**ДНЗ «Уманський професійний аграрний ліцей»**

Розробки уроків з англійської мови

з теми

**«English Speaking Countries»**

II курс



**Викладач**

**англійської мови**

**І категорії**

**Шевчук Т. В.**

**2015 р.**

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 52**

**Тема уроку: English – speaking countries. General information**

**Мета уроку**: ввести новий словниковий матеріал згідно теми; тренувати навички

 читання, перекладу, аудіювання, та письма; розвивати логічне

 мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – урок засвоєння нових знань

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі, комп’ютер.

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Історія, географія»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

**Warm - up 2. T. Listen to the song “How are you” and try to do it yourself.**

My name is Margarita.

And I’m from sunny Spain.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you again.

My name is Richard Greinhman.

And I’m from the UK.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you today.

My name is Buddy Smithson.

I’m from the USA.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you today.

 T. Which country was mentioned in this song?

**II.Основна частина уроку**

**Arm.** 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. As you can see from the black – board the topic of our today’s lesson is “General information about English – speaking countries “. For eight lessons we will learn the interesting information about English – speaking countries. But you can ask: “For what do we need to know this information? Yes, if you study language of any country, you ought to study the history, traditions and customs this country.

**Listening**  T. Presents the text for listening. T. Listen to the text and do the test.

 Read answers one by one.

 **Text.**

 Canberra is the capital of Australia; people from Australia are called Australians.

A Canadian is from Canada. Toronto is the largest city but Ottawa is the capital of Canada. French is also spoken in Canada.

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are all part of Great Britain. The nationalities are English, Welsh, Scottish, northern Irish and British.

Americans are also native English speakers. Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States of America which is also known as the USA or America.

A South African is from South Africa. Africa is a continent and South Africa is its southern most country.

People from New Zeeland are called New Zealanders formally or Kiwis informally. The capital city is Wellington.

English is also an official language in Singapore for Singaporeans, India for Indians and many pacific islands such as Fiji, Tonga and Samoa. Less well known English speaking countries include Zimbabwe and Jamaica.

English is very popular language but it is not the most common first language in the world. Chines, French and Spanish all have more native speakers than English. It is strange to think that there are more English language learners then native English speakers. All of the country above speak slightly different varieties of English. There is Australian English, British English and American English. Each country which uses English as an official language changes it slightly.

1. *Choose the proper variant and complete the sentence:*

1. The capital of Africa is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

2. The capital of Canada is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

3. The capital of England is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

4. The capital of the USA is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

5. The capital of New Zealand is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Wellington; d) Washington.

6. The official language in India is … .

a) Indian; b) English; c) French; d) American.

7. English has less native speakers than … .

 a) Chines; b) USA c) Jamaica d) India.

*b) Match the names of countries with the nationalities.*

1. Australia a) Kiwis
2. Canada b) Jamaican
3. England c) Zimbabwean
4. Wales d) Scottish
5. Scotland e) African
6. Ireland f) Welsh
7. Britain g) Irish
8. America h) English
9. Africa i) Canadian
10. New Zealand j) Australian
11. Zimbabwe k) British
12. Jamaica l) American

*c) Match the images of flags with the name of their countries.*

1.  2.  3.  4. 

5.  6.  7.  8. 

1. Jamaica; b) Canada; c) England; d) Britain; e) South Africa; f) Australia;

g) USA; h) New Zealand

**III. Заключна частина уроку**

**Conclusion:**

**Answer the questions:**

1. Which English speaking countries did you know from the lesson?
2. Which words have you studied on the lesson? Name them.

**Home task:** study the name of the English speaking countries and their capitals

**Student assessments:**

**HO to the lesson 52**

1. **Listen to the song “How are you” and try to do it yourself.**

My name is Margarita.

And I’m from sunny Spain.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you again.

My name is Richard Greinhman.

And I’m from the UK.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you today.

My name is Buddy Smithson.

I’m from the USA.

How are you, how are you.

And how are you today.

**2. Listen to the text and do the tests. Read answers one by one.**

1. *Choose the proper variant and complete the sentence:*

1. The capital of Africa is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

2. The capital of Canada is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

3. The capital of England is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

4. The capital of the USA is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

5. The capital of New Zealand is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Wellington; d) Washington.

6. The official language in India is … .

a) Indian; b) English; c) French; d) American.

7. English has less native speakers than … .

 a) Chines; b) USA c) Jamaica d) India.

*b) Match the names of countries with the nationalities.*

1. Australia a) Kiwis
2. Canada b) Jamaican
3. England c) Zimbabwean
4. Wales d) Scottish
5. Scotland e) African
6. Ireland f) Welsh
7. Britain g) Irish
8. America h) English
9. Africa i) Canadian
10. New Zealand j) Australian
11. Zimbabwe k) British
12. Jamaica l) American

*c) Match the images of flags with the name of their countries.*

1.  2.  3.  4. 

