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«Челябинский государственный университет»

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**НЕСТАНДАРТНЫЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ: АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
НА РАЗНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ВУЗЕ**

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Пособие является обобщением практического опыта преподавания практического курса иностранного языка, содержит креативные нестандартные задания для изучения английского языка и будет интересно как педагогам и студентам вузов различных специальностей и направлений подготовки, так и широкому кругу читателей.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Характерной чертой современного образовательного процесса является использование нестандартных педагогических приемов в целях повышения эффективности обучения. Передовые инновационные и нестандартные профессионально-педагогические технологии играют сейчас большую роль.

Нестандартные занятия выступают в качестве инструмента, при помощи которого обеспечивается использование эффективных форм организации образовательного процесса. Данные инструменты помогают преподавателю иностранного языка в вузе способствовать осуществляемой деятельностью индивидуализации учебного процесса и акцентированию внимания на формирование у студентов необходимой лингвистической и коммуникативной компетентности. Направленность, цели, содержание нестандартных занятий направлены на свободное развитие профессиональных качеств и компетенций выпускников различных вузов. Такие занятия - один из практических методов формирования основных компетенций и оценивания сформированности компетенций у студентов.

Нестандартные занятия по иностранному языку могут включать метод проектов, ролевые и деловые игры, проблемные ситуации и другие творческие задания. Проектирование иноязычной образовательной среды, содержащей образцы и нормы социального поведения и профессионального общения, предполагает функциональную смену ролей педагога и студента. Ролевые и деловые игры на занятиях по иностранному языку позволяют моделировать различные аспекты профессиональной деятельности в условиях иноязычной коммуникации, что способствует совершенствованию иноязычных коммуникативных навыков у студентов. Создание проблемных ситуаций и творческих заданий в процессе изучения иностранного языка позволяет студенту наиболее полно раскрыть свой творческий потенциал, развивает инициативу, самостоятельность, учит принимать нестандартные решения, обогащает учебную деятельность, способствует совершенствованию личности в целом.

Применение креативных занятий в процессе обучения иностранному языку не только формирует компетенции у студентов, но и активизирует творческие и познавательные способности, сохраняет устойчивый интерес к предмету,

усиливает заинтересованность в совместной деятельности, улучшает эмоциональную атмосферу на занятии и повышает самооценку.

Нестандартные занятия обогащают существующие методы обучения иностранному языку, приводя их в соответствие с новыми стандартами.

В пособии представлены различные виды занятий, внедрение которых в учебный процесс в вузе позволяет сформировать у студентов необходимые компетенции.

Занятие-Презентация “MY FAMILY”

Vocabulary

Family- Семья

Mother- мама

Father- папа

Brother-брат

Sister- сестра

Grandmother- бабушка

Grandfather- дедушка

Grandson- внук

Granddaughter- внучка

Son- сын

Daughter- дочь

Cousin- двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра

Nephew- племянник

Niece- племянница

Uncle- дядя

Aunt- тетя

Wife-жена

Husband- муж

God daughter-крестница

God mother- крестная

Mother in law- теща

Step father- отчим

Step mother- мачеха

Twins- близнецы

Baby- малыш

Answer the following questions:

How large is your family?

What are your parents?

Have you got any grandparents? Are they pensioners?

Who is the youngest (eldest) in your family?

What are your parents' hobbies?

What does your family usually do at weekends?

Who keeps the house and cooks meals in your family?

What does your father (mother) like to do after work?

What is your future profession?

IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND PARTNER'S RELATIVES



Parents

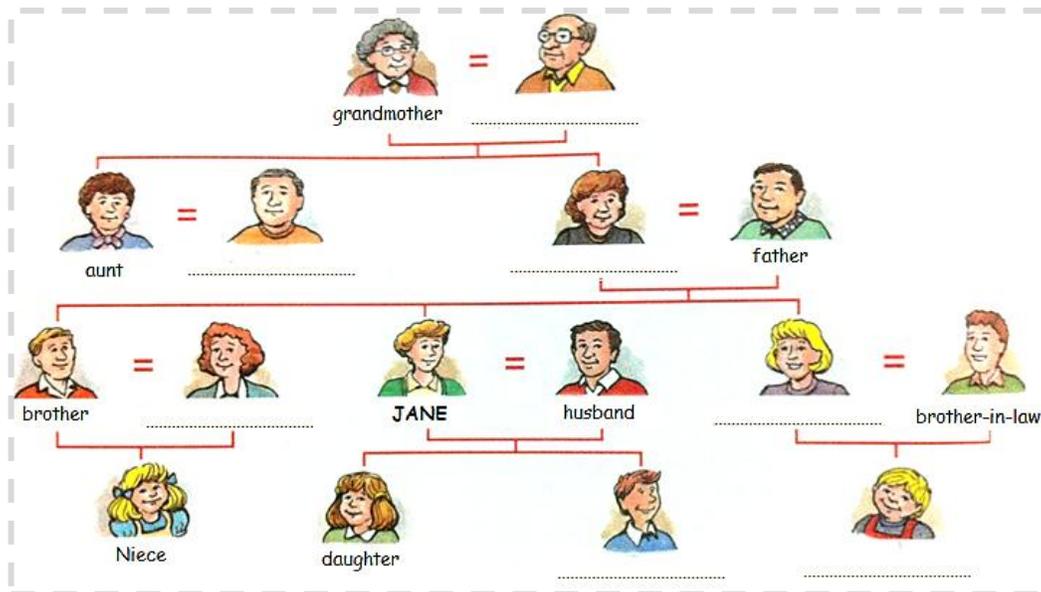


Grandparents



Brothers and sisters

I. How are these people related to Jane? Complete the chart with the appropriate family member.



II. Now tell me about your own family.

Your mother's husband is your _____.

Your father's father is your _____.

Your brother's daughter is your _____.

Your cousin's mother is your _____.

Your mother's brother is your _____.

Your son's brother is your _____.

Your husband's mother is your _____.



Family Members

Family Members

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

nephew
niece
uncle
wife
father
husband
mother
sister
aunt
brother
daughter
son

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

nephew
niece
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son

Family Members

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

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Family Members

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

nephew
niece
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Family Members

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

nephew
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Family Members

t	a	s	r	f	n	g	q	c	o	t	z
j	x	m	k	s	a	u	n	t	g	n	o
n	e	p	h	e	w	t	n	q	o	l	a
v	w	i	f	e	v	h	h	s	s	w	j
w	t	a	h	w	y	w	c	e	m	c	d
n	x	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	n	t
y	i	r	s	i	e	a	d	k	a	b	x
k	o	e	i	g	y	u	u	b	s	w	j
r	u	n	c	l	e	y	s	w	z	z	j
m	o	t	h	e	r	u	w	j	e	f	r
x	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	g	n	v	d
o	s	i	s	t	e	r	q	t	q	e	y

nephew
niece
uncle
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husband
mother
sister
aunt
brother
daughter
son

III. Fill in the blanks using the members of the family given in the box.

my brother

my mother

my family

my sister

my father

July: Hi there, thank you for inviting me over.

Boy: Hello July, I'm glad you could make it. Can I introduce you to

July: Yes, I would

love to meet them.

Boy: I would like you to meet Jennifer.

Jennifer: Hello July, it's nice to meet you.

July: You too Jennifer. You have a very nice

Jennifer: Thank you July.

Boy: This is Bruce.

Bruce: Hello July, we have all heard so much about you.

July: Thank you Bruce, it's nice to meet you too.

Boy: I would like you to meet Sara, and this is John.

Sara: Hello July, I'm glad we finally get to meet you.

July: You too Sara. Thank you for having me over for dinner.

John: We are happy to have you July. Now, let's eat.

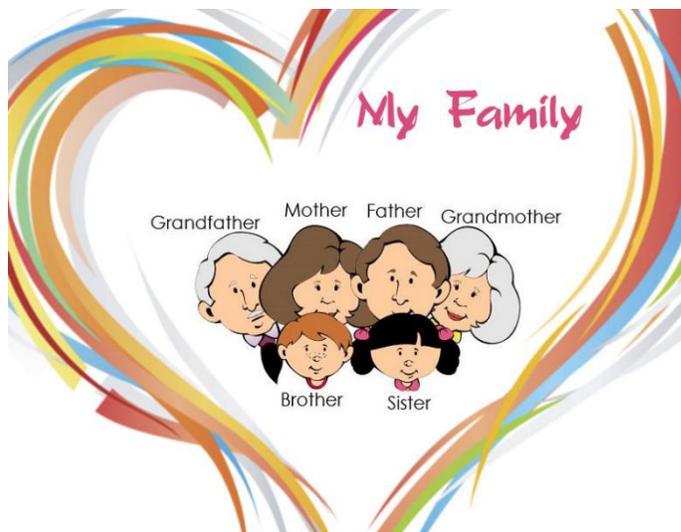
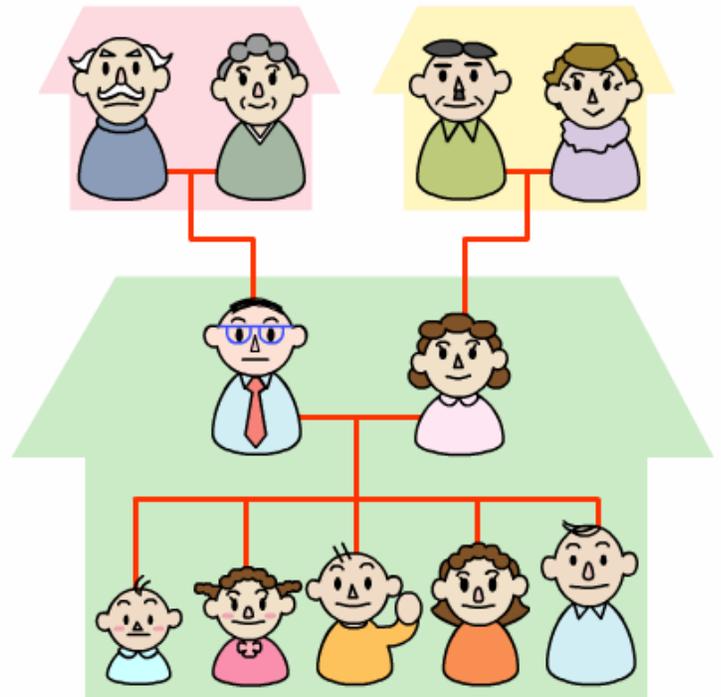
July: Sounds great John.

Boy: I hope you like kidney pie.

July: It's my favorite.

IV. Write a story about yourself and your family using these phrases:

1. My name is ...
2. I was born...in...
3. I am a cadet of
4. I like to... (listen to music, surf the Internet, play computer games, go in for sports)
5. My hobby is... (drawing)
6. I don't like to... (read the books...)
7. My parents are ...
8. My mother`s (father`s, brother`s) name is...
9. We like to (travel, watch movies) when we have free time.



Занятие-Проект AT THE HOTEL

Vocabulary

To book a room/to reserve – бронировать номер

Booking - заказ

Star system (1-5star hotel) – система звезд (1-5-ти звездочный отель)

Double room – двухместный номер

Single room - одноместный номер

Suite – номер «люкс»

Rates - расценки

Per night – за ночь

Full board (breakfast, lunch, dinner) – полный пансион (завтрак, обед, ужин)

Half board (breakfast) – полупансион (завтрак)

All-inclusive – все включено

Room service – обслуживание в номере

Conveniences - удобства

Tea and coffee making facilities – приспособление для приготовления чая/кофе

Safe - сейф

Air-conditioned – номер с кондиционером

To face the sea – номер с видом на море

Bath and shower – ванная и душ

Business facilities – база для бизнеса

Meeting room – конференц-зал

Recreational facilities – база для отдыха

Sports grounds – спортивные площадки

Fitness center – спортивный зал

Swimming pool - бассейн

Expensive - дорогой

Dry-cleaning - химчистка

To check out – выезжать из гостиницы, рассчитываться с гостиницей

I would like to book a room – я бы хотел забронировать номер

I require – мне требуется

How much is that? – Сколько стоит?

How long are you going to stay? – Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться?

Exercise 1. Match up

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) To book | a) board |
| 2) Star | b) night |
| 3) Per | c) grounds |
| 4) Full | d) board |
| 5) Half | e) system |
| 6) Room | f) inn |
| 7) All | g) service |
| 8) Business | h) out |
| 9) Sport | i) facilities |
| 10) To check | k) a room |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text

When people travel they stay at the hotel. Hotels have all modern conveniences: bath, cold and hot water, heating, air conditioner, telephone, TV-set, fridge. There are a large hall, a reception desk, a restaurant, a bar and other services on the first floor of the hotel.

Some of large and expensive hotels have a swimming-pool, a sauna, garage or dry cleaning. The service staff can clean and iron your things.

The rooms can be a single room, a double room and a suite. One of the facilities is 24 hours room service.

The receptionist can call a taxi, organize an excursion on a city.

Exercise 3. Find in the text:

1. Отели имеют все современные удобства.
2. Холодная и горячая вода, отопление, кондиционер, телефон.
3. В некоторых больших и дорогих отелях есть бассейн, сауна, гараж или химчистка.
4. Номера могут быть одноместные, двухместные или номера «люксы».
5. Круглосуточное обслуживание номера.
6. Из отеля можно вызвать такси и организовать экскурсию по городу.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks:

1. When people travel they stay at the.....

2. Hotels have all modern.....: bath, cold and hot water.
3. Thestaff can clean and iron your things.
4. The rooms can be a....., a double room and a suite.
5. One of the facilities isroom service.
6. Thecan call a taxi, organize an excursion on a city

Exercise 5. Act out the dialogues.

B.: Good morning. I'd like to check in.

Reception Clerk.: Do you have a reservation with us?

B.: Yes, I do. I made a reservation by phone last night.

R.C.: Your name, please?

B.: Brian Mitchell from San Francisco.

R.C.: Okay. Let me see. You have a reservation for single room. Is that correct?

B.: Yes, it is.

R.C.: You are welcome. Your room is number 17.

B.: Thanks.

B.: Good morning. I'd like to book a single room.

R.C.: How long are you going to stay?

B.: ten days

R.C.: All right.

B.: What's the price of the room?

R.C.: 75 dollars per night.

B.: O.K. that's fine.

Mr. Collins: - Good evening. My name is Collins. I booked a room last week.

Receptionist: Yes, here we are. Room № 7, please. Please, fill out the blank. Write your name and home address.

Mr. Collins: Right, here it is.

Receptionist: Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the room comfortable.

Clerk: Hi! Can I help you?

Martin: Yes, we had a reservation for this weekend.

C.: All right, what is your name, sir?

M.: Baum, Martin Baum.

C.: Oh, yes, here it is. A double room for two nights?

M.: Yes, that's right. Are there fridge and bar in the room?

C.: Of course, sir. Room № 9.

M.: Thank you. Good night.

Составление своих диалогов

Make up your own short dialogues on topic "At the hotel". Then we'll have a conversation about your travelling.

Act out your dialogues.

