***7 FORM***

***UNIT 4* SPORTS**

**Sports**

The British are sports - loving nation. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton and snooker were invented in Britain. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting and horseracing also appeared in Britain. The most popular sports which people take part in rather than watching are angling, snooker and darts.

Cricket is the English game. A match can take five days - and still end in a draw. This game was being played 250 years ago.

Football began as a contest between neighboring villages - without a limit of number of the players on each side and almost without rules. The rules of the modern game consolidated only in 1863.

Golf was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 years. At first, it was played with balls made of wood, then of leather stuffed with feathers.

The first rules for tennis appeared in England in the first tournament in Wimbledon in 1877. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis center.

There are many sports games, which are popular in Britain. 25 million of people take part in sports. Sports is on the program of all state and private school and universities. Nearly all schools have sports grounds and swimming pools. Indeed, sports is a part of everyday life in Britain.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Answer the questions.**  1. What kinds of sport are there in Great Britain?  2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain?  3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?  **Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text.**  1. The British are not sports - loving nation.  2. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting, and horse - racing also appeared in England.  3. Cricket is the Russian game.  4. A match can take five days - and still end in a draw.  5. Snooker began as a contest between neighboring villages - without a limit of number of the players on each side and almost without rules.  6. Cricket was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Wales for at least 400 years.  7. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis center.  8. There are not a lot of sports games, which are popular in Britain.  **Make sentences from these words.**  1. in, indeed,, Britain, sports, life, is, every day, a, part, of;  2. universities, sports, and, is , school, on, private, the, and, program, state, of, all;  3. feathers, at, with, first, stuffed, it, leather, played, of, was, then, with, wood, balls, of, made. |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a scheme.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **Тell me about sports in the UK.** |

***7 FORM***

***UNIT 7 «TRAVELLING TO WORLD CAPITALS».***

**London**

London is the capital of Great Britain. London is a very old town. London is two thousand years old. Many years ago, London was a small town on the Thames. There were many villages round it. After many years, London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages are the names of the streets in modern London, Westminster.

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. The city of London is the business center. The East End includes the poor districts. West of London is the West End where rich people live.

Trafalgar Square is in the center of the West End of London. In the center of Trafalgar Square there is the column made of granite. On the top of the column, there is a 17-feet-tall statue of Admiral Nelson. Admiral Nelson defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1809. The total high of the monument is 184 feet (44 meters).On the pedestal is a bronze relief cast from a captured French cannon, representing Nelson’s victory.

On the North side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery.

The National Gallery has one of the finest collections of pictures in the world.

Trafalgar Square is one of the busiest place in London, where people go to and from the work; it is hard to cross the street.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Answer the questions.**  What is the capital of Great Britain?  How many years is London?  What includes the poor districts?  Where do rich people live?  Where is the Admiral Nelson column?  **Continue the sentence.**  On the top of the column …  London is two…  On the north side…  The total high…  There were…  **Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text.**  London is a new town.  London is on the Thames.  The West End of London is a place where rich people live.  In London, there aren’t a lot of squares and parks.  **Find English equivalents in the text.**  Национальная галерея имеет одну из прекраснейших коллекций в мире.  Сейчас Лондон –один из красивейших городов с большими площадями и парками.  Спустя много лет Лондон и три сотни деревень превратились в один большой город.  Некоторые из этих деревень стали названиями в современном Лондоне. |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Arrange the points of the plan.**  1.Trafalgar Square.  2. London is the capital.  3. The West End.  4. The National Gallery.  5. The East End.  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **Тell me about the places of interest in London which you like most of all.** |

**8 form**

**Unit 1 THE BEGGINNING OF UK`S TRADITIONS**

**Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The largest island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about five thousand small islands.

The country's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The English channel separate Great Britain from the continent.