5.  6.  7.  8. 

1. Jamaica; b) Canada; c) England; d) Britain; e) South Africa; f) Australia;

g) USA ; h) New Zealand

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 53**

**Тема уроку: English – speaking countries. General information**

**Мета уроку**: перевірити рівень засвоєння знань; розширяти знання

 учнів новою інформацією про англомовні країни; тренувати навички

 читання, перекладу, аудіювання, та письма; розвивати логічне

 мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – урок узагальнення і систематизації знань

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Географія, історія»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to answer?

**Worm up 2.** Sing the song “How are you”

**Check on 3**. T. Let’s check your knowledge of topical vocabulary. Do brainstorm**:**

**Home task**

1. The capital of Africa is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

2. The capital of Canada is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

3. The capital of England is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

4. The capital of the USA is … .

a) London; b) Canberra; c.) Ottawa; d) Washington.

5. The capital of New Zealand is … .

a) Toronto; b) Canberra; c.) Wellington; d) Washington.

6. The official language in India is … .

a) Indian; b) English; c) French; d) American.

7. English has less native speakers than … .

 a) Chines; b) USA c) Jamaica d) India.

2) Please name the nationalities of people which live in these countries:

1. Australia 4. Wales 7. Britain 10. New Zealand
2. Canada 5. Scotland 8. America 11.Zimbabwe
3. England 6. Ireland 9. Africa 12. Jamaica

**II.Основна частина уроку**

**Arm.** 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. At this lesson we’ll continue to learn

 interesting information about English – speaking countries. And we will

 practice in reading, speaking and writing.

**Reading** 3. T. Do exercise 1 HO 1

1. Pre – reading activity. Read the text and understand it. Match the

numbers of paragraphs with the proper statements given above the text. Do exercise aloud.

Ex. 1 HO1

a. English is an unofficial state language in the USA.

b. First, only criminals were lived in this land.

c. It is one of the most widespread languages in the world.

d. Despite on resistance these countries lost their independence.

e. These countries were Britain colonies.

f. One of its province is still French – speaking.

g. He was the leader of the country’s first black government.

h. It is still is a part of UK.

i. They were lived by the treaty in their island.

**Text. English – speaking countries in the world.**

1. More than 300. 000.000 people speak English as their first language. That’s means it’s the world’s number two language after Chinese (with about one billion speakers). But English is also the second language for perhaps 300 million more people in countries such as Nigeria and Pakistan. More than 60 countries have English as one of their official languages. In total almost 1.500. 000. 000 people have some knowledge of English!
2. Scotland, Wales and Ireland formed the British Empire. The English moved into these countries in the Middle Ages. These countries tried to resist the power of their strong neighbor. But little by little, they lost their independence. Henry VIII made Wales a part of his country in 1535. Than the English started to look for new land beyond the ”British Isles.
3. Сapitan Cook, the English explorer, landed in Australia in 1770. At first the government sent criminals to live there. Later, a lot of poor English, Scottish and Irish people came to find a better life. It became independent in 1903.
4. The English explorer John Cabot came Canada in 1497. The French, the English and the native Inuit people fought for the country until 1763. The English won. (But in the province of Quebec is still French – speaking).
5. East Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe were under British control from the 1890s to the 1890s. The British bought South Africa from the Dutch in 1814. It became completely independent from Britain in 1931. Nelson Mandela becomes the leader of the country’s first black government in 1994. West Africa is in British hands from 1788. Most of the slaves in America and the Caribbean came from this part of Africa. West Africa countries become independent in the 1950s and 1960s.
6. The English arrived in Ireland in 1169, and four hundred years later imposed direct rule lasted until 1921. It is now called the Republic of Ireland or Fire. Northern Ireland is still is a part of UK.
7. The native people of New Zealand, the Maoris, accepted British rule in 1840. (The treaty of Waitangi). It became independent in 1931.
8. The English came to USA in 1607, and America was colony until the revolution in 1776.
9. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka were under British control from 1947. Indira Gandhi was the leader of the independent movement. Jamaica was a colony until 1962. Other Caribbean islands including Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad became colonies in the 17th century and won independence in the 1960th and 70th.

 **5. While – reading activity.** T. Read the text in turns.

(учні читають текст по абзацу і підбирають до нього потрібне речення)

**Group work 6**. Post – reading activities. T. Do ex. 2. Find the English equivalents to

 the given Ukrainian ones. (The first group of students makes words

 which are under no even-numbered, and the second group of students –

 in even-numbered. Check on answered aloud. )

1. Перша мова; 2. Офіційні мови; 3. Середні віки; 4. Протистояти силі; 5. Сильний сусід; 6. Шукати нову землю; 7. Англійський дослідник; 8. Стала повністю незалежною; 9. Перший чорний уряд країни; 10. Лідер руху за незалежність; 11. Вела пряме правління; 12. Прийняли британське правління.