Составление собственного проекта «Наш отель»

Работа в группах. Просмотр презентации про отель. На основе пройденного материала, разработать собственный проект по теме и рассказать о нем.

Hotel "Golden Crown"

The hotel "Golden Crown" is the most famous hotel in Spain. It located in Barcelona on the coast of Mediterranean Sea. The hotel is very beautiful and comfortable. There is a large range of services.



The restaurant serves delicious Spanish cuisine. In addition, the hotel has a bar. The café offers fresh coffee, delicious cakes and desserts. In the morning a rich breakfast "buffet".



Type of the rooms. Price

- *Executive Double Room with sea view – 320\$*
- *Classic Double Room with 2 single beds – 150\$*
- *Classic Room – 125\$*
- *Superior Double Room with 2 single beds and views of the city – 280\$*
- *Superior King Room "queen-size" – 250\$*
- *Luxury Double Room with sea view – 350\$*

Занятие-Конкурс

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Ведущий приветствует участников и сообщает обучающимся правила игры. До начала занятия участники делятся на команды. Командам предлагается выполнить задания и получать за каждое из них определенное количество баллов, которое будет подсчитываться в конце занятия. Победителем станет команда, набравшая большее количество баллов.

Участники конкурса сообщают креативное название своих команд и представляют капитанов. Ведущий записывает на доске названия команд, позднее там же ведется счет заработанных командами баллов за каждый конкурс.

Vocabulary

China- the Chinese

Ireland- the Irish

Portugal- the Portuguese

England- the English

Scotland- the Scottish

Germany- the Germans

Australia- the Australians

Finland- the Finnish

Russia- the Russians

Italy- the Italians

France- the French

The USA- the Americans

Первый конкурс «Конкурс переводчиков»

Каждой команде дано по 5 изречений, которые необходимо литературно перевести. Каждое правильно переведенное изречение получает один балл. Время выполнения – 5 минут.

Варианты изречений:

1. As a general rule, teachers teach more by what they are than by what they say.
2. Learning a language has a beginning but no end.

3. It's better to understand a little than to mistake a lot.
4. A good beginning makes a good ending.
5. To know everything is to know nothing.

6. A friend in need is the friend indeed.
7. He laughs best who laughs last.
8. So many men, so many minds.
9. Two heads are better than one.
10. All is well that ends well.

11. As busy as a bee.
12. Practice makes perfect.
13. As good as gold.
14. No news – good news.
15. First think then speak.

16. Better late than never.
17. Live and let live.
18. Take us as you find us.
19. Live and learn.
20. One man is no men.

Второй конкурс «Ответы на вопросы»

Каждой команде необходимо выбрать правильный ответ на вопросы и выбрать карточку с правильным вариантом (А, В, С).

За каждый правильный ответ команда получала по одному баллу. Максимальное количество баллов – 10. Время выполнения – 2-3 минуты.

1. The name of the queen Elizabeth's son:
A. Tom B. Charles C. Michael
2. The name of the British flag:
A. Striped Thomas B. Golden Bird C. Union Jack
3. The game which was found by English nuns (монахини).
A. Polo B. football C. basketball
4. Who discovered America?
A. Columbus B. Ch. Dickens C. Миклухо Маклай
5. The most popular English poet and dramatist.

A. Shakespeare B. Burn C. Chaplin

6. The most prestigious price in cinematography.

A. Oscar B. Teffi C. Nika

7. The popular way of travelling in America.

A. by plane B. on foot C. Hitch-hiking

8. Where does singer Madonna live?

A. N. Y. B. London C. Washington

9. When was America discovered?

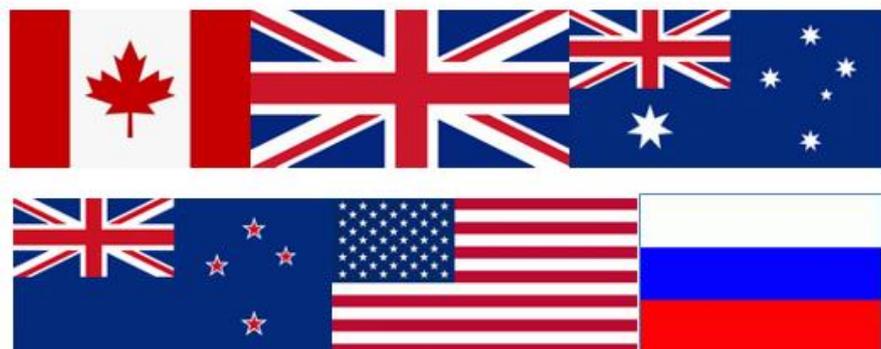
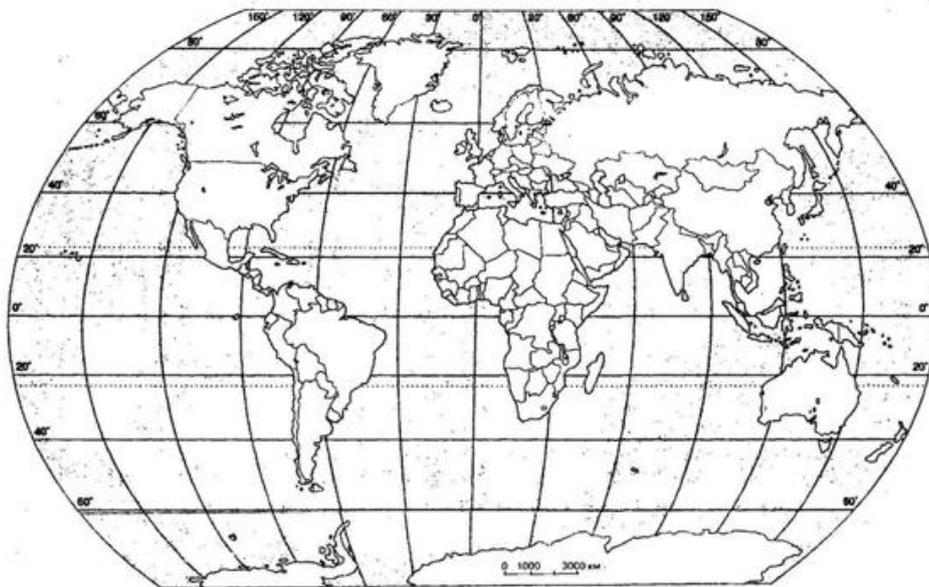
A. 1497 B. 1066 C. 1272

10. When Ch. Columbus discovered America, what ship did he sale? (title)

A. Mayflower B. Bird C. Pocahontas

Третий конкурс «Ключевые слова»

Ведущий показывает карточки с изображением англоговорящих стран. Капитанам каждой команды необходимо назвать как можно больше слов, связанных с каждой из стран. Выигрывает команда, назвавшая больше всех слов.



Четвертый конкурс «Конкурс Капитанов»

Ведущий показывает скрытое слово капитану, а он должен не говоря ни слова артистично изобразить его так, чтобы его команда догадалась и назвала его вслух. И так с каждым из капитанов групп.

Пятый конкурс “Who? What? Where? When?”

Нужно угадать, что или кто изображен на картинке и сказать, что вы об этом знаете. Задача команды – дать сигнал и назвать правильный ответ.

За каждый правильный ответ начисляется один балл. К каждому фото задается 1 дополнительный вопрос, за который можно заработать 1 балл.

Подведение итогов. Награждение победителей.

Занятие-Викторина

“DO YOU KNOW GREAT BRITAIN?”

I. Вступительное слово преподавателя:

Good afternoon, everybody! Today we are going to have quiz “Do you know Great Britain?” I’m sure you’ve got much information about this wonderful country.

And now you will have a good opportunity to show your knowledge of the matter by taking part in our competition. I wish you success. Be attentive. It’s high time to begin, but first let the participants introduce themselves. (Участники по очереди рассказывают о себе.)

Преподаватель: Thank you very much. And now dear boys let’s start our Britain Quiz.

The Britain Quiz has 20 questions. There are three answers to each question but only one of them is correct. You should raise the card with the number of the correct answer.

Good luck to you!

II. Вопросы викторины.

1. What is the official name of the country whose language you study?
a) Great Britain b) England c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. How many countries does the United Kingdom consist of?
a) four b) three c) two
3. What is the capital of the UK?
a) Cardiff b) Dublin c) London
4. What is the symbol of the United Kingdom?
a) a bald eagle b) Britannia c) a rose
5. What is the fastest way to cross the English Channel?
a) through the Channel Tunnel b) by boat c) by ferry
6. What is the most important airport in Great Britain?
a) Heathrow Airport b) Gatwick Airport c) Stansted Airport

7. English children start going to school at the age of:
a) 7 b) 6 c) 5
8. There are 2 days a week when British pupils don't go to school. They are:
a) Sunday and Monday b) Friday and Saturday c) Saturday and Sunday
9. Who helps schoolchildren to cross the street near the school?
a) a policeman b) a lollipop man c) a fireman
10. What is the school-leaving age in the United Kingdom?
a) 16 b) 13 c) 18
11. What is the highest mark in British schools?
a) A b) C c) G
12. What is the London residence of Queen Elizabeth II?
a) the Tower of London b) Windsor Castle c) Buckingham Palace
13. Where is Nelson's Column situated?
a) in Parliament Square b) in Trafalgar Square c) in Piccadilly Circus
14. Earth Day is celebrated:
a) in winter b) in summer c) in spring
15. RSPCA is a charity that:
a) helps animals b) organizes meetings and parties in schools c) sells books and pictures
16. The environment organization is:
a) Oxfam b) Save the children c) Greenpeace
17. Which of these cities is not in Britain?
a) New York b) London c) Oxford
18. Lewis Carol was:
a) a teacher b) an actor c) a writer
19. The Beatles came from:
a) Liverpool b) Manchester c) Birmingham
20. Which holiday is on the 25th of December?
a) Christmas Day b) Halloween c) Easter

III. Финал

Преподаватель:

Now it's high time to organize a competition between two finalists. Dear friends! You get a card with a long word. You have to make other words from the letters it contains. The letters can be used in any order. I give you five minutes. The winner is the participant who finds the largest number of words.

(In the card: Personality. The answer: person, son, noisy, tea, reason, net, rest, pen, tiny, etc.)

Занятие-Путешествие

“WELCOME TO LONDON”

1. Диалог - введение в тему проекта

C1 – читает журнал «Иностранные языки»

(Отработка нового лексического материала. Работа над правильным произношением.)

Trafalgar Square

the Tower of London

The Houses of Parliament

Big Ben

Westminster Abbey

Bloody Tower

Tower Bridge

Buckingham Palace

The British Museum

The River Thames

C2 – Hello!

C1 – Hi!

C2 – What are you doing, ...?

C1 – I am reading an announcement to pass educational courses in Foreign Language School.

C2 – What is it about?

C1 – It is an invitation to BRITAIN, to London Language School.

C2 – Oh, I see, but trips to London are very expensive! It's impossible!

C1 – But we have been studying English for years and we have never been to any English-speaking country.

C2 – Oh, yes. I'd love to see these countries with my own eyes and practice English there.

C1 – Let's go to the Travel Agency and ask!

C2 – That's a good idea. May be our dreams will come true?

2. Сцена-полилог в турагентстве «Мир вокруг нас»

THE TRAVEL AGENCY « THE WORLD AROUND US»

Instr. – TRAVEL AGENT

C2 – Good-morning. Let me introduce myself. My name is ...

C1 – And I am We are the cadets.

Instr. – My name is Yelena. I am a travel agent. Can we help you?

C1 – We think so. We have read the advertisement about trips to London

C2 – But we know it costs much money and we have no sponsors.

Instr. – But you must use your brains.

C1 – But how? Tell us! We are ready!

Instr. - If you know some facts about British history, its famous people and the best popular sights you can go there free.

C2 – But we'd like to travel with our group! So, come on, guys! (подходят еще участники)

Instr. – Well, no problem. One for all, all for one!

C1 – That's great!

Instr. – Now let's do the quiz. We'll check up your knowledge. So, choose the cards with questions. Who will be the first? (Все участники по очереди вытягивают карточки, в которых помещен материал по Британии, и дают краткие ответы).

3. Блиц-викторина по Великобритании

1 КОНЦЕПТ. GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. What is the official name of Britain? (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)
2. What countries does the United Kingdom consist of? (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.)
3. What is the symbol of England? (The red rose.)
4. When do British people celebrate Christmas? (the 25th of December.)

2 КОНЦЕПТ. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

1. What seas is Great Britain washed by? (The Irish Sea and the North Sea.)
2. What is the longest river in Britain? (The Severn.)
3. What is the most famous forest in Britain? (Sherwood Forest.)
4. Why do the British people often talk about the weather? (It is changeable.)

3 КОНЦЕПТ. PLACES OF INTEREST.

1. What is the London home of the Queen? (Buckingham Palace.)
2. What is the official name of the parliament building? (Westminster Palace.)
3. What is there in the center of Trafalgar Square? (Nelson's Column.)
4. What birds live in the Tower of London? (Ravens.)

4 KOHBEPT. **FAMOUS PEOPLE.**

1. Who is the author of book “Robinson Crusoe”? (Daniel Defoe.)
2. Do you know “the queen of detective” of Britain? (Agatha Christie.)
3. Who was the architect of St. Paul Cathedral? (Christopher Wren.)
4. Who was the first woman as a Prime-Minister in Britain? (Margaret Thatcher.)

5 KOHBEPT. **POLITICAL SYSTEM.**

1. What kind of state is Great Britain? (A parliamentary monarchy.)
2. What is the Head of State of Great Britain? (The Queen.)
3. What are the Houses of the British Parliament? (The House of Lords and the House of Commons/)
4. Who is the Prime-Minister of Great Britain at present? (Theresa May.)

6 KOHBEPT. **CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.**

1. What is the traditional Christmas meal in Britain? (Roast turkey and pudding.)
2. What is the national instrument of the Scots? (The bagpipe.)
3. What tribes invaded Britain in the 5th century? (The Anglo-Saxons.)
4. What is the symbol of Scotland? (The thistle.)

7 KOHBEPT. **CULTURE AND MUSIC.**

1. Who were the Beatles? (Pop singers and composers who sang in the 60-s of the last century.)
2. What part of Britain is musical festival Eisteddfod held? (In Wales.)
3. What is the national costume of Scotland? (The kilt.)
4. What is the most popular song written by famous British poet Robert Burns? (“Auld Lang Syne”)

Instructor. – Well done! Thank you all! You know rather well many aspects of British life. I hope that our travel agency gives you the opportunity to visit London free of charge. You will have a brilliant chance to practice English for two weeks at International Language School in London! Also I'd like to say your trip will be unforgettable!

Now will you take your tickets to the board of the airplane Chelyabinsk – Moscow – London? We wish you good success in teaching and excellent impressions from sights of London!

4. Встреча российской группы в аэропорту.

Группу встречают 5 гидов и начинается осмотр достопримечательностей столицы Британии с высоты двухэтажного экскурсионного автобуса; описание видов Лондона идет вместе с видеокдрами. Просмотр видео-блоков с достопримечательностями.