The total area of the U.K. is 244.000 square kilometers with a population of 56 million. It is one of the most populated countries in the world. The greater part of the population is urban. About 80 percent of people live in numerous towns and cities. More than seven million people live in London area. Very often the inhabitants of The United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called English.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. There are many mountains in Scotland, Wales and northwest of England but they are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

The mountains in Great Britain are not very high. There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Themes is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports machinery, electronics, and textile. One of the main industries of the country is shipbuilding.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Read the words from the text and translate.**  Situated, washed, populated, urban, inhabitants, surface, famous for, industrial, shipbuilding.  **Complete the sentences.**  The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on,..  The largest island is..., which consists of three parts...  The smallest island is...  ... separate Great Britain from the continent.  It is one of the most... countries in the world  The greater part of the population is... .  More then ... people live in London area.  Very often the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called...  ... of the British Isles varies very much  .... in Scotland is the highest mountain.  Scotland is also famous for...  There are many... in Great Britain, but they are not very long.  ...is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.  The United Kingdom is a highly developed ... country.  **Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text.**  The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on four large islands.  The largest island is Great Britain.  Great Britain consists of three parts: England, Germany, and Wales.  The smaller island *is*Ireland and there are about seven million small islands.  The country's shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, the Black Sea and the Irish Sea.  The population of Great Britain is 46 million.  1t is not the most populated countries in the world.  The greater part of the population is urban.  The inhabitants of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called English.  There are not many mountains in Scotland, there are many rivers.  **Make sentences from these words.**  1. and, island, which, parts, the, England, largest, consists, Great, Britain, three, and, Scotland, is, of, Wales.  2. high, Great, Britain, the, very, in, mountains, not, are.  3. country, the, a, developed, Kingdom, highly, industrial, is, United. |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Arrange the points of the plan.**  1. A wide variety of scenery.  2. The population of Great Britain.  3. The United Kingdom is an industrial country.  4.The geographical position of the UK.  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 2 SHOOL IS NOT ONLY LEARNING**

**Education in England**

All English children must stay at school from age of 5 until they are 16. The schools are divided into two groups: state schools and private schools.

State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.

Technical schools. These schools are for children, who are interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops and also geography, history, art and domestic course.

There are also many schools, which the State doesn't control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children and many of them are boarding schools and schools only for girls or boys.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

Colleges offer courses in teacher training and some professions connected with medicine.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. After graduating from the university, a student gets a degree. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years, medicine and dentistry courses 5-7 years.

Students usually very busy because of their training, but many of them have to work in the evenings to pay for it.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Complete the sentences.**  1. The ... are ... into two groups: state schools and private schools.  2. ... and ... who like to work with ... hands can go ... to get some trade.  3. They are ... schools.  4. After leaving school many ... people go to ... or universities.  5. There are about in Britain.  6. Colleges offer... in and some ... connected with medicine.  7. State ... are divided into the ... types.  8. These ... are for children, who are ... in physics ... and ....  9. ... are also many schools, which the State ... control.  10. ... usually very busy ... of their..., but many of... have to work in the ... to pay for it.  **Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text.**  1. All English children must stay at school from age of 7 until they are 14.  2. The schools are divided into three groups: state schools private schools and secondary schools.  3. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.  4. Technical schools are for children who are interested in technical subjects, chemistry and mathematics.  5. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.  6. Comprehensive schools usually combine all types of secondary education.  7. There are also many schools, which the State controls.  8. After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.  9. There are about 90 colleges in Britain.  **Answer the questions.**  1. Who provides education in Great Britain?  2. What kinds of schools are there in Britain?  3. Do children have to go to school until they are five?  4. Till what age must children go to school?  5. Who can enter the University? |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Arrange the points of the plan.**  1. Grammar schools.  2. Colleges.  3. Comprehensive schools.  4. Private schools.  5. State schools.  6. There are about 90 universities in Britain.  7. Technical schools.  **Make up a scheme.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 3 MEALS**

***Meals in Britain.***

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people as if to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change, you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

However, nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.  
The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o’clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. Schoolchildren can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular between the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one teaspoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinnertime is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often, the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays, many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. Therefore, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. Therefore, we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Answer the questions.**  1. What are the usual meals in England? 2. What time do they have breakfast? 3. What is a traditional English breakfast? 4. What are the two substantial meals of the day? 5. When is lunch usually taken? 6. What does lunch include? 7. Is tea popular between the English? 8. When do they usually have dinner? 9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries? |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 5 BRITAIN AND BELARUS ROUND THE CALENDAR**

**Holidays**

There are eight public holidays (bank holidays) a year in Great Britain, that is days on which people do not need to go to work. They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Holiday and Late Summer Holiday. The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 19th century when in 1871 and 1875 most of these days were constituted bank holidays, that is, days on which banks were to be closed. The observance of these days is no longer limited to banks.

