**Тема «Посещение Лондона. Грамматический материал».**

**Урок №17.**

**Группы ССК9-5 ССПО9-2 ССПО9-3 РРТ9-2.**

**Дата 13-18января 2014 года.**

**Преподаватель Климова Ирина Владимировна.**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока.**

**Образовательные:**

* обобщить и закрепить полученные знания по теме «Лондон»
* обеспечить в ходе урока усвоение новой лексики
* повторить и закрепить правило «Степени сравнения прилагательных»

**Развивающие**: создать условия для отработки навыков и умений в чтении, говорении, восприятии речи на слух

**Воспитательные**: воспитание любви к родному городу; воспитание активной социальной личности; развитие умения думать ,сравнивать и анализировать.

**Практические**: развить владение всеми видами речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо).

**Задачи урока**:

* Совершенствование навыков чтения про себя
* развитие навыков монологической речи
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

**Оснащение**: карточки с раздаточным материалом (грамматические задания, задания по чтению и составлению рассказа)

 **Используемая литература**:

1. Английский для инженеров, Агабекян И.П.,2013г.
2. Английский для технических ВУЗов,Агабекян И.П.,2013г.
3. Учебник «Total English Student’s Book»

Ход урока.

**I Сообщение целей урока.**

**II Проверка домашнего задания.**

1.Рассказ об английском городе.

**III Повторение темы «Лондон».**

1. On what river is London situated? (Thames).
2. How old is the city? (It has more than 20 centuries old history.)
3. Into what parts is it divided? (The City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.)
4. What is the oldest part of London? (The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre.)
5. What is situated in the oldest part of London? (Numerous banks offices and firms are concentrated here.)
6. What places of interest in London do you know? (St. Paul’s Cathedral, Buckingham Palace, the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Nelson’s Column, Trafalgar Square.)
7. Tell me a few words about the Tower of London? (The Tower of London was built in the 15 century; it was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison, now it is a museum.)
8. How is the aristocratic part of London called? (West minster.)
9. Where does the Queen live? (Buckingham Palace.)
10. What is the name of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament?(Big Ben.)
11. Where have all English kings been coronated? (Westminster Abbey.)
12. Who is buried in Westminster Abbey? (Nearly all kings and Queens, famous people of the country.)
13. What is the richest and the most beautiful part of London? (The West End is.)
14. What is situated there? (The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses.)
15. What is the geographical centre of London? (Trafalgar Square.)
16. What stands in the middle of the Square? (The tall Nelson’s Column.)
17. What is The East End? (The East End is the industrial district of London.)
18. Who is Admiral Nelson? (Admiral Nelson won the victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.)
19. What was the original name of London? (Londinium.)
20. Why was it interesting for Romans? (It was on the river, there was a fortress.)
21. Who was King Alfred the Great? (He was a Saxon King who entered the city in 886.)
22. What is still the reminder of William the Conqueror? (The White Tower, it is the heart of the Tower where he concentrated his power.)
23. How was Britain governed in the 12-14th centuries? (Late in the 12th century it elected its own Lord Mayor. From 1351 it elected its own council.)
24. What disasters did London suffer from in the 17th century? (Great Plague and Great Fire.)
25. Who was in charge of the reconstruction of the city after the Fire? (Architect Christopher Wren.)
26. Why did the population of London grow in the 19th century? (Due to the influx from all over the British Isles, from Britain Colonies, from Continental Europe.)
27. How did the First World War affect the history of London? (It had little effect on London but the Depression that followed in the late 1920s and early 1930s hit the whole country, including the capital.)
28. What about the Second World War? (The intensive bombing of London-the Blitz-in 1940-1941 took the lives of 10000 people and left 17000 injured. Countless historic buildings were damaged, including the Houses of Parliament.)
29. How did London change after the Second World War? (By the end of the 1950s most of the war damage had been repaired. London re-emerged as a radically different city.)
30. What are the names of skyscraper buildings in London? (Post Office Tower, National Westminster Bank, Canary Wharf Tower.)