G1. – Dear Russian guests! We are welcome you on the amazing British land. London meets you sunny and warm weather. After our first tour around London you will be invited by the representatives of International Language School to pass practical course of English. So, let s take the double-decker bus to make our first tour.

5. Видео-тур по Лондону с комментариями гидов.



PART 1. BUCKINGHAM PALACE

G1 - Now we are at **Buckingham Palace**, it is situated in the center of the city. When the flag is flying on the top of the palace the queen is at home. Every day at B.P. there is a famous ceremony – **the Changing of the Guard**.

We are watching the Changing of the Guard. There are always guardsmen – and policemen too – outside the Palace. Every day a night guard of 30 guardsmen marches to the Palace and takes the place of the old guard.

This is one of the most popular sights for tourists in London. First the band marches through the gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to stop the tourists from following the guards. Then the rest of the new guard marches through the gates. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform: **a red coat and a black helmet**. The helmet is called a ‘bearskin’ and it s made of fur.

London has many traditions like the Changing of the Guard and many sights for the tourists to see. Buckingham Palace is just one of them.

- Have you any questions to me?

PART 2. GREENWICH AND ST.KATHERINE S DOCK

G2. - If you follow **the River Thames** towards the sea, you'll come to **Greenwich**, in south-east London. Here you can visit **the Maritime Museum** - a museum for ships and the sea. It was built in 1762 as a hospital for sailors.

The sea has always been very important for Britain, and for London, because of trade. This old and beautiful ship is a merchant ship that carried tea from China. It was the fastest merchant ship on the sea and once it sailed from Australia to England in only 72 days. Today you see tourists on her decks, not sailors. You can get to Greenwich by bus or by train. But the best way is by boat.

Many merchant ships sailed to London in the old days. Today there are no merchant ships in **St. Katherine s Dock**, but it s a popular place for yachts and a museum for unusual boats.

Very near St. Katherine s Dock is **Tower Bridge**. It opens when ships want to pass. Once, a bus was in the middle of the bridge when it started to open, but the driver didn't stop. He drove on – just in time!

PART 3. THE TOWER OF LONDON

G3. - On the right bank of the Thames you can see **the Tower of London**. The Tower of London is a very old building. It is nine hundred years old. In the early days of the history of England the English kings lived here. Then it was a prison where many people died. Black ravens had much food near the walls of the Tower in those years. Black ravens live outside the Tower now. The English people like them very much. The Tower of London is a museum now.

The men who guard the Tower are **the Warders** or **Beefeaters**. They can tell you everything about its history. Their clothes are the uniform of royal guards of the year 1500. As well as Beefeaters, other soldiers guard the Tower – guardsmen of a regiment of foot soldiers – the same regiment that guards Buckingham Palace. And they have their own ceremony on Tower Green.

PART 4. ST. PAUL S CATHEDRAL

G5. - Dear Russians guests! We continue our tour and now are approaching **the City** – the business center of London. You can see St. Paul s Cathedral which was built after **the Great Fire** of 1666. It stands in the heart of the City. It is the greatest

work of England's greatest architect **Sir Christopher Wren**. It took him 35 years to finish St. Paul's. He built more than 50 churches after the Fire, but this is his masterpiece.

Inside the dome is the Whispering Gallery. St. Paul's has seen many important occasions, like **the Royal Wedding** of 1981 when Prince Charles and Princess Diana were married. And famous people are buried here. Sir Christopher Wren himself is buried in the floor under the dome. St. Paul's Cathedral is an island of peace in the noise and activity of one of the biggest financial centers in the world.

PART 5. WESTMINSTER AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE

G5. - Westminster lies on the north bank of the river, to the west of the City. It's the political center of the United Kingdom – the home of the British Parliament. The nation's leaders and the men and women who represent the British people meet and debate in the two Houses of Parliament – The House of Commons and The House of Lords.

Next to Parliament is **Westminster Abbey**. Almost every coronation has happened here since William the Conqueror. And above Parliament rises London's famous clock tower – **Big Ben**. Its four white faces look north, south, east and west. But Big Ben isn't really the name of the clock. It's the name of **the bell** inside the clock.

How nice to see London from the top of a bus! So let's leave **Parliament Square** and go along **Whitehall**. On your left is the headquarters of **the Royal Horse guards**. And **Trafalgar Square** is straight ahead. In the middle of Trafalgar Square is **Nelson's Column**. This commemorates the sea victory of **Admiral Lord Nelson** at Trafalgar in 1805. Nelson spent his life looking over the sea. And his statue also looks over a sea – a sea of **pigeons**. These pigeons are probably the fattest in the world. They are popular with the tourists.

Our bus rides away from Trafalgar Square to **Piccadilly Circus** – the heart of London's West End. 4 lions at the foot of Nelson's Column symbolize Nelson's 4 victories.

G5. - Our first tour has finished. In two or three days we'll meet again.

Итог занятия. Создание коллажа о путешествии.

Занятие – Игра

“WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?”

Правила игры:

- Игра проводится по типу телеигры «Кто хочет стать миллионером?»
- В каждом туре - групповое первенство.
- Всего в игре каждого тура 15 вопросов, 1 подсказка (*помощь зала*).
- За правильные ответы участник получает баллы. Выигрывает тот, кто дает больше правильных ответов и набирает большее количество баллов. Баллы выставляет выбранное заранее жюри.

Организационный момент.

Приветствие.

We are very pleased to meet you here on our game “Who wants to be a millionaire?” (Объясняются правила игры)

I Отборочный этап (для гостей и зрителей)

Расположите цвета радуги в правильном порядке - Name the colours of the rainbow in orders (a: orange, b: red, c: green, d: yellow). Победитель получает поощрительный приз.

I раунд игры.

So, let's begin our game and we invite the first couple of player. And the first question is:

- 1) **Who discovered America?**
 - a) Vasco da Gama
 - b) Christopher Columbus
 - c) David Livingstone
 - d) Marco Polo
- 2) **The official name of America is**
 - a) The USA
 - b) The UK
 - c) The USSR
 - d) The UAR
- 3) **The capital of the USA is**
 - a) New York
 - b) Boston
 - c) Washington, DC
 - d) London

- 4) What ship did the Pilgrims sail to America in?**
- a) Mayflower
 - b) Santa Maria
 - c) Belfast
 - d) Titanic
- 5) What is the largest city in the USA?**
- a) Chicago
 - b) Los Angeles
 - c) Washington, DC
 - d) New York
- 6) What is the nickname of New York?**
- a) Big Apple
 - b) Bid Orange
 - c) Big Potato
 - d) Small Potato
- 7) What is Broadway famous for?**
- a) The Great White Way
 - b) Supermarkets
 - c) Restaurants
 - d) Parks
- 8) What was the first holiday, celebrated by American colonies?**
- a) Easter
 - b) Christmas
 - c) The New Year
 - d) Thanksgiving
- 9) Who was the first president of the USA?**
- a) Roosevelt
 - b) Franklin
 - c) Washington
 - d) Jefferson
- 10) Why did the Pilgrims come to America?**
- a) For religious freedom
 - b) For great money
 - c) For a new land
 - d) For great love
- 11) What was the number of the first English colonies in America?**
- a) 14

- b) 27
- c) 45
- d) 13

12) What is the center of the cinema production in the USA?

- a) New York
- b) Washington
- c) Boston
- d) Hollywood

13) Who wrote the story “The old man and the sea”?

- a) Hemingway
- b) Mark Twain
- c) Conan-Doyle
- d) Walter Scott

14) What university is the oldest one in the USA?

- a) Harvard College
- b) Yale College
- c) Wisconsin college
- d) Massachusetts

15) Which of the US presidents was a Hollywood actor?

- a) Ronald Reagan
- b) Benjamin Franklin
- c) George bush
- d) Bill Clinton

II отборочный тур (для гостей)

Place these objects according to their size. Start with the least:

- a) Chair
- b) Ball
- c) Car
- d) Train

It's high time to begin the second round of the game and we introduce you the next couple of the players.

II раунд игры.

1) What is the name of the residence of the American president?

- a) The Capitol
- b) The white House

- c) The Pentagon
- d) The Buckingham Palace
- 2) What river is New York situated on?**
- a) The Thames
- b) The Hudson
- c) The Mississippi
- d) The Missouri
- 3) Who is the “King of rock-and-roll”?**
- a) Walt Disney
- b) Louis Armstrong
- c) Elvis Presley
- d) Stephen Spielberg
- 4) How many boroughs does New York consist of?**
- a) 7
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 4
- 5) What is the heart of New York?**
- a) Manhattan
- b) Brooklyn
- c) Queens
- d) The Bronx
- 6) Who wrote the adventure of Tom Sawyer?**
- a) Mark Twain
- b) Walter Scott
- c) Thomas Hardy
- d) Hemingway
- 7) How many states are there in America?**
- a) 45
- b) 40
- c) 55
- d) 50
- 8) What is the national emblem (symbol) of the USA?**
- a) The Daffodil
- b) The Red Lion
- c) The Bald Eagle
- d) The Rose

- 9) Who presented the statue of Liberty to the people of America?**
- a) The people of France
 - b) The people of Russia
 - c) The people of Germany
 - d) The people of England
- 10) What state is the largest in the USA?**
- a) Texas
 - b) Utah
 - c) Georgia
 - d) Alaska
- 11) The seat of Congress is ...**
- a) The White House
 - b) The Capitol
 - c) The Pentagon
 - d) The Supreme Court
- 12) What president was killed in Dallas?**
- a) George Bush
 - b) Ronald Reagan
 - c) John Kennedy
 - d) Bill Clinton
- 13) Who created the best cartoons in the USA?**
- a) Walt Disney
 - b) Charles Jones
 - c) Stephen Spielberg
 - d) John Portman
- 14) What building in New York was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright?**
- a) The Rockefeller Center
 - b) The Empire State Building
 - c) The Guggenheim Museum
 - d) The World trade Center
- 15) Who is the father of the telephone?**
- a) Alexander Bell
 - b) Henry Ford
 - c) Orville Write
 - d) Norman Rockwell

Подведение итогов. Награждение победителей.



Занятие-Праздник 1

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Warm-up.

Comment on the quotation:

“In other countries they have climate,
In England we have weather”.

1. Jazz Chant.

Study the words from the chant. Repeat after the speaker.

It's cold outside.
It's bitter cold.
 Put on your sweater.
 It's bitter cold.
It's cold outside.
It's bitter cold.
 Wear something warm.
 It's bitter cold.
It's cold outside.
It's bitter cold.
 It's freezing.
 Wear something warm.
Bundle up.
It's cold outside.
 Wear something warm.
 It's bitter cold.

- outside – на улице
- bitter – сильно, очень
- put on - надень
- wear - носи
- warm - теплое
- freezing - морозно
- bundle up – оденься потеплее, укутайся

In this lesson you are going to watch the video about holidays in Great Britain and speak about them.

I. Before you watch.

1. What English festivals do you know? Name them.





2. Match the words and make up your own sentences:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. to put up | a) a criminal |
| 2. to blow up | b) a card |
| 3. to arrest | c) a ghost |
| 4. to light | d) a festival |
| 5. to sign | e) decorations |
| 6. to celebrate | f) a present |
| 7. to see | g) a building |
| 8. to give | h) a firework |

II. While you watch.

1. Watch and match the dates to the festivals:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Guy Fawkes' Night | a) 31 st of October |
| 2) Pancake Day | b) 14 th of February |
| 3) Halloween | c) February |
| 4) St Valentine's Day | d) 5 th of November |

2. Watch this part again and fill in the table.

Festival	What do people do?
Guy Fawkes' Night	
Pancake Day	
Halloween	People dress themselves and ...
St Valentine's Day	

3. Watch the part about Christmas and answer the questions:

- 1) What presents do Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Robinson get?
- 2) What did they have for Christmas dinner?
- 3) What do they find in a cracker?
- 4) What do they sometimes find in the pudding and why?

4. Complete the sentences.

- a. The important festivals are ...
- b. People put up ...
- c. They keep their presents under ...
- d. They spend Christmas with...
- e. They give...

5. Put the words in the correct order to make up a sentence.

- a. Guy Night Fawkes' very is a British festival and noisy a very one.
- b. throw people in the pancakes air.
- c. cards send people on fourteenth the February of.
- d. have people parties often and dress children up as witches.
- e. keep they presents under Christmas tree Christmas Day until.
- f. go in the church morning a families lot of to.

After watching.

1. Read about the British festivals and in pairs ask and answer two or three questions about each festival.

Guy Fawkes' Night

Guy Fawkes' Night is annually held on November 5. It is sometimes known as Bonfire Night. On this day in 1605 Catholic conspirators wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London. But their plot was revealed and the King James the 1st was saved. Many people light bonfires and set off fireworks on this day.

Vocabulary:

annually - ежегодно

Bonfire Night – Ночь костров

conspirators [kən'spɪrətə] – заговорщики

blow up - взорвать

plot - задумка

set off fireworks – устраивать салюты

Pancake Day

Pancake Day is celebrated during Easter. It is also known as Pancake Tuesday due to the tradition of eating pancakes on the day before Lent. Pancakes were a way to use up rich food such as eggs, milk, and sugar, before the 40 days of Lent.

Vocabulary:

Pancake - блин

Easter - Пасха

Lent – Пост

rich food – жирная еда

St. Valentine's Day

St. Valentine's Day is a holiday observed on February 14 each year. According to one of the legends, Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he forbade marriage for young men. Valentine, realizing the injustice of the decree and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death.

On this day candy, flowers and gifts are exchanged between people in love.

Vocabulary:

observe – наблюдать

a priest – священник

serve – служить

forbid (forbade) – запрещать

injustice – несправедливость

the decree – постановление

be put to death – быть преданным смерти

exchange – обмениваться

Halloween

It is celebrated on the 31st of October. It is also known as the All Souls' Day. It is believed that on this day the souls of the deceased people come back and walk along the streets. People dress themselves in the costumes of ghosts, skeletons, vampires and other creatures and walk in a costume parade. Children go trick-or-treating which is similar to Russian "kolyadovanie". Dressed in a costume they come to a house and

ask for sweets or other treats. After “trick-or-treating” families have parties and Halloween dinner.

Vocabulary:

All souls' day – День всех душ

the deceased people – умершие люди

come back – возвращаться

dress – одеваться

trick-or-treat – проделка или угощение (жизнь или кошелек)

Halloween Activity: match the words to the Halloween characters. Make up sentences.

e.g. Bats come out at night.

2. Speak out. What festival would you like to participate in in the UK and why?

Use the following clichés in your speech:

- I would like to take part in ... because ...
- I would like to participate in ... because ...
- I think that ...
- It is interesting for me to ...
- At first, I would like to see ...
- Secondly, I would like to watch ...

3. Imagine that you have visited the UK and writing an e-mail to your friend.

Write the e-mail and tell him/her about one festival you participated in. Use the

Past Simple Tense. Write about:

- the name of the festival
- the date of the festival celebration
- what people did on this day
- what they ate
- how they felt
- what music they played

Start your letter with the words

“Dear ...,

Last month I visited Great Britain. I would like to tell you about ...