All the public holidays, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day observed on the 25th and 26th of December respectively, do not fall on the same date each year. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday, which falls on the first Monday in May. The Spring Holiday falls on the last Monday of May, while Late Summer Holiday falls on the last Monday in August.

Most of these holidays are of religious origin, though for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry.

Certain customs and traditions are associated with most public holidays. The reason is that many of them are part of holiday seasons as Easter and Christmas holiday seasons, which are religious by origin and are connected by centuries-old traditions.

Besides public holidays, there are other festivals, anniversaries and simply days, on which certain traditions are observed, but unless they fall on a Sunday, they are ordinary working days.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Complete the sentences.**  1. There are eight a year in Great Britain, that is days on which ... do not need to go to ... .  2. dates back to the 19th century when in 1871 and 1875 most of these days were holidays, that is, days on which batiks were to be... .  3. ... the public ... , except Christmas Day and Boxing Day ... on the 25th and 26th of , do not fall on the same date ... year.  4. The falls on the last... of..., while Late Summer ... falls on the last... in ... .  5. … customs and traditions are ... with most... holidays.  6. The ... of these ... is no longer ... to ... .  7. The term dates ... to the 19th ... when in ... and ... most of... days were ... bank holidays,... is ,days on were to ... closed .  8. Good ... and depend on which falls on the first... in ... .  9. ... public ... , there are other festivals,... and simply ... ,on ... certain ... are ... , but unless they fall on a ... they are ... working ... .  10. Most of these holidays... of... origin,... for the greater part of the ... they have lost and are simply days on ... people ... , eat, drink and ... merry .  **Say if the sentences are true or false according to the text.**  There are six public holidays (bank holidays) a year in America, that is days on which people must go to work.  They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Holiday and Late Summer Holiday.  The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 20th century when in 1671 and 1678 most of these days were constituted bank holidays, that is , days on which banks were open .  All the public holidays, except Good Friday and Boxing Day observed on the 25th and 26th of December respectively, do not fall on the same date each year.  Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday, which falls on the second Monday in May.  The Spring Holiday falls on the last Wednesday of May, while Late Summer Holiday falls on the last Monday in August  All holidays are of religious origin, though for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry  Certain customs and traditions are not associated with most public holidays.  The reason is that many of them are part of holiday’s season as Easter and Christmas holiday season, which are religious by origin and are connected by centuries - old traditions.  **Make sentences from these words.**  The, all except, public, Christmas, holidays, day, Boxing, and, day, on, observed, 25th, the, 26th, December, of, do, respectively, not, on, fall, same, the, each, date, year, on;  These, most, of, are, of, origin, holidays, religious, for, the, though, part, greater, the, of, they, lost, population, have, religious, their, significance, and, simply, are, on, days, people, relax, which, and, drink, eat, and, merry, make;  Holidays, traditions, certain, most, with, customs, are, public, associated, and. |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 5 BRITAIN AND BELARUS ROUND THE CALENDAR**

***CHRISTMAS***

         The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It’s a happy holiday for many people in different countries.

         Some week before Christmas, English people are busy. They send greeting cards to all their relatives and friends. You can buy Christmas cards or you can make them. Many children make their cards at school.

         People buy a Christmas tree and decorate it with toys, coloured balls and little coloured lights.

         On Christmas Eve, people put their presents under the tree. When children go to bed, they put their stockings near their beds.

         At night Father Christmas comes. He has a big bag of presents for children. He puts the presents in the children’s stockings.