 **Speaking 7. T. Answer the questions ex. 4 in turns.)**

1. How many people in the world speak English as their first language?
2. How many countries have English as one of their official language?
3. How many people have some knowledge of English?
4. Which countries form the British Empire? Where did the English come to these countries?

 **ІІІ. Заключна частина уроку.**

**Conclusion:** Which words did you studied at this lesson?

Home task : make up a story about interesting information about English speaking countries.

Summarizing .

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови**

**Урок № 54**

**Тема уроку: English – speaking countries. The Commonwealth**

**Мета уроку**: перевірити виконання домашнього завдання; розширяти знання

 учнів новою інформацією про англомовні країни; тренувати навички

 читання, перекладу, аудіювання, та письма; розвивати логічне

 мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – урок - проект

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі, презентація «**The**

 **Commonwealth**», комп’ютер.

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Історія»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

**1. Greeting.** 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to answer?

**Warm – up** 2. T. Sing song “How are you” (pupils independently are singing the song

 “How are you)”

Check on 3. T. For this lesson you had to prepare stories about interesting information

home task about English speaking countries. Who is ready to present such story?

 (учень, який готував проект на урок представляє презентацію «The

 Commonwealth»

**II.Основна частина уроку**

Arm. 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. For this lesson by our pupil … was

 prepared the presentation with very interesting information about

 organization which contains large number of English speaking countries.

Presentation. (students viewing a presentation in a notebook and write data on the

 Commonwealth)

After viewing activities:

*Brainstorm*: Choose the right answer quickly:

1. How many people does the Commonwealth contain of?
	1. 1.6 billion people c. 1. 6 million people
	2. 1.6 thousand people d. 1.6 hundred people
2. How many countries does the commonwealth contain?

a. 57 b. 81

* 1. 71 d. 61
1. Who is the Head of the Commonwealth?

a. the Queen Elizabeth II b. Prince Charles

 c. Princess Diana d. the Queen Ann

 4. The Commonwealth is the … organization.

 a. political b. sport

 c. non – political d. art

 5. The Commonwealth promotes the … righs?

 a. human b. animals

 c. plants d. robots

 6. When and where did the Commonwealth Olympic Games take place?

 a. Delhi, 14 October b. India, 3 October

 c. Delhi, 3 – 14 October d. Delhi, 14 October

 7. How many athletes did participate in the Commonwealth Olympic Games 2010?

 a. more 6 thousand b. less 6 thousand

 c. about 6 thousand d. 6 thousand

 8. When is the Commonwealth Day celebrated?

 a. the 11th of March b. the 11th of May

 c. the second Monday in March d. the second Monday in May

1. **Заключна частина уроку**

Summarizing . Which information did you like most?

 Did you like the lesson?

 Which words did you lean by heart?

Home task – make up the story about Commonwealth

Student assessments:

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 55**

**Тема уроку: Features of English – speaking countries English – speaking countries. The**

 **Commonwealth**

 **Мета уроку**: перевірити виконання домашнього завдання;систематизувати і

 закріпити знання учнів по темі; тренувати навички читання,

 перекладу, аудіювання, та письма; розвивати логічне мислення,

 увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – урок узагальнення і систематизації знань, умінь і навичок

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі уроку

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to the lesson?

Warm up 1. T. Study acrostic.

 **S**port is very cool.

 **P**eople think it’s good.

 **O**nly swimming – pool.

 **R**eally raises mood.

 **T**ry to do it!

Check –on 2. T. Which information can you tell about Commonwealth? (Учні

 Home tack розповідають і доповнюють один одного)

**II.Основна частина уроку**

 Aim 3. Today at the lesson you will summarize your knowledge about the

 Commonwealth. Today you have reading the text and do the test in

 writing form.

Reading 4. Presentation the text for reading. T. You should read the text “The history

 of the Commonwealth” and do tasks.

**HO Text. The History of the Commonwealth**

 The Commonwealth is the voluntary organization of 71 independent countries who share a common history as a part of Britain’s imperial Past. The countries are as diverse as Canada? New Zealand, Pakistan, Barbados, Sri Lanka and Zambia, and Queen

Elizabeth II is the Head of the organization. Today the Commonwealth works to advance democracy, human rights and social and economic development, and organizes special programmers to help promote trade, science, health, young people and many other specific issues in its member countries.

 The Olympic – style the Commonwealth Games are held every four year in a different member country. Known as the Empire Games until 1950, the first event was held in Hamilton, Canada in 1930. There we only eleven participating countries, and the sport included athletics, boxing, bowls, rowing, swimming and wrestling.