**IV.Чтение.перевод и выполнение упражнений по тексту «Top Cities».(Учебник «Total English Intermediate.Student’s Book» с.38**

Top Cities.

*Have you ever walked around a city and thought ‘this is paradise? Or may be this is the ugliest, most polluted, dangerous, frightening place I’ve ever been to and I can’t wait to get out’?*

Most of us have. And that’s why and that’s why most of us like to go about the place before we go there. One thing we can do is read a good guide book. Another is to look at a new survey conducted by William Mercer, one of the world’s largest human resources consultancies.

Mercer decided to charge some of the world’s great cities. They produced their results by giving marks for various criteria. These included political, economic and social environment, healthcare, educational provision, recreation and transport infrastructure.

So, which are the best cities to live in, and which should we avoid? In joint first place were Vancouver, Berne, Vienna and Zurich while Sydney, Geneva, Auckland and Copenhagen came second. Swiss cities occupied three of the top ten places, making it the single most successful country of all those surveyed.

New York was used as a base city with a score of 100, which put it in the fifth place. Overall, US cities suffered because of high crime rates. The highest ranked US city was Honolulu with 104 points.

**For Londoners the news was not so bad. London was slightly ahead of New York with 101.5 .The report named London’s good international relations as a positive point.** Its poorest scores-six out of ten- were awarded for its climate and traffic. Bottom of the list was Brazzaville, in the Congo, where there has been a civil war for many years.

**Ken Livingstone, Mayor of London, last night said it was unfair to compare large international cities with small cities since the smaller ones were far easier to run. ‘You have to look at cities of five million people plus. On that basis we are much better than Tokyo and New York’, said Mr. Livingstone**.

* Чтение и перевод.
* Выполнение упражнений.

1.Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Who or what is William Mercer?
2. How did Mercer compare the cities?
3. Where did Zurich come in the results?
4. Which country did the best in the survey?
5. What particular problem do US cities have?
6. **What problems does London have?**
7. Which city came bottom of the list and why?
8. Why is the survey unfair, according to Ken Livingstone?

2. Discuss.

Are you surprised by any of the results?

Do you think the survey is unfair?

Have you been to any of these cities in the list? What did you think of them?

**V Работа с текстом «Интервью:Где лучше жить? «What is the best place to live in?»**

1.Снятие трудностей. (Знакомство с новой лексикой)

Retirement,attractive,cost of living(high, low),education, plenty to do, pleasant surroundings,crowded,levels of education, excellent health care facilities, quite a few, highly ranked cities, on the sunny coastlines, Big City Bargains, high levels of unemployment, build careers, make money, affordable housing, quality education, outdoor recreation, leisure, to plan for the future.

 Modern, ugly, tiny, clean, noisy, dull, polluted enormous, picturesque, historic, peaceful, lively.

2.Выполнение упражнений на понимание основного содержания текста.

Read the interview and match the questions 1-7 to the answers a-f.

1. And how about older people, who are starting to think about retirement? What do they look for? \_\_\_
2. If I’m young and single, just starting out, what places would I find attractive? \_\_\_
3. And what if I have a family with kids? Is that different? \_\_\_
4. In general what places make it to the top of the list? \_\_\_
5. How old did you decide who makes it to the top? \_\_\_\_
6. Were there any surprises in your findings? \_\_\_
7. And what about the bad news? Why does a city end up at the bottom of your list? \_\_\_\_
8. We look at over a hundred pieces of information about each place. We group those into nine categories including: economy, and jobs, cost of living, climate, education, arts and culture. Then we press a button on a computer, and that’s how we get the top ten.
9. Cities with a university do especially well. They have plenty to do, nice city centres, pleasant surroundings and usually they aren’t too crowded. The strength in higher education tends to affect all levels of education and most have excellent health care facilities. Then there are the state capitals, which tend to be clean, have good economic situation and lots of cultural facilities-these are also good.
10. Yes, quite a few. For instance, highly ranked cities are found all across the country not just on the sunny coast lines like everybody thinks. There are a few interesting cities that are called ‘Big city Bargains’. These are big cities with a low cost of living, like Pittsburg and Indiana polis.
11. Areas at the bottom typically have high levels of unemployment and crime and a high cost of living combined with low levels of education, few facilities are not much to do. However most of these cities recognize that there are problems and that they are actively working to improve.
12. Younger single people are interested in places with jobs where they can build their careers and make money. They want lively cities with lots to do and of course lots of other single people too! Of course, the top ten cities would all be good places to live, but for singles in particular we would choose the Norfolk area in Virginia and San Antonio, Texas.
13. Yes. Family look for many things, including good and affordable housing, quality education and more daytime facilities like parks, museums and outdoor recreation.
14. Well, that is the important thing about this book, it won’t just help you decide where you should be now, and it’ll help you to plan for the future, too. People who are planning to retire soon are thinking more about health care, leisure and overall cost of living and less about jobs, housing, costs and education.