         Every year there is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square. This is a present from the people of Norway to the people of Great Britain. They send it to Londoners every year and Londoners decorate the Christmas tree.

         In the evening before Christmas, people like to come to Trafalgar Square to look at the tree. On Christmas Eve, streets in London are decorated, too.

         The shops are very busy at Christmas. People want to buy presents for their family and friends (for their nearest and dearest). In addition, they buy a lot of food and drink for all the Christmas parties.

         People open their presents on Christmas morning and they all are happy with what they get.

         For Christmas lunch, people eat turkey, potatoes and green vegetables. Then they have the Christmas pudding. At five o’clock, it is time for tea and Christmas cake.

           On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a merry Christmas.

         The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. People usually visit their relatives and friends. They do not work on that day.

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Answer the questions.**        1) Why are people busy some weeks before Christmas?  2) Where can people get Christmas cards?       3)  Where is a Christmas tree from?       4) What are the traditional Christmas dishes?       5) What is Boxing Day?       6) Do English people like Christmas? **Complete the sentences.**  1. Many children make their cards at …  2. Father Christmas puts the presents in the children’s …  3. There is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of …  4. On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a …  5. They do not … on that day |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 7 MUSIC**

***Music in the Streets***

As you go home after a hard day’s work, and you get off the metro train, you sometimes have to walk a long way to the exit or to change trains. Suddenly in the noise, some music is heard. Those are street musicians. You take out a coin from your pocket and throw it into their hat or instrument case. These musicians bring color and life to the city streets. Street musicians are aged between 17 and 30 years. Some of them are men, some women. They play classical music, pop or folk music, old and new songs. Many musicians are former university students or professional musicians.

Andrew Hain, for example, was once a music student, but he gave up music and became a painter. Now he plays in the underground because he doesn’t want to forget how to play. His girlfriend is a painter, too. She helps him to collect the money. Another street musician, David MacNell, tells new players:

“Learn new songs all the time, or else you’ll have fewer and fewer listeners. Wear bright clothes to attract attention. Make sure that the places where you choose to play are warm. The best places are bridges and certainly the underground.”

On Sundays, Hyde Park is the best place, as the speakers here address the people. The street musicians are doing their business with the many tourists who visit the park. The weather is one of the worst problems. It is not so easy to play the violin or the guitar on a rainy November day in London and try to smile.

A much worse problem is the police. From time to time, they come, and the musicians are moved to a different place. True, they are not often fined. One musician told me:

“The policeman asked me what I was doing. I said I was just practising. Some money just fell out of my pocket into the guitar case, and I was told to leave my place. I think it’s not fair. People love street music. It makes the city more attractive.”

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| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **Read the text «Music in the Streets» again and complete the sentences according to the text.**   1. Street musicians are   a) men b)  women  c)  men and women  2. According to the text, street musicians  a) bring color and life to city streets.  b) make more noise in the streets.  c) make traffic more difficult  3. Street musicians play  a) old songs b)  new songs.      c)  old and new songs.  4. Andrew Hain plays in the streets because he  a) needs money.  b) does not want to forget how to play.  c) wants to become famous.  5. The worst problem for the musicians is  a) weather         b)  the police           c)  **Say true or false.**   1. Street musicians are aged between 17 and 30 years. 2. Andrew Hain, for example, was once a music professor. 3. On Mondays, Hyde Park is the best place for street musicians. 4. The weather is one of the worst problems for street musicians. 5. Street musicians are often fined.   **Insert the words according to the meaning.**   1. Andrew Hain gave up music and became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 2. The street musicians are doing their business with the many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who visit the Hyde Park. 3. It is not so easy to play the violin or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a rainy November day in London 4. Make sure that the places where you choose to play are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   **Answer the questions.**  Why should street musicians wear bright clothes?   1. What are the best places for street musicians? 2. Which is worse for street musicians**–**the weather or the police? 3. Why do street musicians need to learn new songs all the time?   **Say why street musicians like their job and what their problems are.** |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**6 FORM**

**UNIT 9 HAVE A NICE HOLIDAY**

***My new hobby – gardening***

A garden is much more that just creating a beautiful environment. It can be a way to save or even make money and, more than that, it can be a place where you can express yourself.