Take care, Bye, Tom”

Занятие-праздник 2 CHRISTMAS. Part 1

Warm-up.

1. Listen to the famous Christmas song "12 days of Christmas".

Read about the origin of the song.

The twelve days in the song are the twelve days starting with Christmas Day (December 25), to the day before Epiphany (Крещение Господня) (January 6, or the Twelfth Day). The Twelfth Day, the eve of the Epiphany, is the last day of the Christmas festivities and observed as a time of merry-making. "Twelve days of Christmas" was adapted from similar New Years' or spring French carols. In the northern counties of England, the song was often called the "Ten Days of Christmas", as there were only ten gifts. "The Twelve Days of Christmas" was also widely popular in the United States and Canada.

2. Act out the song by cards.

Distribute the characters of the song: one character per one person. When it's the time to sing the part of this character, the person sings his/her part.

On the first day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
A Partridge in a Pear Tree



On the second day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree



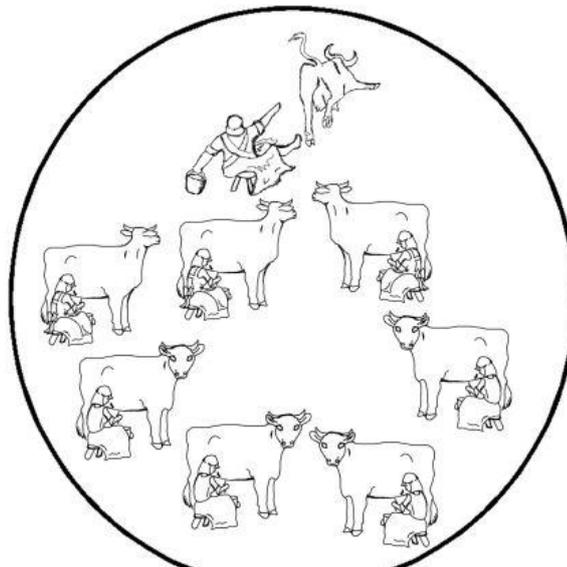
On the third day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

On the fourth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens

2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

On the fifth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

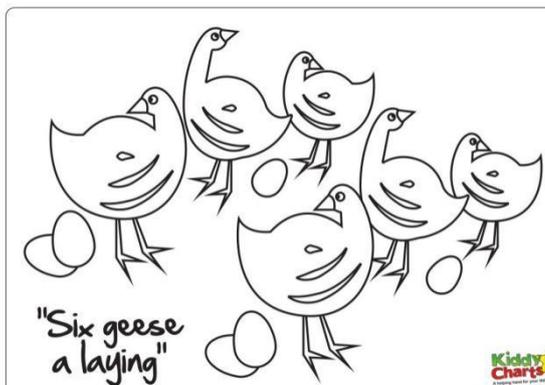


On the sixth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

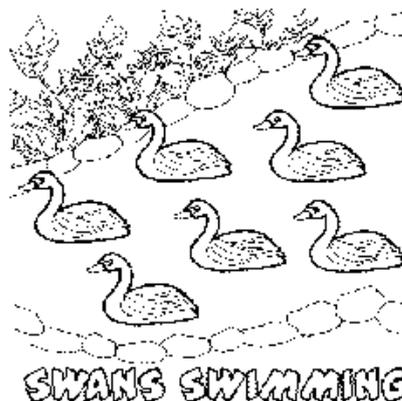
On the seventh day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree



On the eighth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

8 Maids a Milking
7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds



3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

On the ninth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

9 Ladies Dancing
8 Maids a Milking
7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree



On the tenth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

10 Lords a Leaping
9 Ladies Dancing
8 Maids a Milking
7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree



On the eleventh day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

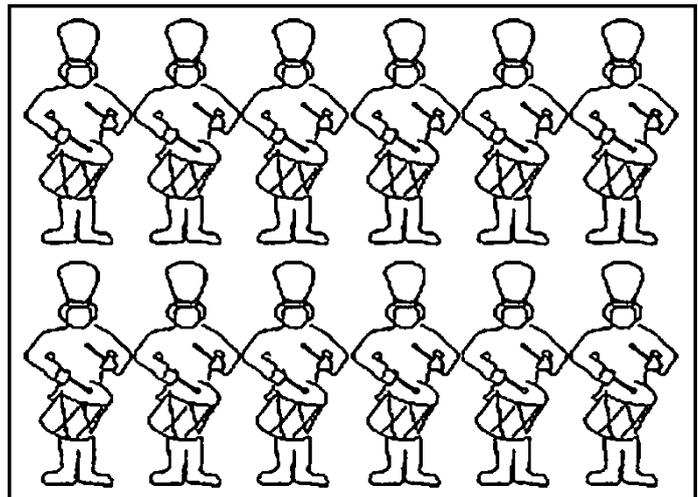
11 Pipers Piping
10 Lords a Leaping
9 Ladies Dancing
8 Maids a Milking



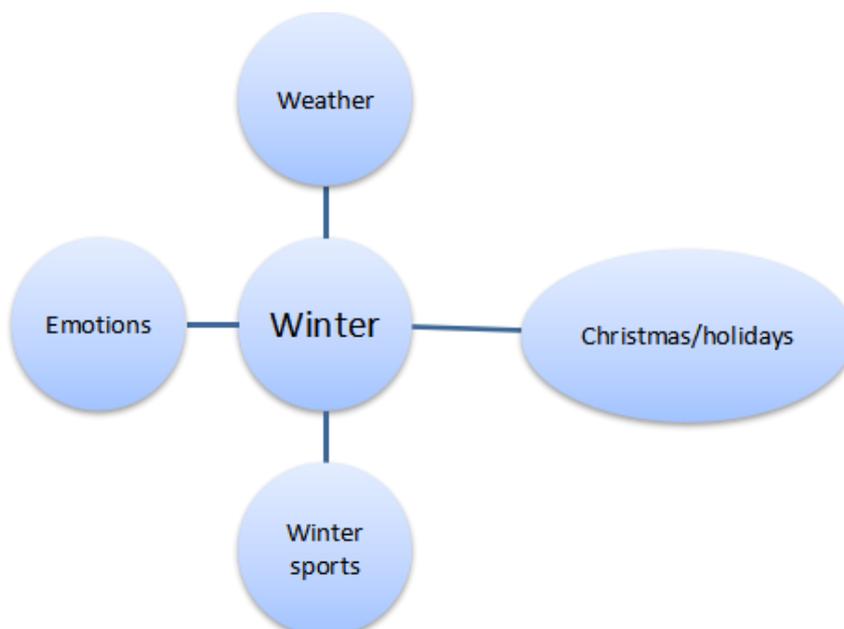
7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

On the twelfth day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:

12 Drummers Drumming
11 Pipers Piping
10 Lords a Leaping
9 Ladies Dancing
8 Maids a Milking
7 Swans a Swimming
6 Geese a Laying
5 Golden Rings
4 Calling Birds
3 French Hens
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree



3. Snowflake associations: think of Christmas and winter. Continue the chains.



4. Christmas Quiz. Split into several teams and answer the questions. The team with more points is the winner. Make a Power Point presentation to illustrate the quiz.

- 1) What animals pull Santa's sleigh?
- 2) Who helps Santa make presents?
- 3) What do children leave for Santa to eat and drink on Christmas Eve?
- 4) What do people decorate and hang on the doors around X-mas?
- 5) What's the name of the Red-nosed reindeer?
- 6) What are traditional X-mas flowers?
- 7) How does Santa enter the house?
- 8) What do people hang on the mantle piece?
- 9) What is the traditional X-mas cookie?
- 10) What kind of Christmas sweet has white and red stripes?
- 11) What things do people decorate a Christmas tree with?
- 12) What other winter holidays are celebrated in America?

5. Christmas Music Quiz.

Choose 12-16 Christmas and New Year songs. Prepare 12-16 affirmations. Give the task: listen to music and guess the song. Play a song. Give the affirmation to the student who is the first to guess the song. The person who gains more affirmations is the winner. Read all the affirmations and discuss them. Do you share the wisdom of your affirmation? Write your own one.

Занятие-праздник 3 The New Year

Warm-up.

How do you celebrate the New Year? Create the mind map of the New Year celebration.



1. New Year Resolutions.

What is a New Year resolution? Watch the video about New Year's Resolutions.

Make your own New Year Resolution. Write it on a NY ball and hang it on the New Year Tree cut out from the large-sized card board paper (ватман).

Use the clichés:

- In the New Year I will ...
- In the New Year I won't ...
- I promise to ... in the New Year
- In the New Year I want to ...



2. Fortune Telling.

Your teacher has turned into the Fortune Teller. She will tell you the fortune for the coming year. What magic words do you know? Match the Russian and English columns.

Прорицатель	A prophecy
Предсказывать судьбу	A prophet (fortune teller)
Колдовать	A wizard
Маг	A witch
Заклятье	A magician (a sorcerer)
Волшебник	To foretell (predict)
Ведьма	Conjure (practice sorcery)
Предсказание	PROPHECY
Заклинание	Cast a spell on smb
Околдовывать, очаровывать кого-л.	A spell

Таблица 1. Matching

Now pull your fate for the coming year. *Students pull the stars with a prophecy.*
In June let's see if it comes true or not!!!

Examples of prophecy.

1. This year you will be a straight-A student.
2. This year you will see a concert with your favourite star and may be even take a picture with them.
3. This year you will go to London and visit madam Tussaud's Wax Museum.
4. This year you will compose a symphony which will be performed at the Opera House.
5. This year you will take part in *The Voice*.
6. This year you will win the lottery and may travel around the world.
7. This year you will write a book, and it will become a best-seller.
8. This year you will paint the painting which will be shown in the Tretyakov Gallery.
9. This year you will be invited to perform with the Virtuozzy Moskvyy.
10. This year you will win an all-expenses-paid vacation to Thailand (including a stay in a 5-star hotel).
11. This year you will go to Antarctica and play with the penguins.
12. This year you will go to the Galapagos islands and ride a giant turtle.
13. This year you will contribute to achieving world peace.
14. This year you will participate in an exchange program to America.
15. This year you will discover how to save the Great Barrier Reef in Australia.
16. This year you will become a star in a new popular children's TV show.
17. This year you will be responsible for buying groceries and cleaning the house, and you won't get into any arguments with your mother.
18. This year you will win the relay race on May 2nd.
19. This year you will sleep a lot.
20. This year you will learn how to prepare your favourite meal.
21. You will meet the love of your near life and will do your best to conquer her heart.
22. You will win your fears and feel free. Life will become easier for you.
23. You will find a wallet full of happiness. There may be some money in it but what is it in comparison with happiness?

24. You will become morally and physically stronger. This will help you to overcome the difficulties. Probably you will win Sergei Kovalev or Vladimir Klichko or Nikki Adler.
25. You will go to New Zealand and meet Liv Tyler (Arwen on the Lord of the Rings) there. She will invite you for a mug of coffee.
26. A talent of a writer will blossom in you. You will write a story that will bring you the 1st prize and fame.
27. You will become famous because you will sing a win at the Song Contest “Voice 4”. This will be an incredible experience.
28. You will learn how to cook Italian cuisine and invite your friends to try your dishes. Everybody will like your Tagliatelle Carbonara and you will make your mind to become a chef.
29. You will jump with a parachute. This will be an unforgettable experience. You will be scared but this jump will open your courageous sides.
30. You will write a letter to the world presidents and ask them for wisdom and reason and suggest that they should try to negotiate and come to the peaceful agreements. They will answer you and invite you to Summit 2015.
31. You will make up your mind to learn Chinese because this is the language of the future. You might go to China as a translator from English into Russian and this will encourage you to learn Chinese.
32. You will go scuba diving and film the ocean world. You will happen to film the unknown species and show it in You tube. You will become famous because the fish will get your name.
33. You will suggest a new form of entertainment while travelling on long distance on board a plane. Offers to sign a contract with you will pour on you. You will become rich.
34. You will learn how to dance salsa and start visiting world salsa festivals. On one of the festivals you may meet your love.
35. You will go to Spain in the summer and take part in the Sand Castles Competition. You will build a sand castle and win the 1st prize.

3. Revision.

Do you remember the song “12 days of Christmas”? Sing it. Now match the columns to read about the historical background of the song. After you finish matching, find the similarities with the Russian Christmas.

The Twelve Days of Christmas	
The twelve days in the song are the twelve days starting with Christmas Day (December 25),	the last day of the Christmas festivities and observed as a time of merrymaking.
The Twelfth Day, the eve of the Epiphany, is	was often called the "Ten Days of Christmas", as there were only ten gifts.
"Twelve days of Christmas" was adapted from	widely popular in the United States and Canada.
"The Twelve Days of Christmas" was also	similar New Years' or spring French carols.
In the northern counties of England, the song	to the day before Epiphany (Крещение Господня) (January 6, or the Twelfth Day).

Таблица 2. 12 days of Christmas

4. Christmas and the New Year Bingo Game.

How many Christmas and New Year symbols do you know? Play Bingo and find out. Take a large Christmas card (one card for two students). Put the small cards in a pile in the middle of the desk. Sit around. Choose the leader. The leader takes the small card and asks, "Who has got this?" The students who have it say, "We have got...". They cover the big card. The first group of students who will cover all the spaces shouts "BINGO". They are the winners! You will find picture flashcards in the appendix.

As the alternative you may solve the crossword. Split into teams. Take a worksheet with the crossword and pictures. Look at the word number, find the picture, name the word and put it in. The team who solves it first is the winner.