 England has only hosted the games twice: in London in 1930 and in Manchester in 2002. They have only been held twice outside of Canada, Britain or Australia – in Jamaica in 1966 and in Malaysia in 1998. The number of countries participating in the Games has slowly grown to over 70, and the thousands of athletes now participate. Without competition from the USA and the major European countries, Australia, Canada and the Britain countries (which compete separately) usually win the most medals.

 As happens for the Olympics, host countries usually build special new facilities for the Games. Manchester spent 20 years preparing for the 2002 Games. It built a new 48. 000 seats stadium which costs over $100 million. Luckily, the Games attracted around I million visitors to the city and were a financial success.

 The Commonwealth Games have their own version of the Olympic torch ceremony. On Commonwealth Day (May 11 th) in the Game year, the Queen hands a baton containing a message to an athlete. This is then passed in relay style to other athletes. They run through different Commonwealth countries until they reach the host nation. The baton is opened and the Queen’s message is readout at the opening ceremony of the Games.

**Task 1. Read the text and decide are these sentences true or false?**

1. The British monarch is the head of the Commonwealth.
2. The Commonwealth Games take place every year?
3. The first games were in 1950.
4. The Games are always held in Canada, Britain, Australia or New Zealand.
5. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland compete as four separate countries in the games.
6. 48. 000 people came to the Games in Manchester.
7. The Commonwealth Day is in May.
8. Lots of different runners carry the Queen’s message to the Games’ host country.

**Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

1. What is the Commonwealth?
2. What are countries the members of the Commonwealth?
3. How does the Commonwealth work today?
4. The Olympic – style the Commonwealth Games are held every four years in a different member country, aren’t they?
5. Where and when were held the first events of the Commonwealth?
6. How many times has England hosted the games?
7. What is the number of countries participating in these games?
8. What do host countries usually build for the Games?
9. Manchester spent 25 years preparing for the 2002 Games? did not it?
10. What did you know about the version of the Olympic Games?

**Task 3. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian ones.**

1. добровільна організація; 2. просувати демократію, права людини, соціальний і економічний розвиток; 3. Олімпійський стиль ігор Співдружності; 4. країни – учасниці ігор; 5. спеціальні нові зручності;

6. фінансовий успіх.

**ІІІ. Заключна частина уроку**

Summarizing T. I hope that you have done tasks successfully.

Home task

Assessment :

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 56**

**Тема уроку: Features of English – speaking countries: cultures and**

 **traditions**

**Мета уроку**: ввести нові лексичні одиниці; систематизувати і знання учнів по

 темі; тренувати навички читання, перекладу, аудіювання, та письма;

 розвивати логічне мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – комбінований урок

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі уроку, презентація «The hit –

 parade of English traditions»

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to the lesson?

Warm – up 2. T. Talk and learn verse in chorus:

 Holidays and traditions!

 Holidays and traditions!

 All Englishmen like

 Holidays and traditions!

 They like Thanksgiving!

 They like Valentine’s Day!

 They like Christmas!

 They like Easter Day!

 T. Which holidays were mentioned in this verse?

 (Thanksgiving, Valentine’s Day, Christmas, Easter)

 Which English traditions and holidays do you know else?

 Can you guess the topic of this lesson?

**II. Основна частина уроку**

Aim T. Yes, you are right. Today we’ll speak about English traditions. And the

 pupil of your group … prepared the presentation «The hit –

 parade of English Traditions». Now he will show it for us. But while

 you will watch the presentation you should copy down the name of

 traditions into yours exercise – books to study them.

Show the (Pupils watch the presentation and copy the names of traditions into

presentation. their copybooks)

Reading

 T. a) Read the text and match the sentences (1 – 10) given above with

 the proper definitions (A – J).

1. The folk dance is based on rhythmic stepping and the execution of choreographic figures by a group of dancers.

2. Basically participants dive into a bog, wearing goggles, a pair of flippers and a snorkel.

3. Every year this small town attracts the milliners with unusual hats,

 bolder and damn right weirder.

4. This day is believed to be traditional start of agricultural year in England.

5. To be a winner it is necessary to have the best rubber – faced skill.

6. It is the most of folk dance in England, Sweden, Galicia, Portugal and Germany.

7. The event takes its name from the hill there on which it occurs.

8. It is known as charitable tradition of working class culture in London.

9. It’s a celebration of the failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in Westminster

10. Music of any kind can be used to charm them out of the ground.

**Text.**

 Britain has a long and varied past – it has been conquered repeatedly, it has conquered others, and it has colonized half the planet. Through its history, many strange traditions and festivals have arisen.

**A.** The part of England is the Home of the Gurning World Championships. Gurning, involves a rubber-faced skill (вміння робити лице гумовим) that is totally bizarre (дивним) and unique to this part of England. Contestants put their heads through horse collar while they create the ugliest, most grotesque faces they can manage. A certain amount of skill is involved but a lot of beer and a certain amount of toothlessness probably has an impact as well..

