the idea of unity, independence and sovereignty. The white colour shows: peace, cleanliness, perfection; the blue colour: faithfulness, loyalty, constancy; the red colour: energy, power, blood shed for the Motherland.
4. Three crowns mean three types of power: executive, legislative, judicial.
5. St. George, who kills the dragon, is the symbol of fighting between good and bad.
6. The sceptre means the protection of sovereignty.
7. The orb symbolizes unity and integrity of our state.
8. Матрешка; от 5-6 до 50 штук.
9. Щи, борщ, пельмени, блины и т. д.
10. Самовар.

Практическое занятие № 27 Чтение текстов о выдающихся личностях родной страны

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Творчество выдающихся личностей» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Творчество выдающихся личностей».

Фронтальная работа.

1) Ответить на вопросы:

Do you agree with the words of one of the greatest Russian composers?

What sorts of music do you know?

What is your favourite style/singer/group?

Which great composers do you know?

2) Назвать инструменты по картинкам презентации (скрипка, гитара, фортепиано, барабаны и т.д.).

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают заранее подготовленные сообщения о биографии и творчестве музыкантов: Чайковского, Прокофьева, Глинки. Пример:

Who Was Tchaikovsky?

Composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's work was first publicly performed in 1865. In 1868, his First Symphony was well-received. In 1874, he established himself with Piano Concerto No.1 in B-flat Minor. Tchaikovsky resigned from the Moscow Conservatory in 1878 and spent the rest of his career composing yet more prolifically. Tchaikovsky is most celebrated for his ballets, specifically Swan Lake, The Sleeping Beauty and The Nutcracker. He died in St. Petersburg on November 6, 1893.

Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born on May 7, 1840, in Kamsko-Votkinsk, Vyatka, Russia. He was the second eldest of his parents' six surviving offspring. Tchaikovsky's father, Ilya, worked as a mine inspector and metal works manager.

When he was just five years old, Tchaikovsky began taking piano lessons. Although he displayed an early passion for music, his parents hoped that he would grow up to work in the civil service. At the age of 10, Tchaikovsky began attending the Imperial School of Jurisprudence, a boarding school in St. Petersburg. His mother, Alexandra, died of cholera in 1854, when he was 14 years old. In 1859, Tchaikovsky honored his parents' wishes by taking up a bureau clerk post with the Ministry of Justice — a post he would hold for four years, during which time he became increasingly fascinated with music.

When he was 21, Tchaikovsky decided to take music lessons at the Russian Musical Society. A few months later, he enrolled at the newly founded St. Petersburg Conservatory, becoming one of the school's first composition students. In addition to learning while at the conservatory, Tchaikovsky gave private lessons to other students. In 1863, he moved to Moscow, where he became a professor of harmony at the Moscow Conservatory.

Pyotr Tchaikovsky's work was first publicly performed in 1865, with Johann Strauss the Younger conducting Tchaikovsky's Characteristic Dances at a Pavlovsk concert. In 1868, Tchaikovsky's First Symphony was well-received when it was publicly performed in Moscow. The following year, his first opera, The Voyevoda, made its way to the stage — with little fanfare.

Tchaikovsky died in St. Petersburg on November 6, 1893. While the cause of his death was officially declared as cholera, some of his biographers believe that he committed suicide after the humiliation of a sex scandal trial. However, only oral (no written) documentation exists to support this theory.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы к сообщению.

1. When was Tchaikovsky born?
2. How old was he when he started to play musical instruments?
3. When did he start to compose music?
4. What countries did young Tchaikovsky visit?
5. When did the real fame come to Tchaikovsky?
6. When did he die?

Практическое занятие № 28 Чтение текстов о выдающихся личностях стран изучаемого языка

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Творчество

знаменитых людей» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Творчество знаменитых людей».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

1. What kind of music do you like?
2. Do young people like classical music?
3. Can you play any musical instruments?
4. Who is your favourite singer?
5. Which composers do you know?

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают заранее подготовленные сообщения о биографии и творчестве музыкантов: Моцарта, Вивальди, Баха. Пример:

Wolfgang Mozart is a famous Austrian composer, Mozart was born in 1756 in Salchburg, Austria. His father, a violinist and a composer, noticed wonderful talent of his son and taught him how to play musical instruments and to compose.

Being 4 years old Mozart played the clavier. When he was 5 or 6 years old he started composing music» At the age of 8— 9 Mozart created his first symphonies, and at the age of 10-

11 his first creations for musical theatre.

When he was 6 years old his father decided to take him and his sister to the big cities of Europe. Two children gave concerts in Germany, Austria, France, England, Switzerland» The audience was delighted to see such a small boy playing the clavier.

When he was 14 he was invited to Italy. He could not imagine his life without music.

By the age of 19 he was the author of ten major musical works.

At the age of 26 he moved from his native town to Vienna. Though he didn't have a great success as a composer in Vienne, Mozart wrote many songs, serenades, symphonies.

Burdens of life, poverty and diseases speeded up his death. He died at the age of 35.

The real fame came to Mozart only after his death. Many people now know and like his music.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы к сообщению.

1. When was Mozart born?
2. How old was he when he started to play musical instruments?
3. When did he start to compose music?
4. What countries did young Mozart visit?
5. When did the real fame come to Mozart?
6. When did he die?