**Тема «Молодежные группы. Молодёжные движения. Субкультура. Настоящее длительное время».**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока.**

**Образовательные:**

* совершенствовать коммуникативные компетенции учащихся на основе навыков владения новым лексическим материалом.
* учить логическому высказыванию по теме «Молодежные группы. Молодёжные движения. Субкультура».
* обеспечить в ходе урока усвоение новой лексики
* повторить и закрепить правило «Настоящее длительное время»

**Развивающие**: развитие способности к сравнению, обобщению.

**Воспитательные**: формирование толерантного отношения к попыткам самовыражения молодежи, воспитание активной социальной личности; развитие умения думать ,сравнивать и анализировать.

**Практические**: развить владение следующими видами речевой деятельности: чтение говорение, перевод.

**Задачи урока**:

* совершенствование навыков чтения про себя
* работа над техникой перевода
* развитие навыков монологической речи
* совершенствование грамматических навыков

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

**Используемая литература**:

1. МузлановаЕ.С.,КисунькоЕ.И.,Английский язык «Говорение»(экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ,АСТ. Астрель, Москва,2014
2. ХристорождественскаяА.П.,Английский язык практический курс 1,Харвест, Минск,2003.
3. Интернетресурсы

**Ход урока**

**I.Речевая зарядка.**

What subcultures do you know?

Bikers/ Punks/ Emos/ Goths/ Freaks/ Hackers/ Users/ Gamers/ Graffers/ Skinhead/ Parkur/Goths/ Rockers/ Volunteers

Let’s discuss

* why teenagers join different groups and movements
* what subcultures are popular with teenagers nowadays
* why adults are against teenage subcultures
* whether you would like to join any subculture, why/why not

**II.Работа с таблицей.**

**Переделайте таблицу в соответствии с реальными фактами.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subculture** | **Clothes** | **Music** | **Specificfeatures** |
| Bikers | Jeans Levi’s, leather jackets and trousers, dike helmets, high motorbike boots | Rock music, emo music, psychedelic music, группа Husker Du  | Long hair tied with bit of string and couple of decorative chains. Their ideals include love, peace, freedom of self-expression, nonconformity to society’s rules,*to be hip* |
| Punks | Metal chains, checked trousers or torn jeans, straps with rivets | Gothic music, Bauhaus, The Cult, Jo Division, Rosetta Stone, Nosferatu, gothic metal  | Cut hair shorter than others do, shaven heads, they are working class, patriotic, football fans, regarded as violent and aggressive |
| Hippies | Pink and black colour in clothes, black tight jeans, T-shirts with pictures of children ornament, Blazers with many badges | Soul, ska,[bluebeat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Beat_Records/oBlue%20Beat%20Records) and [rocksteady](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocksteady/oRocksteady) music, reggae | Bike like Harley Davidson, work as guards, threatening appearance |
| Rockers | Leather jackets, army boots | Rock’n’roll | Emotionalfeelings, longfringe |
| Skinhead | The blackest black, with a lot of jewellery | Rock’n’roll, San Francisco (Be Sure to Wear Flowers in Your Hair)”, psychedelic music, jazz | Bright coloured hair, black flag, love, peace, freedom of self-expression, nonconformity to society’s rules(like hippies) |
| Goths | Tight trousers and heavy boots | Rock,punk rock, aggressive music | Black hair, look as thin and pale as possible, Read Bram Stoker, talk about the end of the world |
| Emos | Worn-outbluejeans | Undergrоund | Love motorbikes as a symbol of freedom, long hair, value technical knowledge |

**Ответы**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Subculture** | **Clothes** | **Music** | **Specificfeatures** |
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**III.Чтение и перевод текстов.**

**Текст1.**

A lot of teenagersjoinприсоединяются different groups and movementsдвижения. Why? Perhaps it is the lack ofнедостаток any other way to express themselves выразитьсебя that attractsпривлекаетyoung people to different subcultures. Maybe they protest against their parents or rebel against the older generationСтаршеепоколение.In my opinion,the main reason основнаяпричина of joining the group is the ability to show your solidarity with like-mindedодинаково-мыслящие friends. There are a lot of different subcultures nowadays, so young people can find a group or a movement that will suit подойдетtheir interests.

A subculture is any group with a distinctотличительный style and identity отличительнаячерта. There are a lot of subcultures with their own beliefs верование, values ценности, fashion мода and favorite music which are popular with teenagers nowadays.

Among them are Emo, Straight Edge, Punk, Goth, Hip-Hop subcultures and others. One of the most recentнедавний subcultures is Cyber. Science –fictionнаучнаяфантастикаinspiredвдохновленныйfashion and an interest in electronic dance-music are two areas that defineопределяют the Cyber subculture.Cybers also tend to have a general interest in new and future technology and an optimistic view of its influence on society влияниенаобщество.

Some people think that all subcultures are awfulужасный .Of course we must admitдопустиьthat not all groups are peacefulмирный. Some of them are rather rebelliousбунтующий. Sadly, they are prepared to physically hurtранитьpeople in an attemptпопыткаto get their message across. For example, punks are opposed toпротив the values, norms and materialism in the society. They express it in loud and violent musicагрессивнаямузыка, strange clothingстраннаяодежда and hair of unusual coloursнеобычныецвета.What’s more, many of teenage subcultures are associated with drugsнаркотикиand violence. However, a lot of teens think about changing the world to the bestизменениемираклучшему, for example, hippies. Today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groupsгруппызащитниковокружающейсредыand join charity projects.

I would like to join some group of Goths because I approve ofоправдываю their lifestyle. Goths see the world as a darkтемный place and like it that way. I completely agree with them because our life is very difficultтрудный. Goths make a statementделаютзаявление with their fashion as well as with their philosophy. With startlingпотрясающий white make-up, black or purple hair, black lipstickгубнаяпомада and fingernailsногти, these people certainly stand out ofthe crowdвыделяютсяизтолпы. I also like black colours, so I think it is an ideal subculture for me.Of course, when I join the group, I will have to obey certain rules подчинятьсяопределеннымправилам, but on the other hand belonging to a group will help me to express my individuality.

**Текст 2.**

**Dialogue.**

***You and your friend are thinking of joining some teenage group. Discuss the following options and choose the one you both like most of all.***

Punks/hackers/Goths/hippies

-Why don’t we join some teenage subculture? It will help us to find new friends and to express our individuality?

-Well, it’s a good idea. But what subculture can we join?

-I suggest предлагаюjoining a group of Punks because they are very unusual. With their brightly colouredspiked hairяркиеколючиеволосыand shocking clothes Punks really stand out of the crowd.Besides,I ‘m fond of their music. What do you think if it?

-As for me, I consider their music too aggressive and their lyrics often containсодержит oppositional themes.

-But they are opposed to the values, norms and materialism in our society and I agree with them.

-In my opinion, they rebel not only against the negative aspects of our society. They are full of hateполныненависти and so they reject отрицаютeverything. I believe that teens shouldn’t be so violent.

-Perhaps, you are right. And what do you suggest?

-Let’s join a group of hackers. We are both fond ofувлекаются computers and hackers are the wizardsзнатоки of the computer community. They can do things with them that seem magical. What is more, they are rather peaceful and they don’t protest against their parents and the society.

-I wouldn’t say that. Lots of hackers break intoпроникают computers of banks and offices and steal money. In my opinion, they are all criminals. And don’t forget that if you use computer for a long time, you become addicted toпривыкатьit.Computeraddiction привыкание is very dangerous and can even lead to mental health problemsпроблемыспсихическимздоровьем. That’s why I wouldn’t like to join this group. What about a group of Goths?

-Goths? You mean these strange teens with startling white make-up, black hair and black lipstick. Theyare terrible!

-You see Goths see the word as a dark place but they like it that way so they are rather peaceful. The members gather together to read Bram Stoker and talk about being vampires, and about the end of the world. I completely agree with their philosophy because our life is very difficult.

-As for I’m afraid ofбояться vampires and don’t think our world is a dark place. On the contrary, I’m sure that our life is changing for the better. Besides, I don’t feel like wearing dark clothes because they make me look older. I’d rather wear something bright and colorful яркийипестрый.

-Then, we’d better join the group of hippies. Hippies are not violent, they believe in peace.

-Yes, I know this subculture and I am fond of their music. But I’ve heard that hippies are associated with drugs and I don’t want to become a drug addictнаркоман.

-In a way, you are right. In the past hippies were also opposed to the normal standards of the society and used drugs to show their disagreementнесогласие. But today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groups and join charity projects. They express their philosophy by dressing in unusual clothes and having long hair.