     For me, it's a bit of all these things. I know it may sound strange for a 13-year-old to be interested in gardening but I always have been and I would love to make a career out of it. I have learnt many things these part few years I have been reading about and doing some gardening. First, you do not need to spend a lot of money to have a beautiful garden. Some of the gardens I think are the prettiest are just lines of plants. There aren't many garden decorations and pathways. It's just beautiful plants loaded with fruits and vegetables. We can also find many useful things free, from pieces of old wood, to old pots and pans. Alternatively, we can build things free from materials that other people have thrown away.

    If you just remember that planting way more than you need will take the stress away of losing some plants, you will save yourself a lot of worry, too. You need to ask yourself, which plants produce enough food to make them worth growing. I actually sat down and did the maths on that one this spring. It amazed me what some plants were worth. A tomato, for example, can produce 50-150 pounds worth of fruit. It takes up a lot of space but that is a lot of money coming out of a 50 p seed! Therefore, if I had known sooner what each plant could save us, I would have told my parents to fill our garden with different plants.

   Finally, gardening dosen't have to be all or nothing. Then I guess that is more of a personality weakness than anything is. I struggle with doing things a little at a time. Once I decide to do something, I usually devote every waking hour to it for a little while and then get tired. Therefore, it is okay, to just have one tomato plant, and it is okay to have an off year. It will save you a lot of stress.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Этап | Задание |
| погружение (на этом этапе происходит первичное предъявление текста для ознакомления и активизации уже имеющихся знаний). | **Read the title and guess what the text will be about.**  **Guess the meaning from the unknown words from the contest.** |
| переработка (на этом этапе учащиеся читают текст, выполняют различные упражнения, отвечают на вопросы по тексту). | **What is the main idea of this article?**  1.gardening is convenient only for elderly people.  2.gardening is an excellent hobby for everyone  3.only rich people can afford gardening  **Choose the best answers for the questions:**  **1. Beth wants to express**  A. how designing your own garden should be hard work  B. how garden can mean different things to different people  C. the importance of selling flowers to make money  D. how hardeners have the best job when it comes to profit  **2. How does Beth describe her perfect garden?**  A. decorative  B. colourful  C. simple  D. complicated  **3. What advice does Beth give to future gardeners?**  A. spend lots of money to make your garden perfect  B. use what you can find around you  C. refuse to spend any money on your garden  D. ask other gardeners to help you  **4. How does Beth feel about gardening?**  A. She wants to grow everything she eats.  B. She hasn't learnt from her mistakes.  C. She needs to work harder in her garden.  D. She has learned plenty of useful tips.  **5. What would Betty text her friend about gardening?**  A. I'm so excited about my new hobby; it's not only fun but also I hope I'll make money out of it one day.  B. I'm now spending lots of time watching my parents do the gardening and it looks great.  C. Gardening is so hard; you have to spend a lot of money and it's stressful, too.  D. Gardening needs lots of skills and money but it's certainly worth it. I love it. |
| репродукция (на данном этапе происходит выполнение разных упражнений, чтобы составить опорный конспект, пересказ текста с использованием опор) | **Divide the text into parts.**  **Give each part a title.**  **Make up a plan.**  **Retell the text.** |
| перенос и продукция (на этом этапе на примере текста-образца составляется свое собственное монологическое высказывание) | **What is your opinion of the given text?** |

**6 FORM**

**UNIT 9 HAVE A NICE HOLIDAY**

***My pastime***

I like studying. Each day I learn something new at the university. I like economics, which is my future profession. However, student life means also having free time and a lot of fun. That is what I like my student life for. After classes, I have some time to do my homework and relax. The best way to relax is having fun with my friends. I am an easy-going person, but some of my friends say, I am too talkative. I like talking to my friends about our student life and our plans for the future. I often go to a cafe with my best friend. We can spend hours drinking tea or coffee and dis­cussing the latest news at the university.