Bingo 1.

wreath	sparkle	snowman	Santa Claus
pointsettia	ribbon	reindeer	holly
ginger bread	Christmas tree	decoration	gift
candle	chimney	Christmas stocking	cake



Bingo 2

gift	Christmas tree	wreath	chimney
reindeer	ginger bread	Christmas stocking	cake
snowman	holly	ribbon	pointsettia
Santa Claus	decoration	sparkle	candle

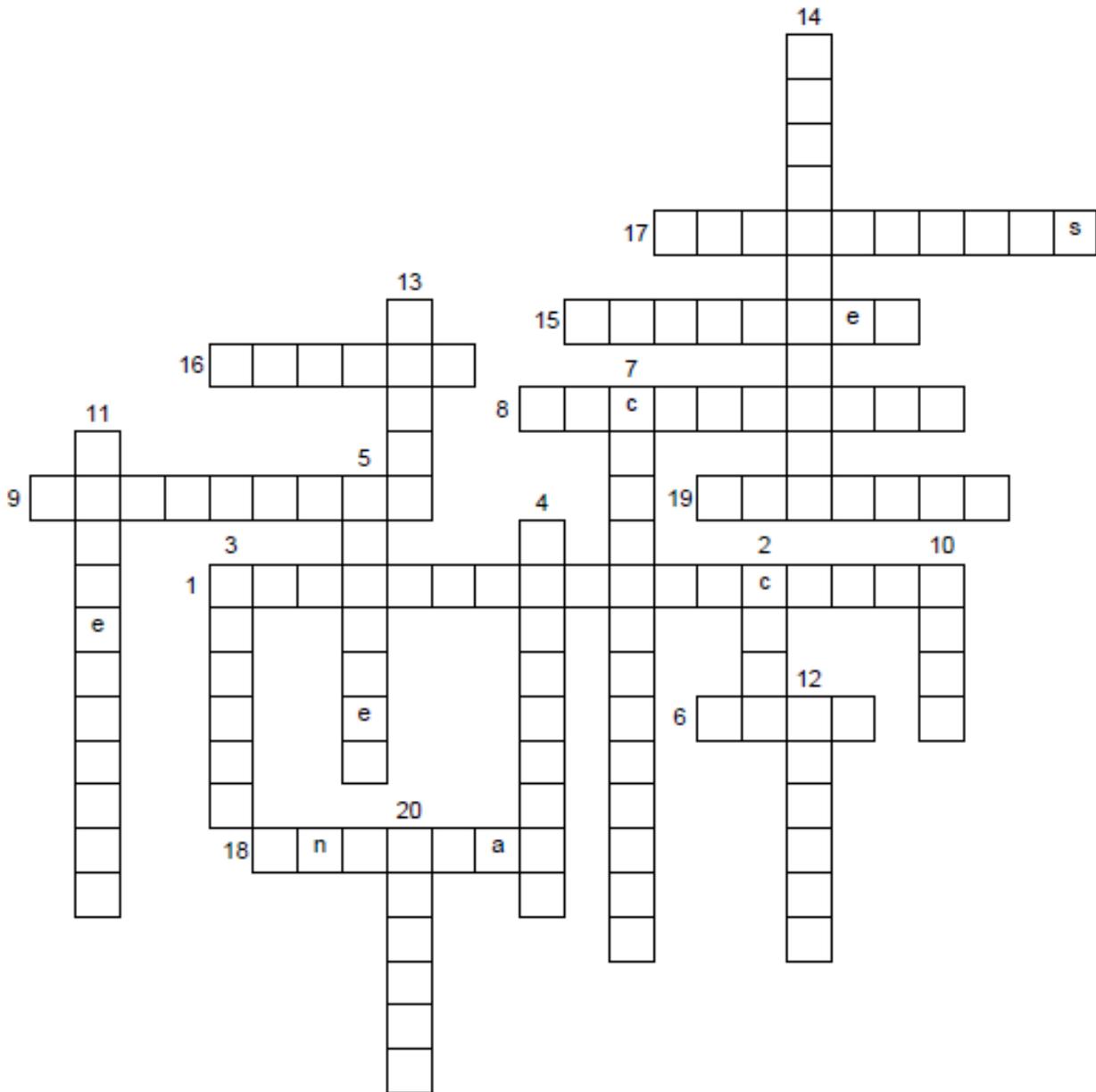


Bingo 3.

Christmas stocking	ribbon	wreath	cake
snowman	chimney	Christmas tree	pointsettia
sparkle	reindeer	candle	gift
Santa Claus	decoration	ginger bread	holly



Christmas and New Year Crossword





5. New Year Wishes.

Watch the video on how people celebrate Christmas and the New Year in the world. Say whether these statements are True or False.

1. Christmas has always been celebrated on December 25th.
2. In Holland children put out their shoes to receive Christmas presents.
3. The Winter Solstice is celebrated on the longest day of the year.
4. A 'Yule Log' was burnt on a huge bonfire to celebrate the Winter Solstice.
5. In Tibet there is a 4 day festival to celebrate the dying year, where people dance around a magic pole.
6. In Italy the kind witch delivers presents to good children and coal to bad children on the 1st January.
7. In Pakistan the Winter Solstice is celebrated with a festival of singing, dancing, bonfires and feasting.
8. In Ethiopia a special game called 'Ganna' is played with sticks at Christmas.
9. In England a game called 'Snap Dragon' (eating raisins on fire!) is still popular.
10. In Oaxaca, Mexico on December 23rd there is a Festival of Radishes, where people carve pictures into radishes.

Task 6

Read the New Year Wishes, choose one and congratulate your friend, teacher or relative.

I wish that the New Year turned out to be a very special one for you filling each day with peak of health, abundance of happiness and sunshine, bountiful luxury and prosperity and Zen like serenity

May your days be as glittery as diamond, may your friends be as good as gold, may your heart stay as green as emerald, and may your soul remain as pure as pearl.

Let us leave behind sadness, regrets and painful moments and have a new start full of joy this new year.

On this New Year I wish that you have a wonderful January, a lovely February, a Peaceful March, a stress-free April, a fun-filled May, and Joy that lasts from June to November, and finally a happy December.

Here is wishing a very happy and prosperous New Year to a person who brings sunshine to the family always.

As this year is ending, I wish all the negativity and difficulties also end with this year and 2015 bring success and desired results for you.

Wishing you a year that is filled with all the fragrance of roses, illuminated with all the lights of the world and be blessed with all the smiles on the planet. Hope this year will be the year when all your dreams come true. Happy New Year 2015.

Time is like a flowing river, no water passes beneath your feet twice, much like the river, moments never pass you by again, so cherish every moment that life gives you and have a wonderful New Year.

I wish that the New Year turned out to be a very special one for you filling each day with peak of health, abundance of happiness and sunshine, bountiful luxury and prosperity and Zen like serenity

May your days be as glittery as diamond, may your friends be as good as gold, may your heart stay as green as emerald, and may your soul remain as pure as pearl.

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Happy New Year 2015.

Time is like a flowing river, no water passes beneath your feet twice, much like the river, moments never pass you by again, so cherish every moment that life gives you and have a wonderful New Year.

Занятие-Ролевая игра

Проектная Работа

DAILY ROUTINE

Предварительная подготовка.

Дается задание сфотографировать и принести на занятие разные снимки училища (университета, академии), подразделений училища, территории вокруг, курсантов (студентов) во время каких-либо занятий, курсантов в свободное время. Понадобятся 4-5 ватманов, клей, маркеры, ножницы.

Warm-up. Act out the conversations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good morning, Mr. Black. How are you?- Good morning, Mr. Swenson. Fine, thanks, and you?- Very well, thank you. Nice day today, isn't it?- It is, indeed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hello, David. How're you?- Hello, Jack, OK, thanks and you?- Everything's fine. How do you like today's windy weather?- There is no bad weather in Britain, you know.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hi, Ted. What's up?- Hi, Dan. Fine, thanks. What's up?- Not bad, thanks. Lovely sunny day, isn't it?- Indeed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Morning, Ryan. How are the things?- Morning, Bob. I'm fine, thanks. And you?- Great, thanks. Have a good day. The weather is really nice today!- Thanks, you too.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good evening, Mr. White. How are you doing?- Good evening, Mr. Benson. Fine, thanks, and you?- Very well, thank you. I hear tomorrow it's going to snow.- In this case I will stay by my fireplace.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good afternoon, Mr. Bradley.- Good afternoon, Mr. Rodgers.- How was your day?- It was fine, thanks, and yours?

- Busy. Was bicycling despite slushy weather.

- Ok, poor guy.

- Hi, Tony. How are you doing?

- Hi, Pete. Everything's fine, thanks, and you?

- Very well, thanks. Played snowballs with kids this weekend.

- Lucky you are.

- Join us next time.

1. Name the time



2. Role-play.

The task:

Split into the groups of three or four. In each group choose a journalist and an editor of the newspaper. Below are your roles. Act them out.

The editor	The journalist	Cadets (students)
<p>You prepare the issue about military schools. The columns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of a school, • parts of the school (barracks, training section, gym, medical center, parade square); • cadets' daily routine, • cadets' free time, • cadets' education. <p>Give detailed instructions</p>	<p>The editor gave you the task to write and prepare the presentation of a military school. The columns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of a school, • parts of the school (barracks, training section, gym, medical center, parade square); • cadets' daily routine, • cadets' free time, • cadets' education. 	<p>You are meeting the journalist. Tell him about your military school. He will ask you the questions about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of a school, • parts of the school (barracks, training section, gym, medical center, parade square); • cadets' daily routine, • cadets' free time, • cadets' education.

<p>to the journalist. When the journalist is ready with the material, ask him the questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is your impression of the military school? 2) What is the main aim of the school? 3) What parts of the school did you see with your own eyes? 4) How many years do the cadets study? 5) How many cadets are there in one group? 6) What are the difficulties of a cadet's life? 	<p>Talk to the cadets of the school. Find out this information. Prepare the presentation on the big-size card-board paper (на ватмане).</p> <p>After that show it to the editor and answer his questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is your impression of the military school? 2) What is the main aim of the school? 3) What parts of the school did you see with your own eyes? 4) How many years do the cadets study? 5) How many cadets are there in one group? 6) What are the difficulties of a cadet's life? <p>Ask the cadets the last three questions as well.</p>	<p>Prepare the presentation on the big-size card-board paper (на ватмане).</p> <p>Below is the history of the military school. You do not need the whole information. Take the most necessary one.</p> <p>Also be ready to answer the journalists' questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How many years do the cadets study? 2) How many cadets are there in one group? 3) What are the difficulties of a cadet's life?
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Texts for cadets.

Daily routine

We study at the Chelyabinsk Higher Aviation Military School of Navigators.

We live in large barracks not far from school. Our everyday life starts with reveille and ends with taps. We have a lot

of work to do during a day. As a rule, we get up at 06.00 and do our morning exercises out in the open. Then we come back to the barracks to wash, shave and



dress. At approximately 07.30 we go to the mess to have breakfast. At 08.00 hours we have time for morning inspection.

Our life is very ordered. At 08.30 hours we go to the training section for our classes. Every day we have one or two lectures and practical classes. We study a wide range of subjects. To be a good engineer-navigator means to be a highly educated person and to know a lot. The classes last for six hours. On the one hand it is interesting to study, on the other hand it's rather difficult. Every day we improve our English, Maths, Physics and so on.

The cadets carry their duties according to the regulations. Usually some cadets are on duty. This requires careful concentration, discipline and special skills. They learn them from the very first day of studies. At 15.00 hours we have dinner and some spare time. The self-training begins at 16.00. The cadets prepare the assignments in Philosophy, Chemistry and special subjects such as Navigation, Bombing, Tactics and others. It goes without saying that all that demands good memory and hard work. Some of the cadets attend extra classes and consultations. The cadets have a lot of friends and very often they help each other to prepare their assignments.

At 19.00 we go to the mess for supper. Then we have some time to read newspapers and magazines, watch the news on TV and call to parents. The evening inspection comes at 21.00 and the working day ends with taps at 22.00.

Higher Aviation Military School of Navigators



Our military school was founded in 1936. About 300 young men became cadets of our military school that year. They were the graduates of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev higher educational institutions. At that time our school was called “the 15th military school of observer - pilots”. At school cadets studied for 3 years and got the qualification of the observer - pilot. In 1936 our military- school had one plane PO-2, and only excellent cadets flew it. Two years later the school got PO-2, R-5, TB-1 aircraft. They were specially equipped to train cadets in navigation and bombing.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out our school turned to the war-time curriculum. During the war period it trained about 10 thousand of aviation specialists. They fought fierce battles against German invaders and displayed high skill, courage and heroism in air battles. Many of them were awarded orders and medals. 25



graduates of our school became Heroes of the Soviet Union. In 1944 our military school was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

After the war our cadets sharpened their skill flying LI-2, DR-3, IL-4 aircraft. When TU-4 was accepted into the Soviet Air Force, our military school reconsidered its curriculum, training and flying courses. Many well-equipped class-rooms,

laboratories and simulators appeared at that time. At the end of the 50th when modern supersonic aircraft entered service the task of our military school was to prepare high skilled specialists possessing deep knowledge in various branches of science. In 1959 it was reorganized into the higher aviation military school of navigators. Cadets studied for 4 years and got the qualification of the engineer-navigator. To get practical experience cadets flew TU-124 and later. TU-134 aircraft equipped with advanced navigation and bombing systems.

Now cadets study for 5 years and get higher military professional education. At the military school they get deep theoretical and practical knowledge in special subjects: navigation, bombing, tactics, aerodynamics. They constantly perfect their flying skill. English language also paid much attention to at the military school. Nowadays cadets study English for



is

4

years and get profound knowledge in radio communication. Most of the cadets master their future profession well and become competent engineer – navigators. After graduating from the military school they serve in different parts of our country.

RESULT

By the end of the lesson period you should prepare the wall-newspaper and act out one of the dialogues you had during the preparation process (editor – journalist or journalist – cadets).

- 2) Its functions are to support the aircraft on the ground, to provide taxiing, take-off and landing.
- 3) Its function is to develop thrust.
- 4) Their function is to control the aircraft in flight that is to cause it to climb, dive, and turn.
- 5) Its functions are to provide high lift, to support the aircraft in flight, and to provide low landing speed.

Task 3

The teacher will give you a picture of a part of an aircraft. Describe it so that other students could guess what part you are describing (one person from the crew). **Do not name this part. Say “It” or “They” or “This part”.** Name its function. Use the words:

This part is...