-I agree that we should join their subculture because I know that hippies want to change the world to the best. In my opinion, teens must not only criticize the society they live in but they should also think how to improve it.

-I completely agree with you. This is the best subculture for us.

**IV.Ответы на вопросы.**

1. Why do Teens choose a Subculture? Name 10 reasons. *(To express identity/to develop their talents and abilities/to be in a collective, to find support and understanding/to express themselves/to rebel and protest against society/to feel grown ups/to have their own values and beliefs/to have a good time/to change the world to the best).*
2. What moments unite young people in subcultures? Name 8 moments*.(Music,sport,clothes,socialactivities,computers,philosophy,modern art, unsocial behavior, good and bad habits)*
3. Why are many adults against teenage subcultures?
4. Would you like to join any subculture? Why/why not?
5. What is easier: to join a group or to leave it? Why?
6. What is your ideal subculture? Why?

**Дополнительныйтекст.**

 Today the life of many young people in Russia as well as in other countries of the world is influenced by popular culture. The young follow certain stereotypes that are imposed on them through TV, movies, and music. In their lifestyle they try to imitate the images of their idols. Other young people are sports and music fans. They follow their idols in their tours and support them. Unfortunately they are intolerant to those who don't share their view. It's a specific aspect of the youth subculture that can't be ignored.

 I think that subculture is the culture of those who are dissatisfied with their place in society. Different subcultures have their own beliefs, value systems, fashion, and favourite music. For example the subculture of Rastafairians was based on nostalgia for a lost world. They idealized Africa. Rastafairians were Afro-Caribbean immigrants in Britain. They began to wear distinctive clothes, camouflage jackets, large hats in the red, gold and green colours of Ethiopia and put their long, uncut hair in dreadlocks. They brought to us such types of music as ska, reggae and hip-hop. Many subcultures developed as a result of music fusion of black and white cultures.

 There are other subcultures that are not connected with music, and have a specific ideology. For example skinheads, which wore heavy boots, jeans and braces and shave their hair or cut it very short. Skinheads dreamed about the revival of the traditional working class culture. Skinheads were identified with extreme right wing views.

 Among other subcultures are Hippies, Punks, Mods, Rockers, Ravers and many others. Generally they were young people with low self-respect, who did poorly at school. They opposed the traditional world in which they where settled as fiasco elements.

 Subcultures are not that bad as they are thought to be. Teens want to show off. But at the same time a lot of teens think about changing the world to the best. Subcultures are for mostly for young and creative. Then, I am sure, teenagers become good citizens. Some who were punks became the main editors of famous newspapers. A subculture is a way of life. It is not a fan club; it is an attributive feature of a real life.

Сегодня жизнь многих молодых людей в России, а также в других странах мира находится под влиянием массовой культуры. Молодые люди следуют определенным стереотипам, которые навязываются им через телевидение, кино и музыку. В своей жизни они пытаются имитировать изображения своих кумиров. Другие молодые люди увлекаются спортом и любят музыку. Они следуют за своими кумирами в туры и поддерживают их. К сожалению, они нетерпимы к тем, кто не разделяет их точку зрения. Это специфический аспект любой молодежной субкультуры, который не может быть проигнорирован.

 Я думаю, что субкультура существует для тех, кто недоволен своим местом в обществе. Различные субкультуры имеют свои собственные убеждения, системы ценностей, моду, и любимую музыку. Например, субкультура Rastafairians была основана на ностальгии по утраченному миру. Они идеализировали Африку. Rastafairians были афро-карибскими иммигрантами в Великобритании. Они стали носить отличительные одежды, камуфляжные куртки, большие эфиопские шляпы красного, золотого и зеленого цвета и заплетали свои длинные, нестриженные волосы в дреды. Они принесли нам такие виды музыки как ска, регги и хип-хоп.

 Многие субкультуры появились в результате слияния музыки черных и белых культур. Есть и другие субкультуры, которые не связаны с музыкой, и имеют специфическую идеологию. Например, скинхеды, которые носят тяжелые ботинки, джинсы, подтяжки и бреют волосы или стригут их очень коротко. Скинхеды мечтают о возрождении традиционной культуры рабочего класса. Скинхеды ассоциируются с крайне правыми взглядами.

 Среди прочих субкультур: хиппи, панки, моды, рокеры, рейверы и многие другие. В основном, это молодые люди с низким чувством самооценки, которые плохо учатся в школе. Они выступают против традиционного мира, в котором они живут как фиаско элементы.

 Субкультура - это не так плохо, как считают. Подростки хотят выделяться. Но в то же время многие подростки думают об изменении мира к лучшему. Субкультуры предназначены в основном для молодых и творческих. Я уверен, что подростки станут хорошими гражданами. Часто те, кто были панками становятся главными редакторами известных газет. Субкультура - это образ жизни. Это не фан-клуб, это атрибутивная черта реальной жизни.

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**Present Continuous Tense.**

Present continuous is used to

* talk about something which is in progress at the moment of speaking(действиевмоментречи)

*Let’s go out now. It isn’t raining any more.*

* talk about something which is happening around now(действиевнастоящийпериодвремени)

*I’m learning English at evening classes this year.*

* talkaboutplannedfuturearrangements(запланированное действие,которое произойдет в ближайшем будущем)

*Is he arriving tomorrow?*

* express a habit , to talk about something that happens more often than is normal(repeated actions with adverbs like *always/forever/continually*/ It can express a pleasant habit. Sometimesthere’sanelementofcriticism.(эмоционально-окрашеннведействия,часто негативного характера).

*She is forever forgetting to lock the front door.*

***Comment on the uses of the Present Continuous.***

1. I’m always paying for your coffee! Why can’t you pay for a change?
2. We are spending next winter in Australia.
3. Don’t rush me. I’m working as fast as I can.
4. We’re enjoying our holiday here very much.
5. Young people are becoming more and more politically aware these days.
6. Ben and Patty are in Paris on holiday. They are staying in a small hotel near Hyde Park.
7. I’m meeting Sue on Saturday evening.
8. You are constantly panicking, aren’t you? Calm down.
9. Is he arriving tomorrow?
10. He is always upsetting people by asking personal questions.
11. She is running 1,500 meters in the next Olympics.
12. What is Maria doing these days? She is studying English at a school in London.
13. She is forever forgetting to lock the front door.
14. Prices are rising all the time. Everything is getting more and more expensive.
15. Tom isn’t playing football this season. He wants to concentrate on his studies.
16. He’s always lying! You can’t believe a word he says.
17. Let’s go out now. It isn’t raining any more.
18. I’m learning English at evening classes this year.
19. Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?
20. You are spending a lot of money these days.

***Read the Dialogue and answer the questions.***

*Barbara Copper is in Milan on business trip. She is sitting in a small café outside the central station waiting to catch a train to Florence. Suddenly she sees an old school friend, Martha Hun, walking past the café.*

Barbara: What are you doing here? You live in Manchester, don’t you?

Martha: Yes, that’s right. I do. But I’m having a week’s holiday here.

Barbara: What’s? Here in Milan?

Martha: Yes, I am visiting a friend. You know him actually -Roger.

Barbara: Yes, I remember Roger.

Martha: Well, he is working here as a freelance journalist.

Barbara: Is he? That must be fun.

Martha: Well he says he’s enjoying it.What about you? What are you doing here? Having a holiday as well?

Barbara: No, not me. I am working. I’m looking for some new shoe designs for the shop.

Martha: Oh, yes. I read about you in the Old Californians’ magazine. You’re the manageress of a shoe shop now, aren’t you?

Barbara: Yes, that’s right. It’s doing quite well, in fact.

Martha: Which hotel are you staying at, by the way?

Barbara: Well, I am not staying in Milan any more. I am catching the train to Florence in half an hour. In fact, I must go soon.

Martha: Oh, that’s a pity. Anyway I must go too. I must try and come and see you in Bristol one day.

Yes, do and give my regards to Roger.

Martha: Yes, I will. Well-look after myself, don’t work too hard.

Barbara: No, I won’t. Have a nice holiday, by the way.

Martha: Thanks, Bye, Barbara.