**B.** This is an annual event held on the Spring Bank Holiday at Cooper’s Hill near Gloucester in the Cotswolds region of England It is traditionally by and for the people of Brockworth – the local village, but now people from all over the world take part. The event takes its name from the hill on which it occurs. Due to the steepness and uneven surface of the hill there are usually a number of injuries, ranging from sprained ankles to broken bones and concussion. Cooper’s Hill Cheese Rolling has been summarized as “twenty young men chase a cheese off a cliff and tumble 200 yards to the bottom, where they are scraped up by paramedics and packed off to hospital”.

**C.** Maypole dancing is a form of folk dance from western Europe, especially England, Sweden, Galicia, Portugal and Germany, with two distinctive traditions. In the most widespread, dancers perform circle dances around a tall pole which is decorated with garlands, painted stripes, flowers, flags and other emblems. In the second most common form, dancers dance in a circle each holding a colored ribbon attached to a much smaller pole; the ribbons are intertwined and plaited either on to the pole itself or into a web around the pole. The dancers may then retrace their steps exactly in order to unravel the ribbons.

**D**. Pearly Kings and Queens, known as pearlies (перламутрові ґудзики), are an organized charitable tradition of working class culture in London, England. The practice of wearing clothes decorated with pearl buttons originated in the 19th century. It is first associated with Henry Croft, an orphan street sweeper who collected money for charity. In 1911 an organized pearly society was formed in Finchley, north London.

**E.** Guy Fawkes Night (or “bonfire night”), held on 5, November in the United Kingdom and some parts of the Commonwealth, is a commemoration of the plot, during which an effigy (опудало) of Fawkes is burned, often accompanied by a fireworks display. The word “guy”, meaning “man” or “person”, is derived from his name. Guy Fawkes (13 April 1570 – 31 January 1606), also known as Guido Fawkes, the name he adopted while fighting for the Spanish in the Low Countries, belonged to a group of Catholic.

 Basically it’s a celebration of the failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.

**F.** The Ascot Racecourse is the famous English racecourse, located in the small town of Ascot, Berkshire, used for thoroughbred horse racing. It is one of the leading racecourses in the United Kingdom, hosting 9 of the UK’s 32 annual Group 1 races, the same number as Newmarket. It is closely associated with the British Royal Family, being approximately six miles from Windsor Castle, and owned by the Crown Estate. Ascot today stages twenty-five days of racing over the course of the year, comprising sixteen Flat meetings held in the months of May and October. The Royal Meeting, held in June, remains a major draw, the highlight being the Ascot Gold Cup. The most prestigious race is the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes run over the course in July. What makes this so special is that every year the fashion, specifically the hats get bigger, bolder and damn right weirder as the photo illustrates.

**G.** Yes indeed, you read correctly, bog snorkeling. If any of you ever doubted that us Brits are mad, this should make up your minds for us. Basically participants dive into a bog, wearing goggles, a pair of flippers and a snorkel, they proceed to race each other along a 12 meters of trench filled with mud. Held every year the participants come from all over the world and raise lots of money for charity.

**H**. Straw Bear (Strawboer) Day is an old English tradition held on the 7th of January. It is know is a small area of fenland on the borders of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, including Ramsey Mereside. This day is believed to be traditional start of agricultural year in England. A man or a boy wears a straw costume covering him from his head to toes. He goes from house to house where he dances. As a prize for his dancing people give him money, food or beer.

**I.** Worm charming is a way to of attracting earthworms from the ground. Many do it to collect bait for fishing. But there are also those who do it as sort of sport. The village of Willaston near Nantwich. Cheshire is the place where since 1980 the annual World Championships have been organized. The competition was actually initiated by local man Tom Shufflebothman who on the 5th of July, 1980 charmed 511 worms from the ground in only a half of hour. The competition has 18 rules. Here a just few of them. Each competitor competes in the 3 x 3 meters area. Music of any kind can be used to charm worms out of the ground. No drugs can be used! Water is considered to be a drug (stimulant).

**J.** Morris dance is a form of English folk dance usually accompanied by music. It is based on rhythmic stepping and the executing of choreographed figures by a group of dancers. Implements such as sticks, swards and handkerchiefs may also be wielded by the dancers. In a small number of dancers for one or two men, steps are performed near and across a pair of clay tobacco pipers laid across each other on the floor.