When I come home, I have a short rest. Then I start calling my friends and making plans for the next day and for the weekend. As dancing is our hobby, we often go to a disco. They say, I am good at it. It is also a chance to meet new people and communicate with them.

On weekends, I sometimes stay at home and listen to my favourite music, which makes me feel happy. I often listen to music with my friends when we organize a party. I like cooking, so when my friends come, there is always something tasty on the table. I know many delicious dishes from Ukrainian and Russian cuisine and every time I try to prepare something new for my friends and family.

Each year I wait for summer holidays. It is a chance to spend more time with family and friends, for travelling and meeting new people, and visiting new places. I love the sea. I can spend hours listening to its sounds and watching its waves. It fills me with peace and hope. After such rest, I feel happy and am ready for studying.

a lot of fun — много развлечений, веселья  
to relax — расслабляться  
easy-going — общительный  
talkative — разговорчивый  
to communicate — общаться  
delicious — изысканный, вкусный  
cuisine — кухня  
to fill — наполнять

**8 FORM**

**UNIT 8 THERE`S NO LIFE WITHOUT BOOKS**

***My favourite book***

There are many good books. My parents have a big library at home, and when I have spare time, I read some of the books that my parents read when they were of my age. I do not think that books written in the 19th, 18th centuries or even earlier may not be useful for a contemporary reader. There are over 300 books in our home library. Among them, there are plays by Shakespeare, historical novels by Walter Scott, detective stories by Conan Doyle and many others. However, sometimes, I buy a new book. Contemporary writers have their own style and manner. They write about problems that people have to face nowadays.

A modern French writer, Francois Lelord, writes one of the books I have recently bought. It is called «Hector's Trip». It is a modern bestseller, and is already translated into several languages. It is a story of a young doctor, who decided to make a world tour in his search tor happiness. He wanted to understand what happiness means for him and whether it means the same for all people around the world. Hector meets many people on his way. Some of them look happy but the reasons for that were different. He learned that happiness does not depend on money or fame. Hector met and made many friends in different countries. He observed their way of life and came to conclusion that there are very many reasons for happiness, so that it is not possible to unite all of them. One may become happy, if they find their own answers to the questions «What is happiness?» «How I may become happy? » Hector found his own way to happiness, he understood, that he really did not have to travel so far to find it. In conclusion, I think the problems touched upon in the book could be interesting for any young person. I always advise all my friends this book to.

Contemporary — современный  
a conclusion — вывод  
to depend on — зависеть от  
fame — слава

**5 FORM**

**UNIT 8 ANIMALS AND BIRDS ON DIFFERENT CONTINENTS**

**The  Polar  Bear**

In  the  Far  North  there  is  always  snow  on  the  ground. Even in summer, it is very cold there. Here is the home of the polar bear.  It does not mind the cold as it has

Thick white fur.

The  polar  bear  does  not  fall  on  the  ice  because  it  has  long  hair  on

Its paws. It is a very good swimmer.  In the sea the polar bear catches seals for its

Dinner.

It  often  walks  over  the  ice  and  looks  for  a  place  where  there  is  water. The  polar  bear  knows  that  a  seal  likes  to  put  out  its  head, it  sits  down  and  watches.  When  the  head  of  the  seal  comes  up  the  polar  bear  jumps  at  it.  It  takes  the  seal  out  of the water, kills  it  and  its  it.  Sometimes  the  polar  bear  jumps  into  the  water  itself and  catches  fish.  In summer, the polar bear also looks for berries.

The  people  who  live  in  the  Far  North  hunt  the  polar  bear. Its  flesh  and  fat  give  them  food; its  thick  skin  give  them  a  warm  bed.

***Answer the questions:***

Where does the polar bear live?

Why is it not afraid of the cold?

What helps it not to fall on the ice?

How does the polar bear catch seals?

What  does  it  eat  when  it  cannot  find  fish  or  meat?

Why  do  the  people  of  the  Far  North  hunt  the  polar  bear?