***Questions.***

1. Where are Barbara ad Martha at the moment?

2. What are they doing in Milan?

3. How long are they staying in Milan?

4. What do you know about Roger?

5. What is Martha?

***Translate the sentences.***

1. Сейчас я много работаю. Я сдаю экзамены.
2. Позвони ему сейчас. Я думаю, он еще не спит.
3. Где Нина? У нее урок английского языка.
4. Я не люблю ее, она постоянно ворчит.
5. Она очень рассеянная. Она постоянно теряет вещи.
6. Мы уезжаем с пятницу в 8 часов утра. Мы встречаемся на вокзале в 7.30.
7. Том сейчас очень занят. Он строит гараж.
8. Когда приезжает твой отец? Через неделю.
9. Какие товары экспортирует ваша страна?
10. Мои родители сейчас на море. Они хорошо проводят время.
11. Что ты ищешь? Ключи от машины.
12. У меня поезд во Флоренцию через два часа.
13. Ты тоже здесь отдыхаешь?
14. Фактически наш магазин сейчас преуспевает.
15. Я ищу новые образцы обуви для магазина.
16. Я здесь в Милане навещаю друга.
17. Я звоню тебе, чтобы пожелать счастливого дня рождения.
18. Какая здесь сейчас погода? Льет дождь.
19. Я слышу, как смеются и разговаривают люди.
20. Мы здесь пьем напитки и пишем почтовые открытки.

**VIII.Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

1.Подготовиться к диктанту по новой лексике.

2.Дополнительное задание: подготовить презентацию о субкультуре.

**При наличии времени можно предложить учащимся разгадать кроссворд на тему «Субкультура».**



1) The nickname of the “Night Wolf” №1

2) A “Wizard” of a computer community

3) A person who doesn’t confirm society’s standards accept other people as they are. Their motto is “Love for all people”

4) A person who covers walls with painted scrawls in spray paint and marker pen

5) A person who prefers electronic music with a dance beats and all-night dance parties

6) The values and norms of this group vary from the interests of dominant culture

7) A person who dresses in a shocking way with brightly coloured hair and metal chairs

8) A person who is concerned about and wants to help or protect nature

9) A person who rides 2 or 3 wheeled motorized vehicles, and who identifies himself with a particular subculture

10) They cut their hair shorter than others do, and they are usually regarded as violent and aggressive

11) These people do voluntary work in the society, help needy people

12) A member of one of the leading youth organizations in Britain and US. They are trained to use particular skills and survive without modern conveniences.

**Тема «Мой колледж. Настоящее совершенное время».**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока.**

**Образовательные:**

* совершенствовать коммуникативные компетенции учащихся на основе навыков владения новым лексическим материалом.
* учить логическому высказыванию по теме «Мой колледж».
* обеспечить в ходе урока усвоение новой лексики
* повторить и закрепить правило «Настоящее совершенное время»

**Развивающие**:развитие способности к сравнению, обобщению.

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

**Практические**: развить владение следующими видами речевой деятельности: чтение говорение, перевод.

**Задачи урока**:

* совершенствование навыков чтения про себя
* работа над техникой перевода
* развитие навыков монологической речи
* совершенствование грамматических навыков

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

**Используемая литература**:

1. МузлановаЕ.С.,КисунькоЕ.И.,Английский язык «Письмо» (экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ, АСТ.Астрель, Москва,2014
2. ХристорождественскаяА.П.,Английский язык практический курс 1,Харвест, Минск,2003.
3. Интернетресурсы

**Ход урока.**

**I.Проверка домашнего задания.**

Пересказ текста.

**Текст1.**

A lot of teenagersjoinприсоединяются different groups and movementsдвижения. Why? Perhaps it is the lack ofнедостатокany other way to express themselvesвыразитьсебя that attractsпривлекаетyoung people to different subcultures. Maybe they protest against their parents or rebel against the older generationСтаршеепоколение.In my opinion,the main reasonосновнаяпричина of joining the group is the ability to show your solidarity with like-mindedодинаково-мыслящиеfriends. There are a lot of different subcultures nowadays, so young people can find a group or a movement that will suitподойдетtheir interests.

A subculture is any group with a distinctотличительныйstyle and identityотличительнаячерта. There are a lot of subcultures with their own beliefsверование, valuesценности, fashionмода and favorite music which are popular with teenagers nowadays.

Among them are Emo, Straight Edge, Punk, Goth, Hip-Hop subcultures and others. One of the most recentнедавнийsubcultures is Cyber. Science –fictionнаучнаяфантастикаinspiredвдохновленныйfashion and an interest in electronic dance-music are two areas that defineопределяютthe Cyber subculture.Cybers also tend to have a general interest in new and future technology and an optimistic view of its influence on societyвлияниенаобщество.

Some people think that all subcultures are awfulужасный .Of course we must admitдопустиьthat not all groups are peacefulмирный. Some of them are rather rebelliousбунтующий. Sadly, they are prepared to physically hurtранитьpeople in an attemptпопыткаto get their message across. For example, punks are opposed toпротивthe values, norms and materialism in the society. They express it in loud and violent musicагрессивнаямузыка, strange clothingстраннаяодеждаand hair of unusual coloursнеобычныецвета.What’s more, many of teenage subcultures are associated with drugsнаркотикиand violence. However, a lot of teens think about changing the world to the bestизменениемираклучшему, for example, hippies. Today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groupsгруппызащитниковокружающейсредыand join charity projects.

I would like to join some group of Goths because I approve ofоправдываюtheir lifestyle. Goths see the world as a darkтемныйplace and like it that way. I completely agree with them because our life is very difficultтрудный. Goths make a statementделаютзаявлениеwith their fashion as well as with their philosophy. With startlingпотрясающийwhite make-up, black or purple hair, black lipstickгубнаяпомадаand fingernailsногти, these people certainly stand out ofthe crowdвыделяютсяизтолпы. I also like black colours, so I think it is an ideal subculture for me.Of course, when I join the group, I will have to obey certain rulesподчинятьсяопределеннымправилам, but on the other hand belonging to a group will help me to express my individuality.

**II.Работа с текстом «Мой колледж».**

работа над техникой перевода

**1.MyСollege.**

1. Now let me tell you about my College of Technical Communication number 54.
2. I am really glad that I study here.
3. It is one of the finest country’s educational institutions.
4. It gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.
5. Our College is quite large. It was founded in …
6. It is a large school where more than…students are currently enrolled.
7. All of them are full-time students.
8. There are also about…graduate students.
9. The course of study in my College lasts from 3 to 4 years.
10. The academic year is divided into two terms.
11. At the end of each term students pass examinations and credit tests
12. For an exam you get a mark, and when you, you’ll get a pass.
13. We have holidays twice a year: two weeks in January and two months in summer.
14. There are many faculties in my college. I study in the… faculty.
15. Our College has several buildings in Moscow with up-to date equipment and students can carry out lab work and various experiments there. Many students from my group do their own research work.
16. After finishing college many of them continue their education.
17. Our college is connected with a number of institutes and universities, for example ……
18. When we graduate we can enter a university without taking entrance exams.
19. The graduates of our college work successfully in many companies and offices of the country such as……
20. If you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship.
21. If you are at the top of the group and take part in social activities, your scholarship will be higher.
22. The classes in the college begin at 9 o’clock and we have 3 or 4 lessons a day.
23. Each lesson lasts 90 minutes, between lessons we have 15minutes breaks when we can relax, talk with friends or have lunch.
24. Students can also stay at college after classes to do sports and other activities.
25. There are different clubs such as…

**IV.Работа с текстом «Выбор предметов. За и против».**

*Чтение про себя и ответы на вопросы. МузлановаЕ.С.,КисунькоЕ.И.,Английский язык «Письмо» (экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ, АСТ.Астрель, Москва,2014 стр.84 ивыполнениезадания:”Agree or disagree with the underlined statements.Use the given conversational formulas”*

 People have various preferences so it is naturally that school students want to study the subjects they are interested in, arguing that students must learn all subjects equally.

 In my opinion, students should be allowed to choose the subjects they want to study because in this case they will be probably more enthusiastic about their schoolwork. In addition, if students are forced to study all subjects obligatory, they can easily lose interest in education. What is more, if all subjects are compulsory for studying, students will not have enough time to learn all of them properly therefore they will be constantly under a lot of pressure.

 On the other hand, most teachers believe their subject is of great importance and they will not let it be optional. Moreover, teachers claim that students must be well rounded so they need to study all subjects equally. I am afraid, however, that when we learn a variety of subjects, we get poor knowledge and we are not able to get an idea of what our interests are. Besides, some subjects can be of no use for us in the future and we will forget everything we learned at school.

 In conclusion, I strongly believe that being free to choose what to study is an effectiveform of education. Nevertheless, I must admit that we should not completely reject all the other subjects. Instead, teachers must find an easier form of teaching them.