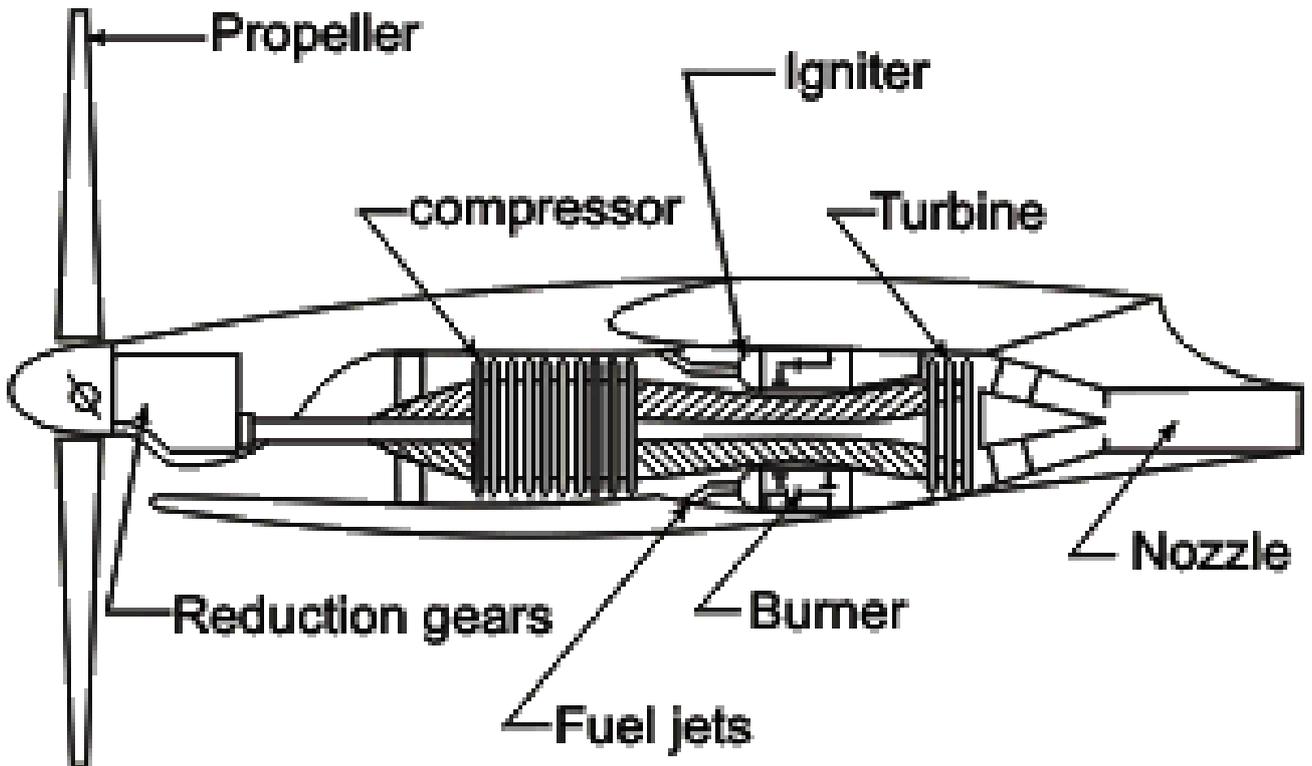
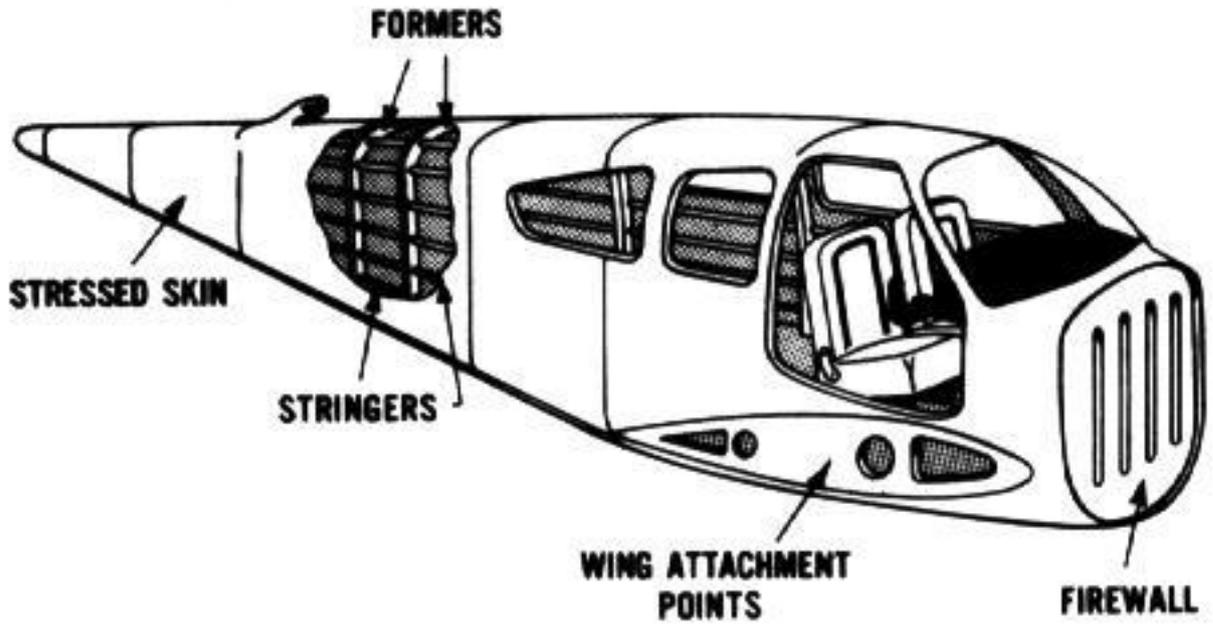
It is located in/at...

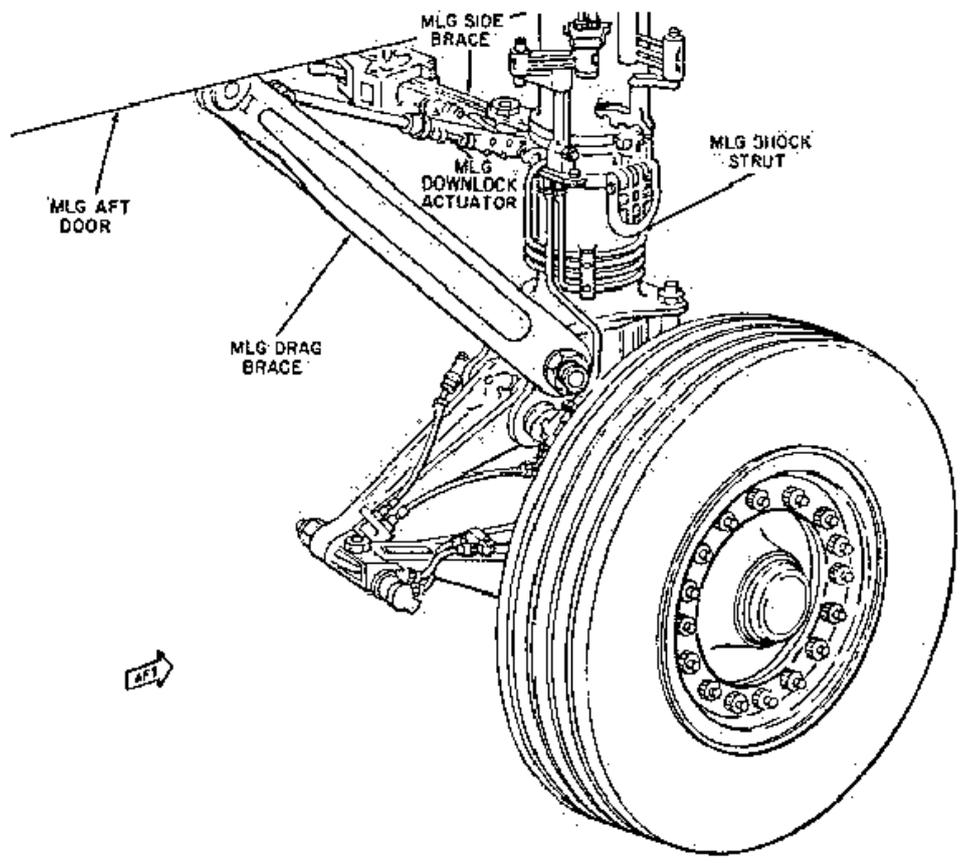
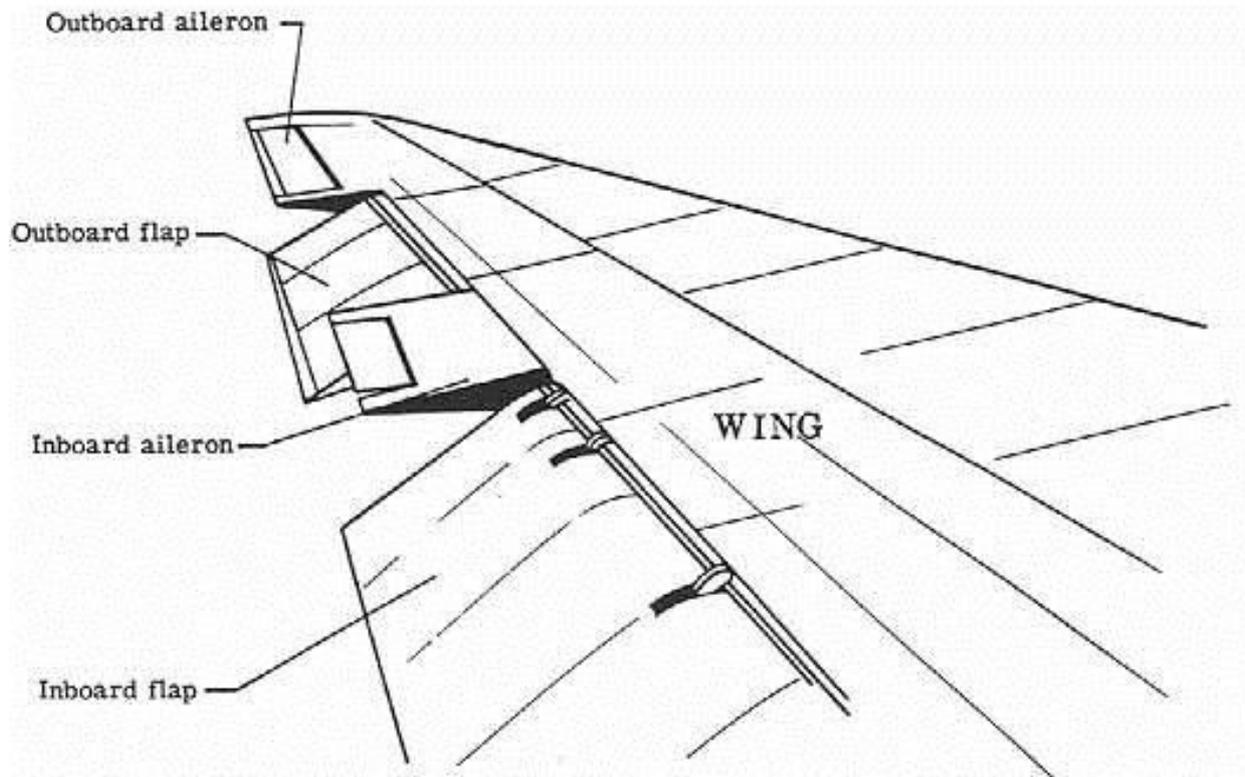
It is connected to .../ It is fixed to... /It is hinged to...

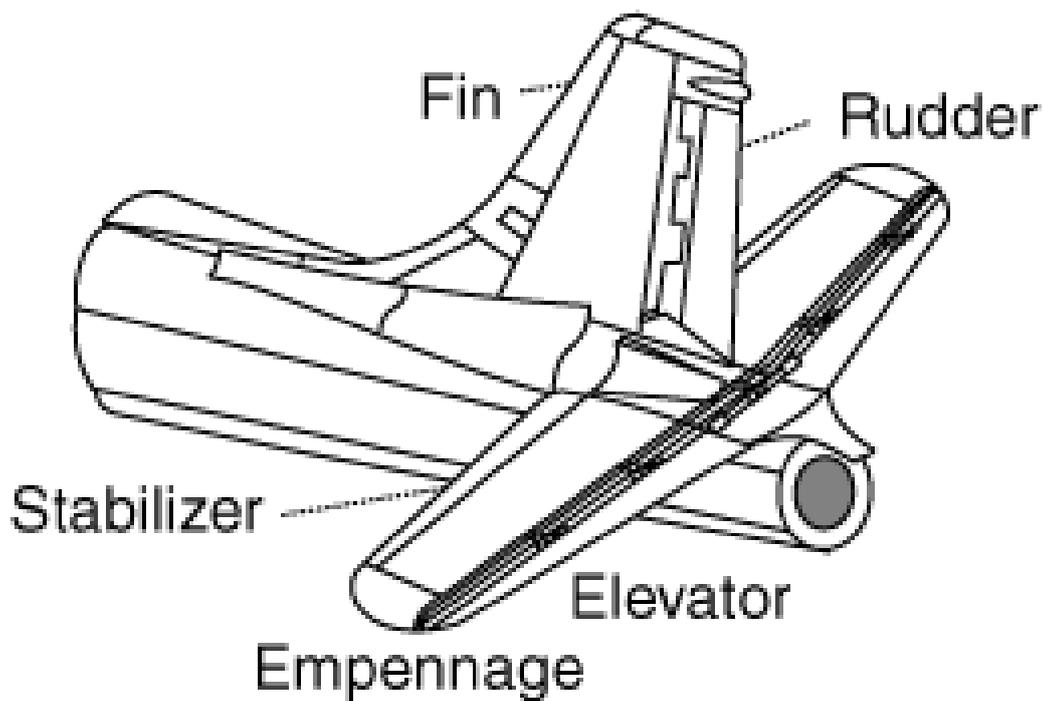
Its function is...

It consists of...

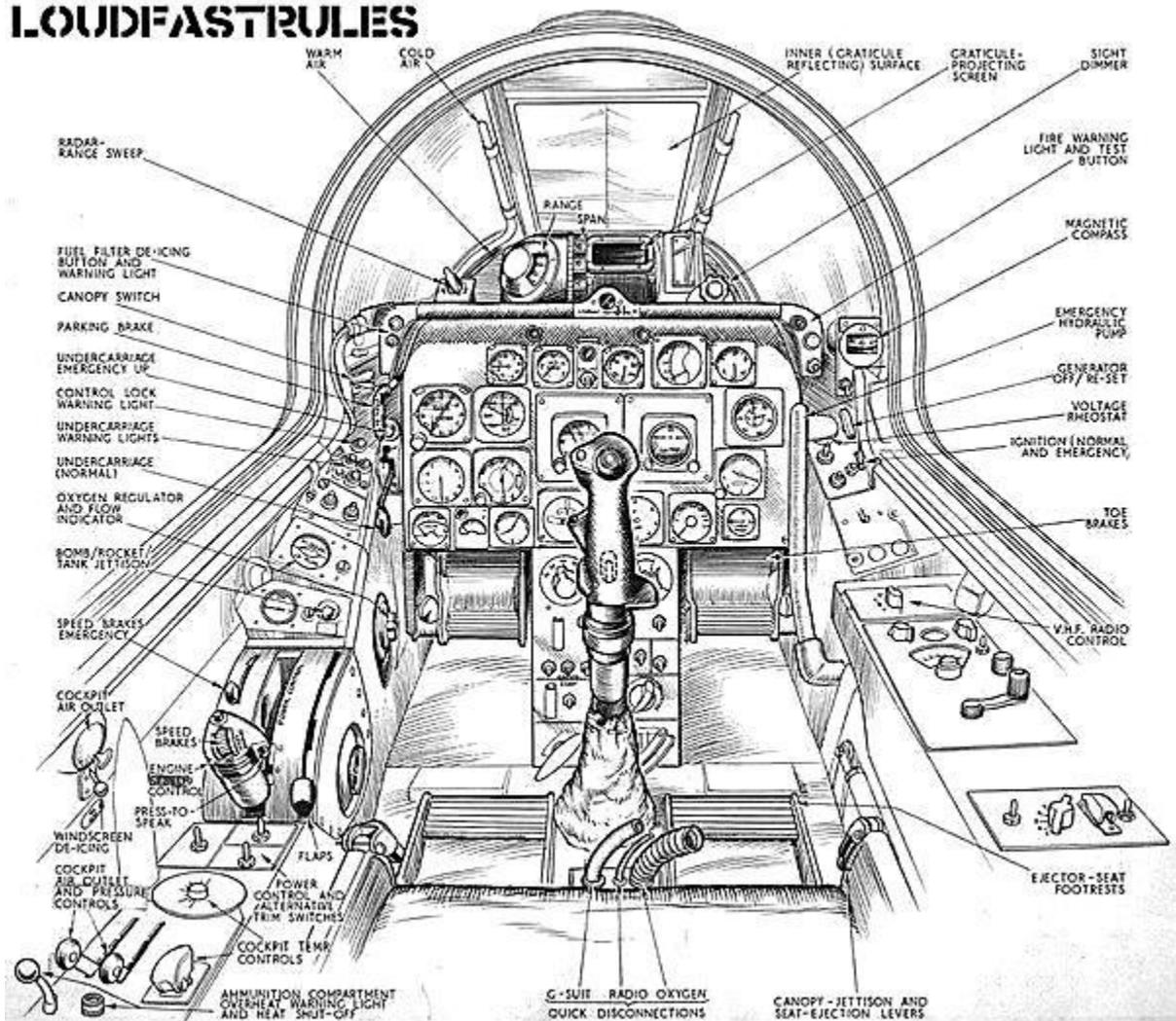
There is/are ...







