

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Дніпровський педагогічний коледж
комунального закладу вищої освіти
«Дніпровська академія неперервної освіти»
Дніпропетровської обласної ради»

Навчально-методична карта заняття

Назва та № спеціальності: 013 Початкова освіта

Рівень підготовки: базова загальна середня освіта

ДИСЦИПЛІНА СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ: «Практичний курс іноземної мови»

Тема 13. Лексика. Тема «Культура Великобританії». Тексти: «Культурне життя та традиції». Складання словника, анотації до тексту. Підготовка усного повідомлення з теми. Граматика. Умовні речення

Тип заняття: практичне

Мета заняття: ознайомити з новою лексикою, вчити використовувати її у мовленні. Навчити читати та перекладати текст з теми, виконувати вправи до тексту. Повторити та удосконалити навички вживання пасивного стану дієслова.

Забезпечення заняття:

наочно-демонстраційний матеріал: опора до теми «Умовні речення»

роздатковий матеріал: слова з новою лексикою, матеріал до теми «Умовні речення»

ТЗН: мультимедійна дошка

ЛІТЕРАТУРА:

Основна

1. Тучина Н.В. Speak English with pleasure. Харків, 2010, 224-226 стор.
2. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Київ, 2017, 56-65р.

Допоміжна

3. [Dooley J., Evans V. Grammarway 3. – 2000, 98 p.](#)

Інструкція до практичного заняття

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ХІД ЗАНЯТТЯ:

1. Вступна частина. (Introduction)

1.1.Привітання. (Greetings)

1.2.Організаційниймомент. (Taking the register)

1.3.Повідомленнятемиімети.(Announcing the Theme and the Aim of the English Class)

2.Основна частина. (The Main Part)

2.1.Мовленнєва розминка. (Phonetic Drills)

2.2.Перевірка домашнього завдання (Checking the homework)

2.3.Введення нових лексичних одиниць (New words)

- painting
- sculpture
- exhibition
- pavement
- attitude
- paupers
- behavior
- permanent stages
- theatrical life

2.4. Читання та переклад тексту (Reading the text)

Cultural life and traditions in Great Britain

In Great Britain there is probably a greater interest in painting and sculpture today than ever before. Artists are experimenting with colours, shapes and materials of all kinds. They hold exhibitions on street pavements, in parks, in empty buildings, as well as in schools, universities and art clubs. If they are lucky, their works are chosen for exhibition by the Institute of Contemporary Art which was founded to help young artists. Much of their work is connected with the objects and experiences of everyday life. A few young painters and artists are successful and have their works accepted by well-known London art galleries.

The older generation of modern painters and sculptors, such as the artist John Piper and Graham Sutherland or the sculptor Henry Moore, now have an international reputation.

An interest in crafts has grown again. More and more young people are learning them in schools, colleges and evening classes. Pottery, wood-carving, furniture-making, hand-woven and hand printed cloth, handmade jewellery and metal work are the most popular.

British musical traditions

In the 16th-17th centuries English musicians had a great reputation in Europe, both for their talent and their originality. Today there is a revival of interest-to these neglected composers, for instance to the music of William Byrd, one of the most distinguished musicians of that time.

In the centuries that followed, Britain produced no composers of world rank, except for Henry Purcell (1659-1695) and Sir Edward Elgar (1857-1934). Today, however, many people believe that there has been a reflowering of English music, and that the compositions of some contemporary musicians will live on after their deaths. The music of Michael Tippett, Benjamin Britten (1913 — 1976) and William Walton (1902 - 1983) is performed all over the world.

Benjamin Britten (the most well-known of the three) was not modern in the musical sense of the word, but he was modern in his attitude towards his public. He has been called a «people's composer» because he composed music, particularly operas and choral works, that can be sung by ordinary people. Some of his operas, such as «Noyes Fludde» (Noah's Flood») are performed in churches every year and people from the neighborhood sing and act in them. The festival which he started in his little home town of Alderburgh in Suffolk has become one of the most important music festivals in Britain.

The most classless art form, rock and pop music, is listened to by «princes and by paupers». It also crossed national barriers as easily as class barriers. Every year about 40 % of the best-selling CDs in Europe are British, and about 10% are number one in America. The people who put Britain at the forefront of the pop revolution of the 1960s were the Beatles. Before them, British pop music based on rock'n'roll was exported from the USA by singers like Elvis Presley.

The Liverpool, or the Merseyside «beat» was born in the north-west corner of the industrial Black Country and conquered the whole world. And though the Beatles partnership broke up in the 70s because of the clash of talents and interests, and one of them, John Lennon, was murdered in 1980, the influence of this famous group has continued and can be felt in present day rhythms.