**Выражениемнения:**

* I agree/I disagree
* In my opinion,.../From my point of view,… /As far as I am concerned,...
* I believe that…/It seems to me that…
* I am I favor of…/I am against the idea of…
* According to…
* There is no doubt that…
* It goes without saying that…
* We must admit that…

**Выражениенесогласия:**

* Some people argue that …. I can not agree with it as …
* I disagree with this point of view (statement, opinion) because …
* Contrary to what most people believe, I think that…

**Представлениеаргументов:**

* First of all, I would like to consider…
* The first thing I would like to consider (to be considered)is…
* To begin with,…/To start with,…
* Apart from that…
* Despite the fact that…/In spite of the fact that
* On the one hand,…/On the other hand,…
* Besides,.../In addition,…
* What is more,…/Moreover,…/More than that,…
* Finally,…
* However,…/…,though
* …although…/even though…
* Nevertheless,…
* Firstly, /Firstofall….
* In the first place
* Secondly, Thirdly, Finally,

**V.Present Perfect Tense.**

**Правило.**

**Настоящее совершенное время.**

1. Настоящее совершенное время указывает на связь действия в прошлом с настоящим временем, а также выражает действие, которое закончилось к настоящему времени.
Глаголы в настоящем совершенном времени обычно переводятся на русский язык глаголами в прошедшем времени совершенного вида.

2. Утвердительная форма настоящего совершенного времени образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *tohave* в настоящем неопределенном времени *(has, have*) и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II или третья форма глагола) смыслового глагола.

3. Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления суффикса *-ed* к инфинитиву глагола. Суффикс *-ed* читается по тем же правилам, что и суффикс прошедшего неопределенного времени *tocorrect исправлять –correctedtotranslate переводить -translated*

4. Причастие прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов образуется путем изменения корневой гласной или всей основы глагола:*tocome приходить - cometogo идти, ходить - gone*

*Не has already translated this article. Онужеперевелэтустатью.They have done all the exercises. Они сделали все упражнения.*

5. Для образования вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол *tohave* ставится перед подлежащим, а причастие прошедшего времени - после подлежащего:*Hashealreadytranslatedthisarticle? Онужеперевелэтустатью?Have they done all the exercises? Онисделаливсеупражнения?*

6. Дляобразованияотрицательнойформыпослевспомогательногоглагола*to have*ставитсяотрицательнаячастица*not*:*Неhasnottranslatedthisarticle.Оннеперевелэтустатью.Theyhavenotdonealltheexercises. Онинесделаливсеупражнения.*

7. Вразговорнойречиупотребляетсясокращеннаяутвердительнаяформаисокращеннаяотрицательнаяформа (см. гл. to have):*He'salreadytranslatedthisarticle.They'vedonealltheexercises.Неhasn'ttranslatedthisarticle. Theyhaven'tdonealltheexercises.*

***Употребление настоящего совершенного времени***

a. Для выражения законченного действия, время совершения которого не указано совсем:

*The course of peace has won millions of friends and supporters.
Движение за мир завоевало миллионы друзей и сторонников.*

b. Для выражения законченного действия, время совершения которого обозначено такими наречиями или обстоятельственными словами, как *never*никогда, *ever* когда-либо, часто, ***just***только что**, *already***уже,***yet***еще**, *notyet***еще не и др**.:***Ihaveneverseenthislauncherinaction. Я никогда не видел эту пусковую установку в действии.*

c. Для выражения законченного действия, время совершения которого выражено наречиями или обстоятельственными словами, обозначающими еще не закончившийся период времени: *today*сегодня,*thisweek* на этой неделе, *thismonth* в этом месяце и др.:*Shehaspassedherlastexamtoday.Сегодня она сдала последний экзамен.*

d. Для обозначения действия, время совершения которого выражено наречиями или обстоятельственными словами, указывающими на целый период, на начало или конец периода, в течение которого происходило действие: *forcenturies* веками, *forfivedays* в течение пяти дней, *tillseven* до семи, *since*с тех пор как, *sinceten* с десяти часов и т.д.:*Sincetheestablishmentofthisuniversitysome 25,000specialistshavegraduatedfromit.
Co времени основания этого университета его окончило около 25000 специалистов.*

e. В придаточных предложениях условия и времени настоящее совершенное время употребляется вместо будущего совершенного времени:*IshallnotbeabletomakeupmyminduntilIhavestudiedthis*item.*Я не смогу принять решения, пока не изучу этот вопрос.*

***Различие в значении и употреблении настоящего совершенного и прошедшего неопределенного времени***

 Глаголы как в настоящем совершенном, так и в прошедшем неопределенном времени переводятся на русский язык глаголами прошедшего времени.
Глагол в настоящем совершенном времени выражает действие, завершившееся к моменту речи, причем, интерес представляет результат этого действия, а не время его совершения.
Если же интерес представляет время совершения действия, то употребляется прошедшее неопределенное время: *Сравните:IhavebeentotheCrimea. ЯбылвКрыму.I was in the Crimea last summer. Я был в Крыму прошлым летом.*

**Выполнение упражнений.**

*1.Readandpractice.*

*MrsBellisout. Jenny and Nick are cooking dinner to surprise her.*

Jenny: I’ve washed the lettuce and I’ve chopped the tomatoes. I can make the salad now.

Nick: No you can’t. You haven’t peeled the potatoes yet.

Jenny: Oh yes, I have. Look! Here they are. I’ve already cooked them. And what have you done? Have you finished the washing up yet?

Nick: Yes, I’ve finished the washing up.

Questions.

*What are thechildren doing at the moment? What has Jenny done7What has Nick done?*

*2. It’s Saturday, and Judy and Paul Johnson are doing lots of things around the house. They are checking the list of things they have to do today. On the list below, the things they have alreadydone(+)and the things they have not done yet(-).*

Do the laundry+/wash the kitchen+/pay the bills-/clean the garage-/fix the bathroom sink-/vacuum the living room+/water the flowers+/bake a cake-/fix the tap in the bathroom+/sweep the corridor-/defrost the fridge+

*Make sentences in Present Perfect Tense.*

*3. Make a list of 10 things you usually do at school, at work, or at home. Check the things you’ve already done this week. Tell what you’ve done and what you haven’t done.*

*4. Translate from Russianinto English.*

1. *Тебе не придется идти в кассу. Я уже заказал билеты по телефону.*
2. *Ты уже перевел текст? Нет еще. В нем слишком много незнакомых слов.*
3. *Поезд из Варшавы уже пришел? Нет, он прибывает через полчаса.*
4. *Вы когда-либо бывали в Вашингтоне? Да я ездил в Вашингтон пять лет назад?*
5. *Она вышла погулять час назад, и еще не вернулась.*
6. *Пойдем погуляем. К сожалению, не могу. Я еще не написал сочинение.*
7. *Вы уже переехали на новую квартиру? Нет, мы переезжаем на следующей неделе.*
8. *Я никогда не был в Китае, но я был в Японии. В прошлом году я ездил туда в командировку.*
9. *Экзаменаторы уже пришли; три студента уже готовятся отвечать.*
10. *Я знаю его уже много лет; он всегда был мне хорошим другом.*

**VIII.Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

1.Выучить рассказ о колледже.

 2.Правило «Настоящее совершенное время».

**Тема «Производственные отношения в коллективе. Настоящее простое и настоящее длительное время в сравнении».**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока.**

* обеспечить в ходе урока усвоение новой лексики
* повторить и закрепить правило «Настоящее простое и настоящее длительное время»
* совершенствовать навыки аудирования

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

 **Используемая литература**:

* Музланова Е.С., Кисунько Е.И. Английский язык «Письмо» Экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ - Астрель, Москва, 2014.
* АгабекянИ.П.Английский язык - Ростов-на Дону «Феникс»,2012.
* Христорождественская Л.П.IntermediateEnglishCourse Английский язык (практический курс) Харвест - Минск,2003.
* Antonia Clare, JJ Wilson Учебник «Total English Student’s Book Intermediate» -Longman
* Вербицкая М.В.«Английский язык. Тренировочные задания. Интенсивная подготовка к ЕГЭ» - ЭКСМО Москва , 2010 .

**Ход урока**

**I.Проверка домашнего задания.**

1.Рассказ о колледже.