**Five FORM**

**UNIT 8 ANIMALS AND BIRDS ON DIFFERENT CONTINENTS**

***The Arctic Twins***

 A  polar  she-bear  and  her  two  white  twins  live  in  the  Far  North. One  day  in  early  spring  the  she-bear  is  swimming  from  one ice-floe  to  another.  She is looking for seals.  Her twins are hungry. The  she-bear  soon  finds  some  small  holes  in  the  ice  where  seals  put  their  heads  out  to  breathe.  She waits for a seal to come up for air.  The twins are playing nearby. Suddenly they see their mother disappear under the ice.  Soon  she  comes  out  on  the  ice  with a  large  seal  in  her  mouth. It is a very good dinner for the bear-cubs.

Some of the ice floes have large holes. There the she-bear teaches her twins to catch seals.

One day a large ship appears in between the ice floes. The  men  of  the  ship  see the  she-bear  and  her  cubs  on  the  ice. The  she-bear  with  her  cubs  tries  to  swim  away,  but  the  men  drive  her  away  and  send a  boat  for  the  twins.  Now  the  twins  are  about  six  months  old  and  they  are  strong.  They  try  to  swim  away  from  the  boat,  but  the man  catch  the  twins  and  pit  them  into a  cage.  Soon the cubs get accustomed to their new life. They  bathe  in  the  tub  of  sea-water,  dive  and  play  with  each  other. They  eat  fish,  the  fat of  a  seal  and  sometimes  sugar  and  cakes.

The  twins  like  to  play  with  fish,  they  carry  it  into  the  tub  and  dive  down  after  it.  The  twins  are  always  gay  and  do  not  remember  the  land  of  ice  and  snow.

***Who remembers?***

1. Where do a polar she-bear and her twins live?

2. What is the she-bear doing one day in early spring?

3. How does the she-bear catch a seal?

4. Where does the she-bear teach her twins to catch seals?

5. What comes in between the floes once?

6. What  do  the  men  of  the  ship  do  to  catch  the  twins?

7. What do the twins try to do?

8. How old are the twins?

9. Do the men catch the bear-cubs?

10. Where do they put them?

11. Do the twins get accustomed to their new life?

12. What do they like to do best of all?

13. What do they eat?

***Find pairs of words. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.***

Early                                 twins

Hungry                              hole

Small                                 ship

Good                                  spring

Strong                                life

Large                                  bear-cubs

Fat                                      dinner

Gay                                     she-bear

New                                    seals

**Seven FORM**

**UNIT 2 SHOPPING**

***I go shopping***

Shopping is a new kind of hobby or just a waste of time. A lot of people find it the best treatment for a bad mood. Buying new clothes may bring pleasant emotions and change image for the better. However, many people consider shopping to be a waste of time and money. Men usually do not like to go shopping very much. In addition, women cannot resist the temptation of buying a new becoming dress.

I am a girl of 20 and consider clothes very important in my life. I like to go shopping when I need something new. Usually I do not buy anything at once. I like to try on several dresses of different styles and cut, until I choose what suits me best. I can say, that is one of my hobbies. When I have some free time I can walk along the streets for hours, look at the shop windows and decide what could suit me best. When I need a dress for a special occasion, I go shopping with my mother. She is keen on fashion and may help me choose the best cut and style. Sometimes I go shopping with my best friend Tanya; we usually help each other to buy clothes for a new season.

Buying food is not so interesting for me. I usually do not have much time for that. That is why I often go to the nearest supermarket, where I may buy everything I need. Along with fish, milk, fruit and vegetables that I usually buy, I also choose something sweet, like biscuits or a cake. That makes shopping in a supermarket more pleasant.

Becoming — к лицу  
a cut — покрой  
to resist the temptation — устоять перед искушением

**7 FORM**

**UNIT 3 FRIENDSHIP**

***My best friend***

One cannot live without friends. It is important for everyone to share the happy moments and feel sympathy and support in a difficult situation. Making friends is easy, but one needs time to call someone the best friend. I am happy to have such a person in my life. My best friend's name is Olga. We are not very much alike but that does not matter. We understand each other and we are always ready to give a helping hand. Olga is 21 and she is a very smart person. She is one of the best students in our group. We support each other in any situation. She can easily find the right words to comfort or encourage me.