*b) Match the left and right column.*

1. toothless face – a. Warm charming

2. sprained ankles - b. Bog snorkeling

3. it has two distinctive traditions c. Guy Fawks Night

4. charitable tradition - d. Asckot Ladies Day

5. a fireworks display - e. Morris dance

6. most prestigious race - f. Straw Bear

7. dive into a bog - g. Pearly kings and Queens

8. music is one of the rule - h. Spring Bank Holiday

9. rhythmic stepping - i. Maypole dancing

10. money, food and beer - j. Gurning

 T. Check on answers in turns aloud.

1. **Заключна частина уроку**

Summarizing . T. Which English traditions did you study at the lesson?

 Which of them did you like most?

 Can we compare some of these traditions with Ukrainian?

Home task – make up a story about the English traditions.

Summarizing :

Student assessments:

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 57**

**Тема уроку: Features of English – speaking countries culture and traditions**

**Мета уроку**: перевірити виконання домашнього завдання;вивчити нові лексичні

 одиниці; тренувати навички читання, перекладу та письма;

 розвивати логічне, мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – комбінований урок

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to answer?

Warm up 2. T. Play the game “Who knows the British traditions best?”

 (Pupils in turns names the British traditions. Who stopped he lost.)

Check on 3. Let’s listen to the pupil’s story about English traditions

Home task (pupils read their story)

 T. Well done children!

**II.Основна частина уроку**

Arm. 4. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. We have already known a lot

 information about English traditions but there is else something special that

 you should to know. This is British Monarchy. On this lesson we’ll learn

 interesting facts about it.

Reading 5. Teacher presents the text for reading.

Pre – reading activity. 6. T. Copy and study the vocabulary.

**Vocabulary:**

Features - особливості, fabulous - неймовірний

Duke - герцог marquis - маркіз

Earl - граф viscount – віконт, барон

Baron - барон peer - лорд, пер

To inherit – успадковувати hereditary peers – спадкові пери

1. While – reading activity. T. Read the text sentence by sentence

 with the following translation.

**Text.**  **The** **Great Britain Monarchy**

 Great Britain has many interesting features that distinguish it from other countries of the world and one of the most fabulous is the monarchy.

 The King or Queen (now Queen Elizabeth II) is the formal ruler of the country. The life of royal family interests all the people in the world not only in the UK.

 More than that, it has an official aristocracy of people who have special titles. There are five different ranks, which are, from highest to lowest: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. Anyone who has one of these titles is called peer. Many people with these titles inherited the title from their father, and they are called hereditary peers. Others are given the title and are not allowed to pass it on to their children, they are called life peers.

 There is also an interesting tradition of special ceremony in which the king or the queen touches a man on the shoulder with a sword and gives him the title "Sir" before his name. It known from the Middle Ages and is still used now to give national honors to people such as Paul McCartney, Sean Connery.

 Communication with the royal family is impossible for ordinary people. They can see them only on TV, at some great parades or read about them in press. But when somebody in Britain celebrates his or her 100's birthday Queen Elizabeth sends them a postcard.

1. Post – reading activities. T.
2. Complete the sentences in writing.

1) The ruler of the UK is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) The five ranks of British aristocracy are presented from highest to lowest by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) Life peers are those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) The ceremony of giving the title "Sir" to some honorable men of the country goes

 back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) When somebody in Britain celebrates his or her 100's birthday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Заключна частина уроку.**

 Summarizing . Whether it was an interesting lesson for you? Why?

 Home task – prepare the story about Britain Royal Family

Student assessments:

**HO Lesson 57**

**Topic. Features of English – speaking countries culture and traditions**

1. Read the text and translate it.

Text.

 Great Britain has many interesting features that distinguish it from other countries of the world and one of the most fabulous is the monarchy.

The King or Queen (now Queen Elizabeth II) is the formal ruler of the country. The life of royal family interests all the people in the world not only in the UK.

 More than that, it has an official aristocracy of people who have special titles. There are five different ranks, which are, from highest to lowest: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. Anyone who has one of these titles is called peer. Many people with these titles inherited the title from their father, and they are called hereditary peers. Others are given the title and are not allowed to pass it on to their children, they are called life peers.

 There is also an interesting tradition of special ceremony in which the king or the queen touches a man on the shoulder with a sword and gives him the title "Sir" before his name. It known from the Middle Ages and is still used now to give national honors to people such as Paul McCartney, Sean Connery.

 Communication with the royal family is impossible for ordinary people. They can see them only on TV, at some great parades or read about them in press. But when somebody in Britain celebrates his or her 100's birthday Queen Elizabeth sends them a postcard.