2.Грамматическое правило «Настоящее совершенное время»

**II.Повторение правила «Настоящее простое и длительное время»**

**Настоящее простое время.PresentSimpleTense.**

I.Настоящее неопределенное время употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Для выражения обычного действия, совершающегося постоянно, регулярно.*EverydayIgotoschool.*

2. Для выражения общеизвестных положений.*Theearthgoesroundthesun.*

3. Вместобудущеговремени в придаточныхпредложенияхусловияивремени (послесоюзов when, if, after, before, as soon as, till).If the weather is fine they will stay in the wood.
2) Будущее действие в соответствии с расписанием.*ThetraintoLondonleavesat 5 p.m.*

II. Утвердительная форма настоящего неопределенного времени образуется от инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to. В третьем лице единственного числа глаголы принимают окончание -s или -es: *study-studies/ play-plays /lose-loses /dress – dresses /wash-washes*

2. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол do /doesстоит перед подлежащим, а смысловой - после него.*Doyoustudyphysics? Doesheplayfootball? Wheredoyoulive?*
3. Отрицательная форма настоящего неопределенного времени образуется также при помощи вспомогательного глагола do/does и отрицательной частицы not. This year we do not (don't) study physics. *Не does not play (doesn't) football.*

Слова-сигналы: *every day(week,month,year,season),usually, always,sometimes,often,regularly etc.*

**Настоящее длительное время.PresentContinuousTense.**

I. Настоящее продолженное время употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент говорения или в настоящий момент. Этотмоментможетбытьвыражентакимисловами, как*now*, *at this momentProfessor P. is delivering a lecture in the assembly hall.*

2. Для выражения действия, проходящего в определенный период времени. Период может длиться от 5 дней до 5 лет. *Whatareyoudoingthesedays? Iampreparingformyexams.*

3. Для выражения действия, которое запланировано и произойдет в ближайшем будущем. *WeareleavingMoscowtomorrow.*

4.Для выражения эмоционально-окрашенных действий. *Неis forever losing his things! Вечно он теряет свои вещи!*

II. Для образования вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол *tobe* ставится перед подлежащим, а причастие настоящего времени смыслового глагола - после подлежащего.*Ishereadinganewspaper? Whatareyoudoingtonight?*Для образования отрицательной формы после вспомогательного глагола *tobe* ставится отрицательная частица *not. Не isnot (isn’t) readinganewspaper.*

III. Глаголы, выражающие чувство, восприятие, умственную деятельность и т. п. не могут обозначать действие и состояние как процесс, поэтому в формах продолженных времен они не употребляются. В английском языке они называются *stateverbs.*
К их числу относятся такие глаголы, как:

1. Глаголыфизическоговосприятия (verbs of physical perception): to hear, to notice,to see;
2. Глаголыэмоциональногосостояния (verbs denoting emotions): to adore, to care for,to detest, to dislike, to hate, to like, to love, to respect;
3. Глаголыжелания (verbs denoting wish): to desire, to want, to wish;
4. Глаголыумственнойдеятельности (verbs denoting mental processes): to admire (взначении «восхищаться»), to appreciate, to assume, to believe (полагать), to consider (считатькем-либо, рассматриватькак), to doubt, to expect (полагать), to feel(полагать), to imagine, to know, to mind (возражать), to perceive, to presume, to recall, to recognize, to recollect, to regard, to remember, to suppose, to think (думать), to trust, to understand;
5. Глаголыотношения (relational verbs): to apply, to be, to belong, to concern, to consist, to contain, to depend, to deserve, to differ, to equal, to fit, to have, to hold (содержать), to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to remain, to require, to resemble, to result, to signify, to suffice;
6. Другиеглаголы: to agree, to allow, to appear (казаться), to astonish, to claim, to consent, to displease, to envy, to fail to do, to feel, to find, to forbid, to forgive, to intend, to interest, to keep doing, to manage to do, to mean, to object, to please, to prefer, to prevent, to puzzle, to realize, to refuse, to remind, to satisfy, to seem, to smell, to sound, to succeed, to suit, to surprise, to taste, to tend, to value.

Или

to have - иметь
to be - быть
to seem - казаться
to mean - значить
to know - знать
to remember - помнить
to want - хотеть
to understand - понимать
to recognize - узнавать
to notice - замечать
to believe - верить
to belong - принадлежать
to matter - иметьзначение
to consist - состоять
to contain - содержать
to see - видеть
to feel - чувствовать
to hear - слышать
to love - любить
to like - нравиться
to hate - ненавидеть
to prefer - предпочитать
to please - удовлетворять
to possess - обладать
to depend - зависеть

**III.Тренировочныеупражнения.*Present Continuous and Present Simple Tenses.***

*Put the verb into the correct form (Present Continuous Tense).*

1.     Tom and Ann cannot go out now. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (snow) now.

2.     Have you got umbrella? It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.

3.     [Jane](http://www.google.com/url?q=http%3A%2F%2Fkupi-kolyasku.ru%2F&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AFQjCNGudUh5Pr8SdhgC56A8NaAze3g1jA)’s on holiday in Italy. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time and doesn’t want to come back.

4.     Mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look for) her son. Do you know where he is?

5.     Are you ready, Nick? “Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come)”.

6.     My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the car.

7.     \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(clean) the house now?

*Put the verb into the correct form (Present Simple Tense)*

1.     The shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (open) at 8 am and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 6 pm every day.

2.     The earth \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) round the sun.

3.     My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 7 o’clock every morning.

4.     My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wash) dishes every day.

5.     My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema once a month.

6.     Usually I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) my bed at 6.30.

7.     My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) newspaper every evening.

*Put the verb into the correct form (Present Simple or Present Continuous Tenses)*

1.     Tom is very good at languages. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) three languages very well.

2.     Are you ready? Everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you.

3.     My friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France.

4.     The train always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on time.

5.     My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the swimming pool now.

6.     My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the river every day.

7.     Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games at the moment.

8.     I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) to watch cartoons.

1. I can’t afford that thing. It (cost) too much.
2. I (own, not) an umbrella. I (wear) a waterproof hat on rainy days.
3. The house (to be) in a mess, because we have’ve got the workmen in.The plumber (put) a new bath, the electricians (rewire) the system, and the carpenter (build) us some new bookshelves.
4. You (hear) the wind? It (blow) very strongly tonight.
5. You (see) my car keys anywhere?-No I (look) for them but I (not see) them.
6. Why you (walk) so fast today? You (walk) usually quite slowly.-I (hurry) because I (meet) my mother at 5 o’clock and she (not like) to be kept waiting.
7. You (recognize) that man?-I (think) I have seen him before but I (not remember) his name.
8. Look at that crowd. I wonder what they (wait) for.
9. Stop! You (not see) the notice?-I (see) it but I can’t read it because I (not wear) my glasses. What it (say)?
10. You (need) another blanket or you (feel) warm enough?
11. It (save) time if I (take) the path through the wood?-No, it (not matter) which path you take.
12. I (save up) because I (go) abroad in July.
13. It’s a pity you (not take) more exercise. You (get) fat.
14. The plane you (look) at now just (take) off to Paris.
15. That film (come) to local cinema next week. You (want) to see it?
16. How Peter (get) on at school?-Very well. He (seem) to like the life.
17. This is our itinerary. We (leave) home on the 8th, (arrive) in Paris on the 9th,(spend) the day in Paris, and (set) out that night for Venice.-That(sound) very interesting.
18. The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.
19. She always (lose) her glasses and (ask) me to look for them.
20. You (do) anything this evening?

**IV.Аудирование текста «Производственные отношения в коллективе».**

* Вербицкая М.В.«Английский язык. Тренировочные задания. Интенсивная подготовка к ЕГЭ» - ЭКСМО Москва , 2010 .(аудирование вариант5)

 **Снятиетрудностей.**

Team spirits/competition at work/promotion/to move on to a better position/on the contrary/to aim at/accomplishments/to get ahead/common results/personal results/non-verbal ways of communication/appropriate gestures/praise/advice/well-balanced/decision/career prospects/gender differences/creative/to consider/difference/separately/to distract/gossip/to depend on/it gets on my nerves/domestic affairs/law/ill/upset/to cough/to scream at/request/suggestion/office environment/calm/appropriate/clear instructions/explanation/confusion/misinterpretation/in the written form/desirable result/to complete the task/successfully

**Задание 1.***Вы услышите шесть высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A-F и утверждениями, данными ниже.*

1. Clear instructions at work are very important.
2. Personal discussions in the office can distract from work.
3. It is important to think about gender differences in office work
4. Employees’ health must be the top priority for office managers.
5. Positive atmosphere is important at work.
6. Effective communication is important for both employers and employees.
7. Team spirit is a key to success both for the office and its employees.