Olga is very beautiful. She has long hair, a slim figure, beautiful eyes and a charming smile. She is a kind and sincere person, openhearted and easy-going. Her hobby is dancing. When she is on the stage, you forget everything and enjoy her dancing.

When I visit her at her home, she always cooks something tasty. I like being at her home. She has a friendly family, her mother is a wise woman, and they can easily understand each other I think they are not only close relatives but also close friends. I sometimes ask her mother for advice and she finds the right words for me. Olga takes very much after her mother, that's why it is so pleasant to communicate with her. I am happy to have such a friend as Olga.

Sympathy — сочувствие  
to give a helping hand — протянуть руку помощи  
to comfort — успокаивать  
to encourage — ободрять  
charming — обаятельный  
open-hearted — искренний  
a close relative — близкий родственник

**7 FORM**

**UNIT 7 TRAVELLING TO WORLD CAPITALS**

***Museums and art centers in Great Britain***

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the British aristocracy and rich merchants filled their houses with valuable paintings, sculptures, furniture and ornaments that they brought back from their travels abroad. So their collections can be seen today in museums, country houses, palaces and castles. There are museums and art galleries in most cities as well.

The national museums and art galleries in London contain some of the most comprehensive collections of objects of artistic, archaeological, scientific, historical and general interest. They are the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Geological Museum, the Natural History Museum. There are national museums and art galleries in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Some of them are the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, the Ulster Museum in Belfast. The oldest museum the world was founded in 1683 in Oxford.

There is much to see in Britain, especially in its heart, London. The British Museum is the largest in the world. It was built between 1823 and 1852. Its magnificent library has the right, by law, to one copy of every publication printed in Britain. Things to single out include the Rosetta Stone in the Southern Egyptian Gallery, and, in the manuscript room, the Magna Charta, Nelson's logbook and Scott's last diary. The Victoria and Albert Museum displays fine and applied arts of all countries and periods. Of special interest are the costume displays, the jewelry and porcelain, belonging to the Crown, and the best collection of English miniatures to be found in the country.

The National Gallery is the largest in the country. It exhibits all schools of European paintings from the 13th to the 19th century. The Tate Gallery is really three galleries: a national gallery of British art, a gallery of modern sculpture and a gallery of modern foreign paintings. Among the treasures to be found are modern sculpture by Rodin, Moore and Epstein.

The Science museum houses the national collections of science, industry and medicine. Many exhibits are full size and there are many historic objects of scientific and technological significance. Additionally there are exhibits sectioned to show their internal construction, and working models. Most cities and towns have museums devoted to arts, archaeology and natural history, usually administered by the local authorities or by individuals. Many private art collections are open to the public. An increasing number of open air museums depict the regional life of an area. About 2,000 museums and art galleries in Britain attract over 68 million people a year.

to contain — содержать

to single out — выделять

Jewelry — драгоценности

an exhibit — экспонат

local authorities — местные власти

**7 FORM**

**UNIT 9 ENGLISH**

***Learning foreign languages***

Foreign languages are necessary for people nowadays. More and more people of different professions decide to study foreign languages in order to raise their professional level. Making business nowadays means the ability to speak at least one foreign language. Among the most popular foreign languages in Russia are English, German, and Spanish. French and Italian.

English is the language of business correspondence, many foreign newspapers and magazines, and communication between people of different nationalities all over the world. Reading foreign literature in the original, understanding foreign films without translation, making friends with people of other nationalities may make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider.

Foreign languages often bring new perspectives in career and private life. Many aspects of our Life, like science, entertainment, business, studying became international. Many Russians decide to receive good education, start their career or just spend some time abroad. Upon returning to Russia they are able to share their knowledge, experience and information gained abroad with their colleagues and friends.