**Vocabulary:**

Features - особливості, fabulous - неймовірний

Duke - герцог marquis - маркіз

Earl - граф viscount – віконт, барон

Baron - барон peer - лорд, пер

To inherit – успадковувати hereditary peers – спадкові пери

**1. Complete the sentences in writing.**

1) The ruler of the UK is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) The five ranks of British aristocracy are presented from highest to lowest by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) Life peers are those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) The ceremony of giving the title "Sir" to some honorable men of the country goes

 back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) When somebody in Britain celebrates his or her 100's birthday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Методична мета: **Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 58**

**Тема уроку: British Royal Family**

**Мета уроку**: перевірити виконання домашнього завдання; розширяти знання

 учнів новою інформацією про англомовні країни; тренувати навички

 читання, перекладу, аудіювання, та письма; розвивати логічне

 мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – урок узагальнення та систематизації знань

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі, презентація “British Royal Family”

 “British Royal Family. Quiz”

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to answer?

Check on 2. T. Let’s check your home task. Pupils read the information about British Royal

 Family:

P1. The Family name of the British Royal family is Windsor.

P2. Prince William attended St Andrew University.

P3. The Prince Harry’s real name is Henry Charles Albert David.

P4. Prince William and Prince Harry live in the Clarence House.

P5. Prince Andrew ones took part of the British horse – riding team in the Olympic

 Games.

P6. Prince Charles once wrote a successful children’s book.

P7. British Queen Victoria reined for the longest period. But Lady Jane grey had the

 reign in 9 days.

P8. Henry VIII had 6 wives.

**II.Основна частина уроку**

 Arm. 3. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. Today is the last practical lesson on

 the topic "British tradition" and for this lesson you had to find interesting

 information about the British Royal Family. So in this lesson we will

 summarize all the information about the British Royal Family. We will

 review the presentation done by student of group ...

Watching the 4. T. Students viewing a presentation “British Royal Family” and read

 the comments.

Generalization of 5. T. Students viewing a presentation “British Royal Family. Quiz”

Knowledge and do the tests.

**III.Заключна частина уроку**

Home task – study the sentences Summarizing: Student assessments:

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 59**

**Тема уроку: Listening**

**Мета уроку**: розширяти знання учнів новою інформацією про англомовні

 країни; тренувати навички перекладу, аудіювання, та письма;

 розвивати логічне мислення, увагу, пам'ять.

**Тип уроку** – контрольно – перевірочний урок

 **Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, наглядний, словесний,

 аудіовізуальний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу по темі, текст «Діана – народна

 принцеса»

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to do listening?

**II.Основна частина уроку**

Arm. 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. Today we will show your listening

 skills

Listening 3. Pre – listening activity. Presentation the text for listening.

**Text for listening**

**Diana – the People’s Princess**

 Diana Spencer was born on the first of July 1961 in Sandringham in England. She had two older sisters and the younger brother. In childhood she liked games, swimming, running and dancing. She wanted to become a dancer. Besides she loved children very much and at the age of sixteen she worked at schools for very young children. Diana become Princess, when Prince Charles, the Queen’s son, asked her to be his wife and they got married. They seemed to be a happy couple at first. They had two sons. They travelled a lot, they visited many countries together. But Diana was not quite happy because they did different things and Charles didn’t understand her.

 Matthew Wall, a student at St. Michael College in Birlington said: “She was such a lovely lady. She did so much for those people less fortunate that herself”. She was a kind woman. Hundreds of people talked about Diana’s kindness. She liked ordinary people, thought she was rich and had many rich friends. Wherever she was, she was always ready to land a hand. She was devoted to the sick and the poor. She visited hospitals for people with AIDS and for lepers and wasn’t afraid to touch them, talk to them, listen to them. She worked on children’s charities, and had teamed up with Hillary Clinton in an effort to ban landmines. And it’s not only money that she wanted to give people. She wanted to give them a part of her soul, to make them happy because she was unhappy herself. She wanted to give them love, because she needed love herself.

 Rock stars (Sting, Elton John) , pop singer George Michael, film stars and producer (Ton Hanks, Steven Spilberg, Nicole Kidman, Tom Cruise) and other famous people were among her friends. But she had more friends among ordinary people.

Diana was seen many times in flood of tears, because of the pressures of her loveless 15 – years marriage. It is not a secret that Diana was hounded and humiliated to the point of mental breakdown and was able to pull through only because she knew she had the love of the people to buoy her in her darkest hours.

4. While – listening activity. Listening the text and doing the tasks.

**Tests**

1. *Listen to the test and say true or false.*
2. Diana Spencer was born on the first of July 1961 in Sandringham in Scotland.
3. She loved children very much and at the age of seventeen she worked in schools for very young children.
4. Diana became princess, when Prince Charles, the queen son, asked her to be his wife and they got married.
5. Hundreds of people talked about Diana’s kindness.
6. Diana But had more friends among ordinary people.
7. *Choose the correct answer.*

1 Diana wanted to become … .

a) a teacher; b) a dancer c) a photographer

2. Diana became princess when … , the Queen’s son, asked her to be his wife and they

 got married.

a) prince Edward; b) prince Peter: c) Prince Charles

3. Hundreds of people talked about Diana’s … .

a) kindness; b) beauty; c) honesty

1. She was devoted … .
2. to the sick and the poor;
3. to children;
4. to her family;

*III. Answer the questions.*

1. Why did Diana win the hearts of millions and millions of people in many countries?
2. Why did so many people come to London to remember her when she died?
3. Why did the tears and love at the funeral move the world?