Ответы 763251

**Задание 2.***Ответьте на вопросы после второго прослушивания.*

1. How do you understand “competition at work”?
2. When do employees work more effectively?
3. What advice to employers is given in the text?
4. What non-verbal ways of communication are mentioned in the text?
5. What is the difference between men and women according to the text?
6. What mustn’t employees discuss at work?
7. How can a manager take care about the healthy atmosphere in the office?
8. Why are clear instructions at work important?
9. In what form should they be given?

**Задание 3.**Краткий пересказ текста с элементами рассуждения. (Речевые клише даны на прошлом уроке).

**V.Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

1.Подготовиться к диктанту по словам и глаголам состояния.

2.Повторить правила Настоящее простое и настоящее длительное время.

**Тема «От чего зависит успех. Деньги в жизни людей. Структура thereis/are ».**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока.**

* Знакомство с новой лексикой.
* Чтение вслух.
* Монологическая речь.
* Знакомство с новой грамматической структурой
* Составление вопросов.

**Оснащение**: карточки с раздаточным материалом (задания по чтению и составлению вопросов)

 **Используемая литература**:

* Английский язык «Письмо». Экспресс-репетитор для подготовки к ЕГЭ. Е.С. Музланова, Е.И.Кисунько. Астрель, Москва 2014.
* Английский язык. И.П. Агабекян Ростов-на-Дону. «Феникс». 2011

Ход урока.

**I Сообщение целей урока.**

**II Проверка домашнего задания.**

1.Правилострадательныйзалог.

2.Перевод с русского на английский язык.

1. Об этом фильме много говорят. Я думаю, его стоит посмотреть.
2. Вам не придется ждать. Документы будут проверены и письма напечатаны, когда вы придете.
3. Роман написан молодым талантливым автором в 2008 году.
4. Эта картина нарисована неизвестным художником.
5. Не говори таких вещей. Над тобой будут смяться.
6. Когда пришел директор, все было готово. Документы были проверены и письма напечатаны.
7. Почему так холодно в зале? Его как раз проветривают. Читальный зал проветривается несколько раз в день.
8. Он квалифицированный врач. О нем хорошо отзываются.
9. Можно взглянуть на документы? - Их все еще печатают.
10. Дворец Спорта все еще строился, когда я приехал в Минск.
11. К вечеру работа будет закончена.
12. К вечеру работа была закончена.
13. Поторопись. Тебя ждут.
14. Где будет построена новая библиотека?
15. Что производится на этой фабрике?
16. Письмо не может быть отправлено сегодня, так как оно еще не подписано директором.
17. Иностранным студентам показали аудитории, лаборатории и общежитие Московского Университета.
18. Этот вопрос сегодня обсуждаться не будет.
19. Какой вопрос обсуждался на собрании, когда вы пришли?
20. Школу построят к началу учебного года.
21. Газеты и письма доставляются рано утром.
22. Мне были даны все необходимые указания.

Ответы.

1. This film is much spoken about. I think it is worth seeing.
2. You won’t have to wait. When you come the documents will have been checked and the letters will have been typed.
3. The novel was written by a young talented writer in 2008.
4. The picture was (is) painted by an unknown artist.
5. Don’t say such things. You’ll be laughed at.
6. When the director came everything was ready: the documents had been checked and the letters had been typed.
7. Why is it so cold in the reading room?-It is just being aired. The reading room is aired several times a day.
8. He is a qualified doctor. He is highly spoken of.
9. May I have a look at the documents?-They are still being typed.
10. The Palace of Sports was still being built when I came to Minsk.
11. By the evening the work will have been finished.
12. By the evening the work had been finished.
13. Hurry up. You are being waited for.
14. Where will the new library be built?
15. What is produced at this factory?
16. The letter can’t be sent today because it hasn’t been signed by the director.
17. The foreign students were shown the classrooms, the laboratories and the dormitory of Moscow University.
18. This question won’t be discussed today.
19. What question was being discussed at the meeting when you came?
20. The school will have been built by the beginning of the new school year.
21. Newspapers and letters are delivered early in the morning.
22. I was given all the necessary instructions.

**III.Знакомство с новой грамматической структурой.Структура thereis/are.**

Английский язык. И.П. Агабекян стр.64-66

**IV.Работа с темой«От чего зависит успех. Деньги в жизни людей. Структура thereis/are».**

1.Выписать лексику из текстов.

Текст 1.

Does one's success depend on the amount of money a person earns? This question has always worried people and the answer to it is not simple.

In my opinion, being rich does not necessarily mean that you are successful. First of all, if you only work for money, you will not get satisfaction from your job. What is more, while making your fortune, you may not have enough time for your family so you are bound to have problems in family relationship. Finally, lots of money can worsen your character because rich people are often greedy and arrogant so you are unlikely to have any true friends.

Unfortunately, most people view success in terms of money. They believe money will bring happiness because they will be able to buy luxurious things, travel around the world and realize their dreams. However, there are a lot of millionaires with personal problems and they are often very unhappy. You can buy houses and cars but money will not help you to buy love, friendship and good health, which are the most valuable things in life. What is more, being wealthy is often a powerful predictor that people spend less time doing pleasurable things and therefore feel stressed.

In conclusion, I would argue that being rich is not the only way of being successful in life. From my point of view, it is more important to have an interesting job, good friends and a happy family. Other people make you happy, not money!

Текст 2.

No doubt that everybody wants to earn as much as possible so as to be able to do whatever they want. However, a lot of young people are afraid of being rich. Why?

As for me, I do not see any drawbacks in being rich. On the contrary, with lots of money you can get a prestigious education, travel around the world and support your family. Besides, if you have a large income, people think you are very successful and re­spect you more. Finally, being rich means you can help poor peo­ple. For instance, if I had a lot of money, I would give some to cancerresearch or donate to charities.

Many teenagers are afraid of becoming rich because they think someone will rob or even kill them. Moreover, they con­sider rich people to be criminals who have made a fortune by committing crimes. However, this is not true at all. There are many millionaires who are absolutely honest, for example, Bill Gates. He has taken a tiny software company and turned it into, a multi-billion dollar powerhouse. Now Bill Gates is one of the -wealthiest people on the planet and yet he is a noted philanthro­pist who has donated a lot of money to non-profit educational organizations.

In conclusion, 1 want to say that money is power, and having money means having the power to make positive changes. Person­ally, I would like to be a millionaire so as to be able to help people who are in need.

2.Составление вопросов. (Можно перевод с русского на английский).

Текст 1.

1. If you only work for money, what can happen?
2. Why can making a fortune lead to bad family relationship?
3. In what way can lots of money worsen your character?
4. Explain the phrase: «Most people view success in terms of money”.
5. Do millionaires have problems?
6. Why rich people are often stressed?
7. What is more important according to the article?

Текст 2.

1. What can you do with lots of money?
2. Do people sometimes respect you more when you are rich?
3. What would the author of the article do if he was rich?
4. Why are many teenagers afraid of becoming rich?
5. What do they sometimes think about rich people?
6. Are there any honest millionaires? Give an example.
7. Why does the author of the article think that money is power?

2.Ответы на вопросы с элементами рассуждения.

**V.Подведение итогов урока.Задание на дом.**

1.Подготовиться к диктанту по новой лексике.

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

**Тема «Модальные глаголы. Жизненный стиль».**

**Тип урока: комбинированный.**

**Цели урока. Совершенствование грамматических навыков и навыков аудирования и говорения.**

**Оснащение**: карточки с раздаточным материалом (грамматические задания, задания по чтению аудиозапись)

 **Используемая литература**:

* Учебник «Total English Intermediate Student’s Book»
* New Headway Intermediate.Workbook.Oxford University Press.

Ход урока.

**I Сообщение целей урока.**

**II Проверка домашнего задания.**

 Диктант по лексике предыдущего урока.

Рассказ по теме предыдущего урока.

**III. Объяснение грамматического материала.**

**Модальные глаголы** показывают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом.

Модальные глаголы имеют следующие отличительные черты:

1. не имеют форм во всех временах, для этого употребляются их эквиваленты (заменители)
2. вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с модальными глаголами строятся без вспомогательных глаголов:*Canyouhelpme?-Yes, Ican-No, Ican’t.*
3. не принимают окончаний независимо от лица и числа
4. инфинитив после модальных глаголов пишется без частицы *to*

**К основным модальным глаголам относятся глаголы:**

**СAN/COULD-**мочь, быть в состоянии что-то делать.

*Icanswim-Я умею плавать.*

*Icouldtranslatethetext.-Я был в состоянии перевести этот текст.*

Вежливую просьбу можно начинать с модального глагола *could*.