LOUDFASTRULES



Task 4

4. Watch the video and answer the questions.

- 1) Why does the speaker mention the bird, the bee and the coins?
- 2) Innumerate the parts in the order he named them.
- 3) What is the wing root? What is the wing tip?
- 4) Where is the leading edge located?
- 5) Where is the trailing edge located?
- 6) What moving surfaces on the wing does the speaker name?
- 7) What helps to keep the aircraft in control?
- 8) How does the rudder control the aircraft?
- 9) How do the elevators control the aircraft?
- 10) What does the propeller do?
- 11) What kind of aircraft is this one?

Task 5

“Grammar piece”. Make the sentences passive. Make all the necessary changes (5 minutes).

- a) be, of, the fuselage, make, aluminium, sections
- b) tail unit, wing, the, and, be, to , attach, the fuselage
- c) classify, piston, be, engines, as, turbojet, turbofan
- d) be, the, high, wing, lift, provide, by
- e) biplanes, two, place, wings, in, be, above, one, the other

Task 6

Snowball game. Describe an aircraft one by one repeating the sentence of an opponent speaker.

Score Card		Team name
Task №	Comment	Points
1. Missing letters		
2. What is the part?		
3. Description		
4. Video		
5. Grammar piece		
6. Snow ball		
Total		

Занятие-соревнование
Types of Military Aircraft

Split into the groups of four. Get the Score Card. You should do all the tasks and win as many scores as possible. A teacher gives out the tasks one by one and sets the time limit for each task. Time in brackets is approximate, a teacher may change it.

Score Card		Team name
Task №	Comment	Points
1. Scrambled letters		
2. Translation		
3. Definitions		
4. Description/cards		
5. Video		

6. Dialogues		
7. Snow ball		
Total		

1. Scrambled letters. Decipher the words.

Iedtionrctin, bebomr, cimlb, roeaesnccnse, mevaiiaburtlny, czarehrtiaecd, laoisin

2. Translate the words from Russian into English:

грузоподъемность, скороподъемность, цель для атаки, запас хода по топливу, при любых погодных условиях, многоцелевой самолет, поиск цели, связь, сбитый летчик, эвакуация, воздушная перевозка.

3. Give definitions to interceptors, fighter-bombers, bombers, transport planes, tankers.

e.g. A fighter is a military aircraft designed primarily for air-to-air combat against other aircraft.

4. Speak about a plane using the words on the cards.

Interceptors design intercept destroy targets enemy day and night missions	A Fighter an interceptor a fighter-bomber divide characterize great max. speed rate of climb small take-off and landing distance	Interceptors a wide variety of armed with AAMs a high rate of fire
Fighter-bombers design for destroy ground and sea targets interdiction support missions	A fighter-bomber characterize range maneuverability carrying capacity at subsonic and supersonic	Fighter-bombers arm with bombs missiles guns on request

	speeds at high and low level	assigned targets free hunt
ombers divide strategic tactical design deliver air strikes against reconnaissance	Bombers characterize long range great take-off weight heavy bomb load large fuel endurance long take-off and landing distance	Bombers carry conventional and nuclear ASMs warheads fit with electronic countermeasures reconnaissance defensive equipment
Transport planes use for airlifting troops weather reconnaissance evacuation the wounded responsible for aerial search rescue recovery	Military transport divide troop-carrying planes cargo planes utility aircraft helicopters/amphibians	Helicopters rise and descend perform the missions of observation reconnaissance liaison
Tanker planes heavy multi-engine design in-flight refueling other aircraft		

5. Watch the video about 10 unbelievable future aircraft technologies, fill-in the table and summarize the information you have just watched.

1. What is special about transparent airbus?	
2. Sikorsky CH-53K. What is the speed of	

<p>this helicopter? How many troops can it carry?</p>	
<p>3. Laser Fighter Jets. When will they be tested? What speed will they develop? What is the name of the manufacturer?</p>	
<p>4. Green aviation planes. Why are they called “green”? Why are Lockheed Martin hybrid and the Boeing C-17 compared?</p>	
<p>5. The survivor jet. What technology helps to restore a hole in a jet?</p>	
<p>6. Motherships. Why are they called so? Why was a World War II bomber mentioned?</p>	
<p>7. The double bubble. Why is the airplane called like this?</p>	
<p>8. The mega drone. Capabilities of what aircraft does it have? How many rotors help to propel upwards?</p>	

9. Supersonic tank transporter. What payload can it carry? What is the possible speed?	
10. Flying saucers. Was the Avrocar project successful?	

6. Read the article about the future of military aircraft. Imagine that two of you are designers of this aircraft, others are reporters. Act out the conversation.

The United States, United Kingdom, Germany and Japan are all in early planning stages for a so-called "sixth generation" of fighter jets. The jets won't fly until the 2030s, but governments around the world are already exploring designs.

Fifth generation fighters were different from their fourth generation predecessors by incorporating stealth directly into the designs of aircraft, resulting in sleeker planes that carry weapons internally and have a reduced radar signature. The downside is while fifth gen jets are capable of carrying fuel and weapons externally, doing so breaks their carefully designed stealth characteristics. Other features of fifth generation fighters include active electronic scanning array radars and engines powerful enough to cruise above the speed of sound without afterburners.

The feature set for sixth generation fighters hasn't yet been nailed down, but longer range and payload are emerging as two key requirements. Artificial intelligence will likely play a role, sorting data and analyzing threats to reduce the pilot's workload. Optional manning is another likely feature, with the ability to fly fighters remotely. On the other edge of the manning spectrum, two seat fighters will probably evolve into something new. While "backseaters" used to control the jet's radar, their modern counterparts will likely control and orchestrate swarms of unmanned aerial vehicles.

In the United States, the U.S. Air Force is seeking an extra \$147 million to fund early development of the Penetrating Counter Air Fighter (PCA). PCA is an Air Force program designed to field a fighter to replace the F-22 Raptor. The Air Force has said little about what it wants in the new fighter, but range and payload are expected to be two main requirements.

Range is useful both to self-deploy in a crisis and to accompany the new B-21 Raider bomber on deep penetration strikes, one possible mission for the new fighter. Boeing has already released early concept art of its PCA candidate. PCA could fly as early as 2028.

Elsewhere, Japan and Great Britain have signed a surprise agreement to explore the idea of jointly developing a new fighter for fielding in the 2030s. According to Aviation Week & Space Technology, the two countries will "exchange information on their ambitions" and "advise each other of their capabilities."

Japan is looking to develop a large, twin-engine, two crewman aircraft to replace the Mitsubishi F-2 fighter. The country's sixth generation fighter concept, nicknamed Future Fighter, is a large fighter designed for long range missions against China in the East China Sea and possibly North Korea. Currently Japanese F-15 and F-2 fighters flying missions in the East China Sea can only operate from a handful of local airfields—fighters with a longer range fighter could operate from more airfields farther away.

7. Snowball.

Start talking about military aircraft. Say one sentence. The next person in your team repeats your sentence and adds his own, etc.

Count the points and congratulate the winners with AFFIRMATIONS:

1. This is a new day. I begin anew and create ALL THAT IS GOOD. And so it is (Louse Hay).
2. Everything in my life works now and forevermore.
3. Every decision I make is the RIGHT one for me.
4. We are all family, and the planet is our home.
5. All that I seek is always within me.

Занятие-соревнование, где сами студенты придумывают контент заданий в некоторых раундах. DIY Activities.

WEATHER HAZARDS

Цель: в форме соревнования студенты придумывают друг для друга контент установленных заданий, выполняют задания друг друга, в результате чего применяют на практике лексику по теме “Weather hazards”, смотрят и обсуждают видео, слушают сводки погоды и ATIS, рассказывают об опасных погодных условиях и их влиянии на самолет.

Ход занятия:

1. Преподаватель говорит: «We are going to have a competition between Aeroflot, AirFrance, Delta and Swiss Air airlines. Look at the call signs on your desks and split into the groups (на столах стоят названия компаний)». Студенты делятся на команды любым способом (по номерам, по цветам, по рядам и т.д.)

2. Преподаватель: «You will have 9 rounds. Your points will be recorded into your worksheets. The winner will have excellent marks. When you are ready, start your answer with the words “Delta is ready to speak”».

Командам выдаются рабочие листы с именем команды. В рабочих листах есть несколько колонок: наименования задания, комментариев и баллы. В разделе комментариев команда или пишет свой ответ или придумывает свое задание для команды-соперника исходя из типа задания, как, например, под номером четыре. В том случае, когда команды придумывают начинку задания, им дается фиксированное время, например, 2 минуты. По окончании двух минут они передают карточку своему сопернику, который сидит рядом. Соперник, получив карточку, в желтой строке пишет свое имя в колонке «Task», то есть под графой с заданием под номером 4, а в разделе «Comment» выполняет задание, то есть пишет правильный ответ, время тоже фиксируется, например, 1 минута и тридцать секунд, после чего карточку возвращают команде, которая придумала это задание; она проверяет и ставит баллы. В остальных случаях преподаватель проставляет баллы сами - это не займет много времени - после каждого раунда.

Данную игру можно адаптировать под любую тему и любое языковое направление.

AEROFLOT

TASK	COMMENT	POINTS
1. ABC dictation (5 points)		
2. Spidergram (5 points)		
3. Listening. Volmets (12 points)		
4. Scrambled(2 words) and missing letters (2 words and 2 letters in each word) - 6 points		
4.		
5. Video. (4+2 points)		
6. Dialogues. (5+2)		
7. Read and speak. Weather hazards (3)		
8. Act out. (5 points)		
Total:		

Rounds

1. ABC dictation. Listen and copy the capitals, time and altitude. I will read only once.

Reykjavik (Iceland), Jakarta (Indonesia), Wellington (New Zealand), 12:15Z, 13500 ft. – 5 points

Pens DOWN

Диктант проводится по правилам радиообмена, например, Reykjavik - Romeo, Echo, Yankee, Kilo, Juliet, Alpha, Viktor, India.

2. Spidergram. You will have a list of words and a blank paper. Draw a spidergram and comment upon it – 5 points (5 categories – не озвучивать).

Use the words: is divided/subdivided into, can be, we think, as we see it, there are

Weather: cumulonimbus, icy, moderate, head, precipitation, shallow, altostratus, wind, clouds, visibility, hazards, thunderstorm, icing, thick, few, fog, rain, a microburst, heavy snow, cross, hail

Командам выдаются листы с одним словом WEATHER в центре и списком слов по теме weather, а так же словами-помощниками (is divided, can be). Задача - построить Spidergram, классифицировав тем или иным способом. По истечении 3 минут, например, команды должны представить свою классификацию и рассказать о ней, например, «Clouds can be ... Hazards are divided into...».

3. Listening. Volmets. Copy the information and read back.

Слушают в записи или преподаватель сам читает. (3 points each -12 points. 3 – all is correct but one, 2 – 3 inaccuracies. 1 – 4 and more inaccuracies) можно делать на отдельной карточке, чтобы проверить, когда будет минутка. Come to the front and read back (Aeroflot – 1, Delta - 2).

1. Berlin Tegel 2020 320° 4 knots, 10 kms or more, few 1100 ft, temperature 13, dew point 11, QNH 1021, trend no sig.
2. Berlin Schönefeld 2020 290° 5 knots CAVOK, temperature 13, dew point 10, QNH 1021, trend no sig.
3. Berlin Tempelhof 2020 330° 5 knots, 10 kms or more, scattered 1100 ft, temperature 13, dew point 11, QNH 1022, trend no sig.
4. Dresden 2020 290° 3 knots CAVOK, temperature 13, dew point 11, QNH 1021, trend no sig.

Write the task and when I give the signal, pass it to the next group. The other group write the solution and give it back to check.

Студенты создают слова с перепутанными буквами по теме «Weather», вписывают в графу Comment, по истечении времени передают карточку соседней команде. Команда-соперник решает задачу в графе ниже и передает обратно на проверку.

5. Watch the Video. – 4 points+2 for speaking

Преподаватель: «Answer the following questions»:

- 1) What is the function of the Federal Government's Aviation Weather center?
- 2) What kind of danger can thunderstorms present to pilots? What damage can an aircraft receive in case of getting inside a thunderstorm?
- 3) What lessons were learned after the crash of Southern Airlines flight 242 in 1977?
What two major improvements were introduced after that crash?
How often did the pilots get weather updates before those improvements? What about nowadays?
- 4) What other duties, apart from providing weather reports, do meteorologists have?
What is a SIGMET? What for and how are SIGMETS issued?

Студенты смотрят и по ходу пишут ответы на вопросы в рабочих листах.

Преподаватель: «One by one sound the video. I will play it on mute and you will speak». + 2 points

6. Dialogues «Read back» – 5 points + 2 points

Преподаватель: «In your group read back the commands (5). Then choose two commands and speak to the group next to you (2). The other group will respond».

Card 1.

1. Report the meteorological conditions as you see them from your aircraft.
2. A thunderstorm ahead of you, deviate the thunderstorm south of the route.
3. Cleared to climb to your altitude over point C to detour around the thunderstorm.
4. You will avoid the thunderstorm 10km left of the route.
5. Delay is expected for the next two hours.

Card 2.

6. Proceed to your alternate due to thick fog at our airfield.
7. Visibility has improved, expect approach clearance not later than in 20 min.
8. Visibility is reduced by smoke, be careful on landing.

9. Fog is becoming thicker and the aerodrome cannot receive you. What are your intentions?

10. Return to the departure aerodrome, a heavy thunderstorm is expected on route.

Card 3.

11. Your departure is delayed for indefinite time due to weather.

12. The landing surface ice-crusted, braking poor.

13. There is fog at our aerodrome, you may land only at your discretion.

14. For your information; the main centre of the thunderstorm is moving to the north-west of the aerodrome.

15. Be informed of snow showers over the mountains.

Card 4.

16. Taxi carefully, braking is poor.

17. Proceed via Upper Yellow 2. Request level change on route.

18. Call me back for upper winds on present frequency some minutes later.

19 and 20. Expect approach clearance not later than at 25, wind 3 knots, visibility 2 miles, ceiling 1000 ft 8/8, QNH 1013.1mb.

7. Read and speak. Weather Hazards. – 3 points

Read a piece of information about the weather hazard. Choose the picture. Come to the front and characterize your hazard.