3.Выполнение упражнений на детальное понимание текста.

Choose the best answers.

1. The authors decided on the top cities by

А. asking people about their favouite cities.

B.looking at the population of each city.

C.comparing statistics about each city.

2. According to the book university cities

A.have a lot of crime.

B.are nice cities to live in.

C.usually have too many people.

3. Cities with lots of people in higher education also tend to

A.have a low cost of living.

B.have good hospitals and doctors.

C.come near the bottom of the list.

4. The top cities

A.are found on the coasts.

B.are cheap to live in.

C.are spread across the country.

5. “Big City Bargains”are cities which

A.are cheap to live in.

B.are expensive to live in.

C.have a low standard living.

6. Cities at the bottom of the list

A.don’t realize that there is a problem.

B.have a lot of people who don’t work.

C.are cheap to live in.

7. Young single people look for cities

A.where they can get good jobs.

B.where there are a lot of parks and museums.

C.which are cheap to live in.

8.Older people are not so interested in

A.parks and museums.

B.the price of houses.

C.the cost of living.

**VI.Повторение грамматического материала «Степени сравнения прилагательных».**

1. Повторение правила.

2.Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

А.Complete the sentences with a comparative form of the words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| modern,expensive,long ,peaceful,small,heavy,near,bad |

1. It’s very noisy here.Shall we go somewhere\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. The meal was cheap. I expected it to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Your suitcase feels light. Mine is much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The style is a bit old-fashioned. I was looking for something\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. That hotel is a long way from the centre. Can’t you find anything\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. This table is enormous. Have you got anything\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. The service in the restaurant was excellent, I thought it would be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Have you got to leave tomorrow? Can’t you stay a little bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B.Complete the sentences with a comparative or superlative form of the words in the brackets.

1. London is not \_\_\_\_\_\_city to live in. (good)
2. Hotels in Milan are\_\_\_\_\_\_in Rome. (expensive)
3. Rio de Janeiro is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_city I have ever been to. (hot)
4. Madrid is a busy city. The atmosphere in Barcelona is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(relaxed)
5. Ravenna has some of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_mosaics in the world. (beautiful)
6. Istanbul is one of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cities I know. (lively)
7. Vienna is beautiful, but Prague was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(romantic)
8. People in Paris seem\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than people in St Tropez. (busy)

**VI.Развитие монологической речи.**

Make a story about your own city. (Составление рассказа о своем городе с использованием новой лексики,всех текстов и упражнений урока).

В помощь даются вопросы.

1. Is your city (town) attractive?
2. What can you tell me about the cost of living there (high, low, middle).
3. What about education facilities?
4. Is your city (town) crowded?
5. Does your city (town) have excellent health care facilities?
6. Is it a highly ranked city (town)?
7. What about the level of unemployment and crime in your city (town)?
8. Can you easily build a career and make money in your city (town)?
9. Is the housing affordable (price for flats, renting flats)?
10. What opportunities for recreation and leisure do people have?

**VIII.Подведение итогов урока(Что нового узнали/Чему научились).**

**IX.Выставление оценок.**

**X. Задание на дом.**

1.Подготовиться к диктанту по новой лексике.

2.Дополнительное задание: подготовить рассказ с использованием новой лексики письменно и устно.