*Could you help me please?*

В будущем времени у модального глагола *can*есть заменитель*-*конструкция*tobeableto* (*быть в состоянии что-то делать*)*.* Например*,I shall be able to help you when I am free.*

**MAY/MIGHT-**иметь возможность, получить разрешение (делать что-либо).

*MayIhelpyou?-Можно Вам помочь?*

В будущем времени у модального глагола *may*есть заменитель*-*конструкция*tobeallowedto(получить разрешение сделать что-либо).* Например*,He will be allowed to take the book.-Емуразрешатвзятькнигу.*

В сочетании с перфектными формами инфинитива глагол*may* выражает предположение (с оттенком сомнения, неуверенности) по отношению к прошедшему времени.

*Hemay (might) havedoneit.-Он, может быть, уже сделал это. (*Причем*might*выражает меньшую уверенность*).* Форма *might*может также иметь значение упрека*.Youmightdoit.-Вы могли бы делать это.Youmighthavedoneit.-Вы могли бы уже сделать это (но не сделали).*

**MUST***-*должен, обязан*.*

*Youmustwriteitdownnow.-Вы должны написать это сейчас.*

Заменителями модального глагола*must*являются глаголы*tohaveto*и*tobeto,которые имеют некоторые дополнительные оттенки значения.* Глагол *tohaveto*означает долженствование, вызванное обстоятельствами, вынужденную необходимость, в то времякак глагол*tobeto-*долженствование, связанное с расписанием, планом или заранее сделанной договоренностью. Например,*Shehadtostayathome.-Она вынуждена была (ей пришлось остаться дома).Thetrainwastoarriveat 8 intheevening.-Поезд должен был прибыть в 8 вечера. (По расписанию).*

Глагол*must*также может выражать вероятность и переводиться на русский язык словами «должно быть», «вероятно». Например,*Hemusthavedoneit.\_ Он, вероятно, уже сделал это.* Здесь выражается гораздо более сильная уверенность, по сравнению с глаголом *may*.

**OUGHTTO**близок к глаголу *must*но выражает не столько обязанность, сколько моральный долг, желательность. Например,*Heoughttodoitatonce.-Вы должны сделать это сейчас же. Childrenoughttoobeytheirparents.-Дети должны подчиняться своим родителям.*

**В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом*oughtto*употребляется по отношению к прошедшему** времени и показывает, что действие не было выполнено. Например,*Yououghttohavehelpedhim.-Вам следовало бы помочь ему. (Но вы этого не сделали).*

**WOULD–**один из заменителей модальных глаголов**.** Может иметь следующиезначения*.*

1.Вежливая просьба*.Wouldyouhelpme?-Не поможете ли вы мне?*

2.Повторяемость действия в прошлом*.Hewouldoftenhelpme?-Он, бывало, часто помогал мне.*

3.Стойкое нежелание совершать какие-либо действия*.Hewouldn’tlistentome.-Он никак не хотел слушать меня.*

**SHOULD.** Заменителями модального глагола*must*являются также глагол*should*(в значении совета, рекомендации, упрёка*) и* ***shall*** *(*испрашивается разрешение на совершение действия*).* Например*,YoushouldentertheInstitute.-Вам следует поступить в институт (*рекомендация, совет*).*

В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом глагол*should*выражает сожаление о невыполненном действии и переводится «следовало бы». Например,*Youshouldhavehelpedhim.-Вам следовало бы помочь им. (Но вы не сделали этого).*

*ShallIread? Мнечитать?*

**NEED –**полумодальный глагол. Выражает необходимость совершения действия. Употребляется в основном в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. Глагол *need*используется не только как модальный, но и как основной глагол. В таком случае он имеет обычные формы спряжения (принимает окончание -s в 3 лице единственного числа, подобно правильным глаголам образует форму прошедшего времени, в вопросах и отрицаниях с ним используются вспомогательные глаголы). Например,*Does he need to go there?-Емунужноехатьтуда? He doesn’t need to go there.-Емуненужнотудаехать.* Но наиболее распространенной модальной формой является форма *needn’t. Needyougothere?-Нужно ли вам ехать туда? Heneedn’tgothere.-Ему не нужно ехать туда?*

В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом глагол*need*употребляется в отношении прошедшего времени и означает, что не было необходимости совершать действия. Например,*Heneedn’thavegonethere.- Ему не нужно было туда ехать.*

В целом, глагол*need*чаще употребляется в качестве смыслового глагола, чем модального. Например,*Heneededabook.-Ему нужна была книга.Youneedarest.-Вам нужен отдых.*

**IV.Работа с текстом.**

***Прочитайте и переведите текст; обратите внимание на модальные глаголы****.*

**Tips for visitors to Britain.**

**The Weather.** British weather is notoriously changeable. You should bring some warm clothes and some waterproof clothes whatever the season.

**Food and drink.** In a pub or bar you have to buy your drink from the bar, and then carry your drink to a table. You are only served at a table in a café or restaurant.

 Tipping is a problem. You *don’t have to* leave a tip in a restaurant, but if a meal or a service have been good, you should leave about 10%.Similarly you can tip a taxi driver if you want.

 In a restaurant, you mustn’t say “Give me the menu!” or “I want a drink!” This is considered very rude. You should be polite and say “Could I have the menu, please.”

**People.** You mustn’t address people as ‘*Mr* ‘or ‘*Mrs’.* We usually say “Good morning», not “Good morning, Mr.”

**Transport.** Obviously, you have to drive on the left, and the law says “You mustwear a seat belt in the back seat as well as the front.

**Tourism**. In London you should buy an Oyster card.With this you can travel on the Underground, the buses, and some railways.

 You don’t have to pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.

You must see the London eye, St. Paul’s Cathedral, and Borough Market. They are too good to miss.

**General.** You can get cash from ATM machines, which are everywhere.

You aren’t allowed to smoke in any public buildings. You can’t smoke in pubs, bars, or restaurants.

**Ойстер** (**Oyster**) - это смарт-карта транспорта (например, недельный или месячный проездной на все виды транспорта. The **Oyster** **card** is a form of electronic ticketing used on public transport in Greater London in the United Kingdom.

ATM machines *automatic teller machine*автоматвыдачиналичныхденег; банковскийавтомат-кассир

**V.Write questions for these answers.**

1. Why*does she have to*wear smart clothes?Because she has to meet a lot of people.
2. Why………….be home before 11.00 p.m.? Because his parents say that he has to.
3. Why………….work in the evenings? Because he is a teacher and he has to prepare lessons.
4. Why………….get up at 6.30 a.m.? Because he is retired.
5. Why………….go to the hospital? Because she broke her arm and she has to have physiotherapy?
6. Why………….get good marks in his exams? Because he wants to go to Oxford University.
7. Why………….help with the housework? Because her mother says that she is still too young.
8. Why………….travel abroad? Because she works for an international company?

**VI. Match a line A with a line B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| 1. I don’t have to get up early tomorrow…
2. My grandmother had to go to work…
3. We have to economize…
4. You’ll have to study hard…
5. You didn’t have to buy me a present…
6. Will I have to take the exam again…
 | 1. if you want to be a doctor
2. because it is the weekend
3. if i don’t pass ?
4. when she was just 12
5. because we are saving up for a holiday.
6. but it was very kind of you.
 |

**Ответы 1b 2d 3e 4a 5f 6c**

**VII.Choose the correct verb form.**

1. We have a lot to do tomorrow. You mustn’t/don’t have to have a late night.
2. You mustn’t/don’t have to tell Mary what I told you. It’s a secret.
3. The museum is free. You mustn’t /don’t have to pay to get in.
4. In the Victorian times children mustn’t/didn’t have to attend school up to the age of 16.Most children left when they were 12.
5. Terry is a millionaire. He mustn’t/doesn’t have to go to work.
6. When I was a child I didn’t have to/don/t have to do my washing. My mother did it for me.
7. We mustn’t/don’t have to rush. We’ve got plenty of time.
8. You mustn’t/don/t have to play with knives. They are dangerous.
9. This is my favorite pen. You can borrow it, but you mustn’t/don’t have to lose it.
10. Shall I come with you? You can if you want, but you mustn’t/don’t have to.