Студенты тянут карточки, находят картинку и дают краткую характеристику своими словами.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms are extremely dangerous, and you should avoid penetrating them. They are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain and snow or hail. They are generally classified as air mass or frontal storms. Air mass thunderstorms generally form in a warm moist air mass and are isolated or scattered over a large area. They are usually caused by solar heating of the land which results in convection (перенос) currents that lift unstable air. Frontal thunderstorms can be associated with any type of front. Thunderstorms can disable electrical systems of an aircraft.



A Microburst (микрорыв)

A microburst is an intense localized downdraft of brief duration which spreads out in all directions when it reaches the surface. This creates severe horizontal and vertical wind shears (сдвиги ветра) which pose serious hazards to aircraft, particularly those near the surface. An individual microburst typically covers an area of less than two and a half miles in diameter at the surface and usually lasts no longer than 15 minutes. Several fatal crashes have been attributed to the phenomenon over the past several decades.



Low Visibility

One of the most common aviation weather hazards is low visibility. Some ground-based weather hazards which can restrict visibility are fog, haze, and smog. One of

the most hazardous characteristics of **fog** is its ability to form rapidly. It can completely obscure (окутать пеленой, заволакивать) a runway in a matter of minutes. **Smoke** is usually much more localized; it is generally found in industrial areas and is a hazard only when it drifts across your intended landing field. Haze is traditionally an atmospheric phenomenon where dust, smoke and other dry particles obscure (заволакивают) the clarity of the sky.



Hail

Hail is the thunderstorm hazard. Hail is a form of solid precipitation. It consists of balls of ice. You can encounter it in flight, even when no hail is reaching the surface. In addition, large hailstones have been encountered in clear air (ясное небо) several miles downwind from a thunderstorm. Hail can cause extensive damage to your aircraft in a very short period of time.



Icing

There are two general types of icing with which you must be familiar — induction and structural.

Induction icing includes carburetor icing as well as air intake icing.

Structural icing builds up on any exposed surface of an aircraft, causing a loss of lift, an increase in weight, and control problems. There are two general types — rime (изморозь) and clear. Icing in cold weather can prevent pilots from maneuvering.

rime ice build-up – наращивание изморози



8. Acting out – 5 points.

One of you is a pilot. The other one is a controller. The pilot requests the information about the weather. The controller gives the information.

Студенты самостоятельно в своих командах составляют микро-диалог и воспроизводят по команде преподавателя по одному.

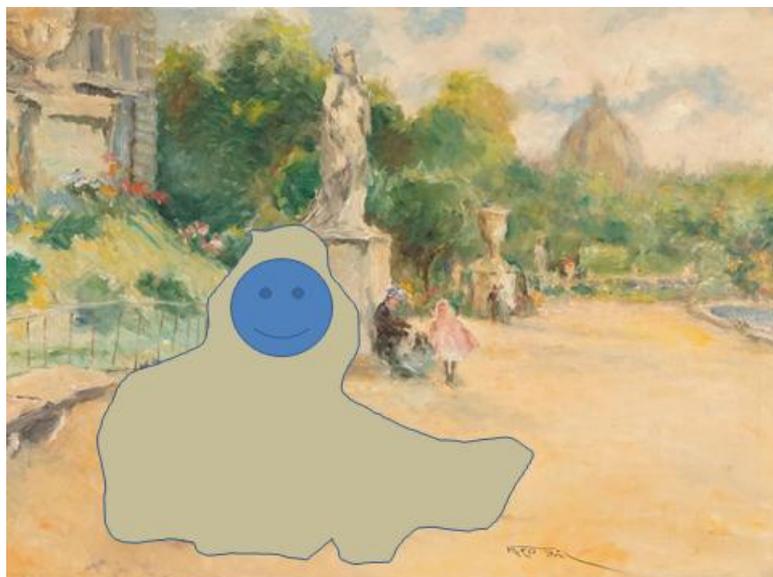
Занятие-викторина «Изобразительное искусство стран изучаемого языка»

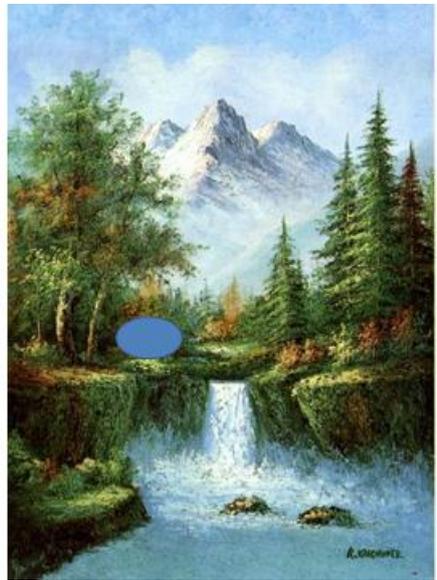
Занятию предшествует изучение основных направлений живописи США, ведущих школ живописи и т.д. Викторина является итоговым занятием, подводимым итоги и позволяющим в игровой форме закрепить и систематизировать полученные знания.

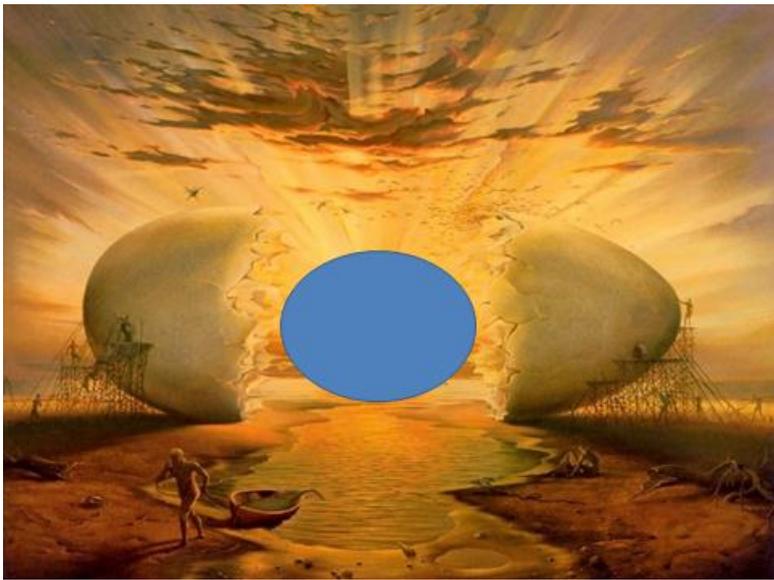
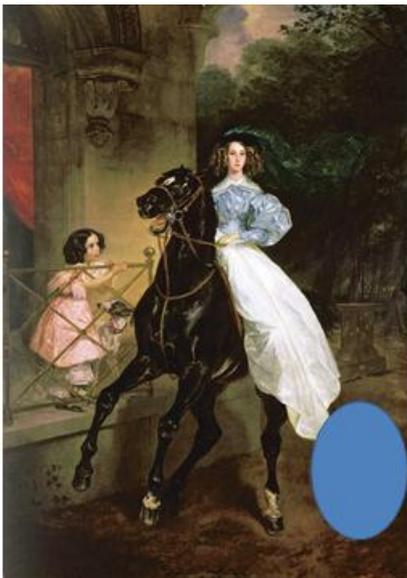
Основные школы живописи:

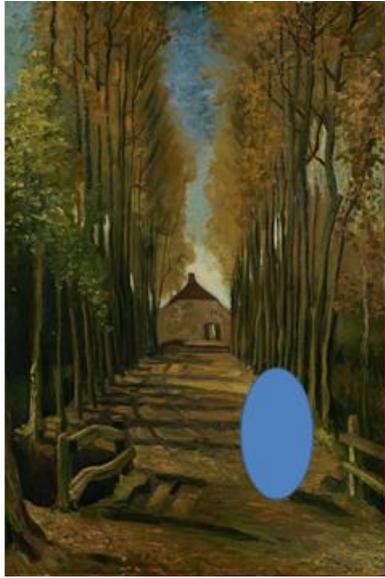
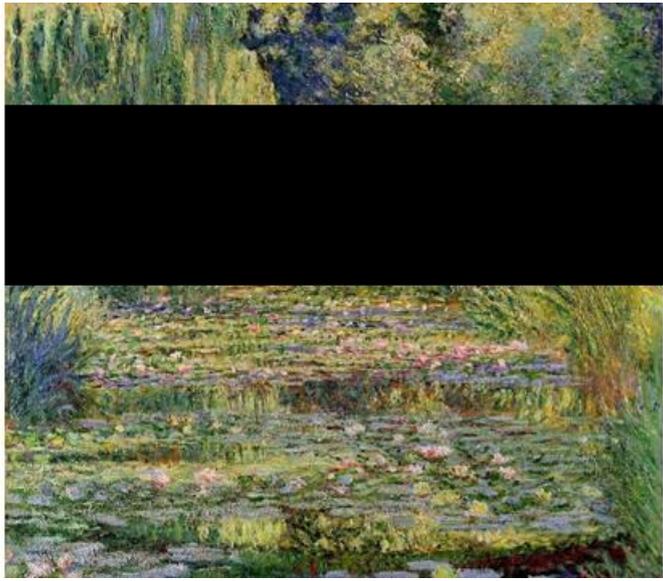
- Hudson river school;
- Abstract expressionism;
- Color field painting;
- Impressionism;
- Cubism, etc.

Task 1. What's missing? На проекторе демонстрируются слайды, на которых изображены картины известных художников, но часть изображения скрыта. Задача обучающихся – догадаться/ вспомнить скрытый фрагмент, описать картину и предположить, к какому направлению искусства принадлежит данное произведение, а также – по возможности – назвать автора и картину. Задание является подготовительным, поэтому картины могут принадлежать кисти не только американских художников.









Task 2. Modern Art or Toddler Art? На слайдах демонстрируются рисунки в стиле абстрактный экспрессионизм. Задача учащихся – догадаться, были они созданы известными американскими художниками или это рисунки ребенка. Необходимо, чтобы обучаемые аргументировали свой выбор.



(Toddler)



(Modern: *A Tree in Naples* by Willem de Kooning)

Modern art or toddler art?



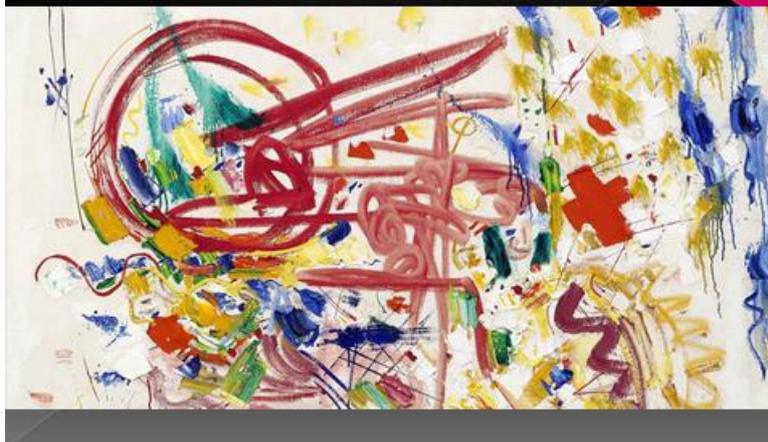
(Toddler)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Toddler)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Modern: *Laburnum* by Hans Hoffman)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Modern: *Woods* by Gerhard Richter)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Toddler)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Toddler)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Modern: *Coffee Thyme* by Sam Gilliam)

Modern art or toddler art?



(Toddler)

После того, как учащиеся обосновали свой выбор и оглашения правильных ответов возможно выйти на дискуссию: что такое современное искусство? Все ли может стать объектом для изображения художника?

Task 3. Modern art quiz. Ведущий задает вопросы, учащиеся называют правильный вариант ответа:

1. What color cannot be made by mixing any other color?

- A. Yellow
- B. Green
- C. Purple
- D. Gray

2. What are the primary colors?

- A. Red-orange, red-purple, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, and blue-purple
- B. Green, orange, and purple
- C. White, black, gray, and brown
- D. Red, blue, and yellow

3. What are the secondary colors?

- A. Red-orange, red-purple, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, and blue-purple
- B. Green, orange, and purple
- C. White, black, gray, and brown
- D. Red, blue, and yellow

4. Salvador Dali is considered a Surrealist artist.

- True | False

5. Salvador Dali was born in India.

- True | False

6. Pablo Picasso is from the country of _____.

- A. Germany
- B. Italy
- C. Spain
- D. United States of America

7. What country was Van Gogh born in?

- A. Holland
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. United States of America

8. Monet is the father of which movement?

- A. Realism
- B. Impressionism
- C. Cubism
- D. Art Nouveau

9. What is the title of the style of painting that Picasso invented?

- A. Realism
- B. Impressionism
- C. Cubism
- D. Art Nouveau

10. Surrealism is an art movement which used dream-like images.

True | False

11. Andy Warhol, an American painter and filmmaker, is best known for his depiction of what grocery store item?

- A. Apples
- B. Bacon
- C. Tomato Soup
- D. Onions

12. A style of artwork created using many geometric shapes, often not resembling any object.

- A. Surrealism
- B. Fauvism
- C. Cubism
- D. Baroque

13. An art style where the artist tries to paint a picture exactly how it looks in real life, with as many details as possible.

- A. Impressionism
- B. Pointillism
- C. Realism
- D. Fauvism

14. A style of art where the artist attempts to convey as much of their emotion into the artwork as possible, often using distortion and emphasis.

- A. Expressionism
- B. Surrealism
- C. Cubism
- D. Impressionist

15. Art that emerged in the mid-1950s that used imagery from popular culture is termed _____.

- A. Impressionism
- B. Realism
- C. Minimalism
- D. Pop Art

16. Georgia O'Keeffe was an _____ artist.

- A. English
- B. Italian
- C. American

- D. Australian

17. O’Keeffe is best known for her paintings of _____.

- A. the sea and marine animals
- B. enlarged flowers and New Mexico landscapes
- C. native American Indians
- D. the Australian Outback

Task 4. Artist am I! На экране демонстрируется следующее изображение:



Обучаемые делятся на команды, каждая команда получает листок бумаги и цветные карандаши. Один член команды подходит к ведущему и получает карточку, на которой указано направление современного искусства. Команда должна нарисовать картину (быка) в стилистике направления, указанного на карточке. Возможные варианты:

- Pop-art;
- Surrealism;
- Cubism;
- Color-field painting;
- Minimalism, etc.

После того, как рисование закончено, команда демонстрирует свое изображение остальным командам. Они должны догадаться, в каком стиле выполнена картина, объяснить свой выбор, перечислить основные черты указанного направления.

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Приложения Занятие-праздник 3.

Flashcards for Bingo.



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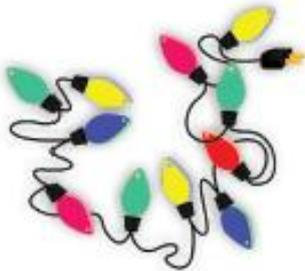
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НА РАЗНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ВУЗЕ**

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