 (Учні виконують тестові завдання і здають зошити

**III.Заключна частина уроку**

Summarizing . T. I think that you have done the tasks for listening with the best results.

Home task – study the sentences

Student assessments:

**Методична мета: Інтенсивне навчання англійської мови.**

**Урок № 60**

**Тема уроку: Тест**

**Мета уроку**: перевірити граматичні навички та навички читання

**Тип уроку** : контрольно – перевірочний урок

**Методи проведення уроку:** практичний, метод врахування рідної мови.

**КМЗ**: комплект роздаткового матеріалу

**Міжпредметні зв’язки:** «Англокраїнознавство»

**Хід уроку**

І. **Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення.**

1. Greeting. 1. Привітання. T. Good morning students! How are you today?

 Who is absent on the lesson?

 Are you ready to answer?

Arm. 2. Повідомлення теми і мети уроку. T. Today you will show your practicing

 skills.

**II.Основна частина уроку**

 3. The proses of doing the test.

**Variant І.**

**I. Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. English traditions - a. підводне плавання в болоті

2. the British empire - b. ігри Співдружності

3. voluntary organization - c. англійські традиції

4. human rights - e. британський трон

5. the Commonwealth Games - f. офіційна аристократія

6. interesting features - g. британська імперія

7. an official aristocracy - h. цікаві особливості

8. hereditary peers - i. права людини

9. Commonwealth realms - j. добровільна організація

10. the British throne - k. британські колонії

11. Britain colonies - l. королівства Співдружності

12. Bog Snorkeling - m. спадкові пери

**Total mark - 3**

**II. Put the missed words into the gap using the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| a. Ruler; b. baron; c. family; d. titles; e. ranks; f. duke; g. aristocracy; h. hereditary; i. feature. |

The monarchy is the most fabulous 1.\_\_ of the Great Britain. The Queen Elizabeth II is the formal 2. \_\_ of the country. The life of Royal 3. \_\_ interests all the people in the world not only in the UK. It has an official 4.\_\_ of people who have special titles. There are five different 5. \_\_ which are from highest to lowest: 6. \_\_, marquis, earl, viscount, and 7.\_\_. Anyone who has one of these 8.\_\_ is called peer. Many people with these titles inherited the title from their father, and they are called 9. \_\_.

**Total mark - 6**

**III. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the Commonwealth?

2. Who is the Head of the Great Britain?

3. How many children has the Queen Elizabeth II?

5. Who is the second wife of the Prince Charles?

**Total mark – 9**

**IV. What features of the Great Britain culture and traditions do you know?**

**Total mark – 12**

**Test**

**Variant 2**

І.**Match English and Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. official language - a. солом’яний ведмідь

2. first black government b. королівська сім’я

3. independent countries - c. публічна особа

4. to promote trade - d. формальний керівник

5. the Commonwealth Day- e. чарування черв’яка

6. formal ruler - f. англійський дослідник

7. special titles - g. незалежні країни

8. a public figure - h. День Співдружності

9. the Royal Family - i. перший чорний уряд

10. English explorer - j. сприяти

11. Worm Charming - k. спеціальні титули

12. Straw Beer - l. офіційна мова

**Total mark - 3**

**II. Put the missed words into the gap using the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| a. Royal; b. tradition; c. press; d. honors; celebrates; sward; postcard; parades; queen;  |

There is also an interesting 1. \_\_ of special ceremony in which the king or the 2.\_\_ touches a man on the shoulder with a 3. \_\_ and gives him the title “sir” before his name. It known from the Middle Ages and is still used now to give national 4. \_\_ to people such as Paul McCartney, San Connery.

 Communication with the 5. \_\_ family is impossible for ordinary people. They can see them only on TV, at some great 6.\_\_ or read about them in 7. \_\_. But when somebody in Britain 8. \_\_ his or her 100’s birthday queen Elizabeth sends him or her a 9.\_\_.

**Total mark – 6**

**III. Answer the questions:**

**1.** Who is the Head of the Commonwealth?

2. Who is the Queen’s husband?

3. Who is the eldest and is the youngest son of the Queen?

4. Who was the first wife of Prince Charles?

5. How many children does Prince Charles have?

**Total mark – 9**

**IV. What features of Ukraine culture and traditions do you know?**

**Total mark – 12**

**III.Заключна частина уроку**

Home task –

Summarizing:

**Література :**

1. Ю.Г. Горбунов Курс «Країнознавство. Велика Британія»

2. Інтернет ресурс