**VIII.Read the sentences. Give advice using *should* and the idea from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| take more exercise let him play for an hourtake up a sport or a hobby get it serviced |

1. My son never wants to go out, he just plays computer games all day.
2. My car keeps breaking down.
3. My wife isn’t sleeping very well these days.
4. Since he retired, my father doesn’t know what to do with himself.

**Ответы1. You should let him play for an hour, and then tell him to stop and do something else. 2. You should get it serviced. 3. She should take more exercise. 4. He should take up a sport or a hobby.**

**IX. Complete the questions with ‘do you think I should’…and an idea from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| go to go out with say take have |

1. Peter wants to go out with me, he is nice but I want to go out with him as a friend. Do you think…?
2. I have been offered places at Oxford and CambrigeUniversities.Which University…….?
3. Everything on the menu looks wonderful! What……?
4. I’ve got a terrible headache, and I can’t read the instructions on the aspirin bottle. How many…?
5. My aunt has invited me to her picnic, but I don’t want to go. What…to her?

**X.Аудирование.**

**1.Complete the interview with Alice and Barney with the correct form of *can, be allowedto,* or *have to*. Дорожка 17.**

I = Interviewer  A= Alice  B=Barney

I What are some of the good things about being a teenager and not an adult?

A Well, we 1…earn a living for a start.

B We 2…go out with our friends, go shopping, go to the cinema.

I So what you’re saying is, what’s good is that you have no responsibility?

A Yeah, we’re pretty free. We 3…do what we like, most of the time.

B But money’s a problem. What’s good is that we 4…pay bills, but it also means we can’t buy what we want.

A Yes, we never have enough money.

I What do you think it’s like being an adult?

A Well, adults have to worry about bills so they 5…earn a living. They don’t have as much free time as we do. They’re always busy. They 6…do what they want, when they want.

I Who do you feel more sorry for, your mum or your dad?

B My mum. She looks after us kids, take us to school and swimming and dance, AND she has to go to work. And she7…cook, clean and run the house.

A I feel more sorry for my dad. He 8 …travel a lot, so we go weeks without seeing him, and that’s really tough on him and us.

B But the very worst thing about being a teenager is that we have to go to school.

I Is that so bad?

A Yes! The rules are so stupid! We have to wear a horrid uniform that’s bad enough – and we 9…wear jeans. We have to wear smart trousers or a skirt.

I What’s so bad? I 10…wear a stupid cap when I was at school!

B And you11…do so much course work …

A And you can’t skip class and you 12…use your mobile phone.

I Dear me! What a difficult life you two lead!

**Ответы**

1. don’t have to
2. can
3. can
4. don’t have to
5. have to
6. can’t
7. has to
8. has to
9. aren’t allowed to
10. had to
11. have to
12. aren’t allowed to

T 4.2

Скрипт.

I = Interviewer  A= Alice  B=Barney

I What are some of the good things about being a teenager and not an adult?

A Well, we don’t have to earn a living for a start.

B We can go out with our friends, go shopping, go to the cinema.

I So what you’re saying is, what’s good is that you have no responsibility?

A Yeah, we’re pretty free. We can do what we like, most of the time.

B But money’s a problem. What’s good is that we don’t have to pay bills, but it also means we can’t buy what we want.

A Yes, we never have enough money.

I What do you think it’s like being an adult?

A Well, adults have to worry about bills so they have to earn a living. They don’t have as much free time as we do. They’re always busy. They can’t do what they want, when they want.

I Who do you feel more sorry for, your mum or your dad?

B My mum. She looks after us kids, take us to school and swimming and dance, AND she has to go to work. And she has to cook, clean and run the house.

A I feel more sorry for my dad. He has to travel a lot, so we go weeks without seeing him, and that’s really tough on him and us.

B But the very worst thing about being a teenager is that we have to go to school.

I Is that so bad?

A Yes! The rules are so stupid! We have to wear a horrid uniform … that’s bad enough – and we aren’t allowed to wear jeans. We have to wear smart trousers or a skirt.

I What’s so bad? I had to wear a stupid cap when I was at school!

B And you have to do so much course work …

A And you can’t skip class and you aren’t allowed to use your mobile phone.

I Dear me! What a difficult life you two lead!

2.Listen to a radio phone-in about certain rules. What three topics are discussed?

**Ответы Table manners/School uniforms/driving rules**

Answer the questions.

1. What rules at the table do the participants hate? Why? How do they explain it?
2. Why are they against school uniform?
3. What driving rules do they discuss?

Ответы

1.You shouldn’t put your elbows on the table. (Means you can eat more easily, doesn’t do any harm…)

And when you’re a kid, you’ve got to eat up everything on your plate. (If you’re full, why should you eat any more? We’re actually teaching children to eat too much!Mindless, stupid rules if you ask me, really gets on my nerves.)

2.Why aren’t I allowed to wear my normal clothes for school? Why does everyone have to dress exactly the same, like you’re in prison or something?

 Well maybe some things shouldn’t be allowed, but I don’t see why you can’t just wear a different colour skirt or top.

 …you have to have some way of expressing your individuality

3.Mobile phones that aren’t allowed now.

 You shouldn’t smoke at the wheel,

 You shouldn’t read a map or talk to a passenger while you’re driving.

 You shouldn’t listen to loud music in the car.

Changing CDs when they’re driving.

 You’ve got to make sure people are concentrating only on the road when they’re driving.

**Скрипт.**

P = Presenter T = Tony S = Sarah A = Andy

P … and it’s just coming up to ten minutes past nine, and time for our phone-in. Today we’re asking you which rules you think were made to be broken. And we’ve got Tony, from York, on the line. Tony, go ahead.

T I’ve always hated rules about table manners – drives yer mad. I’ll give you an example – you shouldn’t put your elbows on the table – why not? Means you can eat more easily, doesn’t do any harm, what’s the fuss about?

P You’ve got a point.

T And when you’re a kid, you’ve got to eat up everything on your plate. What’s that about? If you’re full, why should you eat any more? We’re actually teaching children to eat too much!

P So where do you think all this comes from, Tony?

T Dunno. I think people just pick up these rules from their parents – the parents think it’s right ‘cos they had to do it when they were kids, and then they bring up their own kids the same way. Mindless, stupid rules if you ask me, really gets on my nerves.

P OK, thanks Tony. Sarah, from Bristol. What rules do you think should be ignored?

S School rules.

P Well, that’s a big area. Could you give me an example?

S Yeah, having to wear school uniform.

P Ah, I thought this one would come up.

S Well, it’s just so random. Why aren’t I allowed to wear my normal clothes for school? Why does everyone have to dress exactly the same, like you’re in prison or something?

P Come on, Sarah, they can’t let you all wear whatever you want.

S Well maybe some things shouldn’t be allowed, but I don’t see why you can’t just wear a different colour skirt or top.

P And why is that so important to you?

S Because you have to have some way of expressing your individuality, that’s something you should encourage, and … [line goes dead]

P Sarah? Can you hear me? Oh, I’m sorry, it looks like Sarah’s been cut off. Well, I think she’s going to have to put up with that school uniform anyway. OK, keep the calls coming in, and do try ringing again if you don’t get through the first time. Andy, from Reading.

A … when you’re driving.

P I’m sorry, we seem to be having a few technical problems today. Would you mind repeating that for me Andy?

A I said I’ve just read the new official advice on what you can and can’t do when you’re
driving.

P Oh, yes, it’s not just mobile phones that aren’t allowed now, is it? They’re saying you shouldn’t smoke at the wheel, aren’t they?

A Yeah, and apparently you shouldn’t read a map or talk to a passenger while you’re driving. It even says you shouldn’t listen to loud music in the car! Now I know it’s only using a mobile phone that’s actually illegal, but if you do these other things, it means that the police could charge you for driving without care and attention.

P Well to be honest Andy, I think the rules on this should be quite strict. You’ve got to make sure people are concentrating only on the road when they’re driving.

A Yeah, but where do you stop? I mean, you can’t stop people talking to each other at all in a car, can you, that’s ridiculous!

P No, not really – though at least it would stop some of the rows I have with my wife when I’m driving.

A But what about people changing CDs when they’re driving? Surely that’s more dangerous than talking to someone, and they don’t even mention that.

P Yes, well I know these are only new guidelines, but I think there’s going to be a lot of debate on this over the next few months. Anyway, thanks for your call Andy. Let’s take a break there and hear about today’s weather …

**XI.Выставление оценок. Подведение итогов урока**

**XII. Задание на дом. Выучить правило.**