Many modern British singers and musicians have been popular not just for the music and the words of their songs but also because of the ideas and attitudes behind them. Singers like Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones, Rod Stewart, David Bowie, Elton John and Boy George have challenged previous standards of «good and normal behaviour», taste and sexual definition.

British theatrical life

There are over 300 professional theatres in Britain, with London as its theatrical centre, having more than 100 theatres in the West End and suburbs. The National

Theatre Company performs at the National Theatre on the south bank of the Thames. It also tours the provinces. The Royal Shakespeare Theatre has three permanent stages: at the Barbican Theatre in the City of London, in the exact replica of the Globe Theatre on the south bank of the Thames and in Stratford-upon-Avon. These theatres tend to specialize in classical repertoire while the Round-house, the Royal Court and the Mermaid Theatre, for example, put on modern plays.

There is no National Opera House, but the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden receives a grant from the Art Council. It stages operas and ballets in the beautiful recently renewed building throughout the year. The English National Opera House performs operas, sung in English, at the London Coliseum and also tours the provinces.

It has been said that the level of amateur involvement in the arts is higher in Britain than anywhere else. Certainly amateur theatre is very popular: production takes place in nearly every town.

2.5. Виконання вправ до тексту (Text-based discussion)

Try to choose the right completion for each of the following sentences:

1. Art in Great Britain today is

- a) more popular than before
- b) undergoing crisis
- c) less popular than before.
- d) in decline

2. Henry Moore is more famous all over the world for his

- a) paintings
- b) sculptures
- c) architecture designs
- d) murals

3. The most popular British handicrafts include

- a) gardening
- b) hunting
- c) wood-carving
- d) wood-cutting

4. Benjamin Britten is a famous

- a) painter
- b) composer
- c) sculptor
- d) architect.

5. The Beatles split up because of

- a) the murder of John Lennon
- b) money problems
- c) misunderstanding
- d) lack of public interest.

6. Gilbert and Sullivan wrote

- a) a dramatic operas
- b) symphonies
- c) church organ music
- d) musicals

7. Pantomimes in Britain are popular amateur performances in which

- a) all roles are played by boys
- b) all roles are played by girls
- c) boys play girls's roles and v.v.
- d) everything is shown by gestures

1.1. Введення нової граматичної структури (Grammar point) Вєрба Г.Г. ст. 46-

| | If-clause (hypothesis) | Main clause (result) | Use |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Type 0 general truth | if + present simple | present simple | |
| | <i>If the temperature falls below 0°C, water turns into ice.</i> | | |
| Type 1 real present | if + present simple, present continuous, present perfect or present perfect continuous | future/imperative can/may/might/must/should/ could + bare infinitive | real - likely to happen in the present or future |
| | <i>If he doesn't pay the fine, he will go to prison. If you have finished your work, we can have a break. If you need help, come and see me. If you're ever in the area, you should come and visit us.</i> | | |
| Type 2 unreal present | if + past simple or past continuous | would/could/might + bare infinitive | imaginary situation contrary to facts in the present; also used to give advice |
| | <i>If I had time, I would take up a sport. (but I don't have time - untrue in the present) If I were you, I would talk to my parents about it. (giving advice)</i> | | |
| Type 3 unreal past | if + past perfect or past perfect continuous | would/could/might + have + past participle | imaginary situation contrary to facts in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism |
| | <i>If she had studied harder, she would have passed the test. If he hadn't been acting so foolishly, he wouldn't have been punished.</i> | | |

2.7. Виконання граматичних вправ до теми (Grammar exercises)

Exercise 128. Change from direct into indirect speech.

1. The pupils said, "We study English."
2. The girl said, "I learned French at school."
3. The man said, "I am an engineer."
4. My aunt said, "I'll be at home at seven o'clock."
5. Mary said, "I was there with my parents."
6. The boy said, "I have done my homework."
7. His father said, "I don't speak Spanish."
8. The doctor said, "I'll come again in the morning."
9. The woman said, "I did not see Helen there."
10. The children said, "We had lunch at school."
11. The woman said, "I have three children."
12. Ann said, "I didn't buy anything at that shop."
13. The boy said, "I am not hungry at all."
14. The teacher said, "Nick does not know the rule."
15. My friend said, "I didn't recognize him."
16. The boy said, "My name is Paul."
17. The girl said, "I am doing my homework."
18. He said, "I was there in 1945."
19. She said, "I saw him at 5 o'clock."
20. The teacher said, "London is the capital of England."

3. Заклучна частина (Conclusion)

3.1. Повідомлення домашнього завдання (HomeTask)

3.2. Підведення під сумків (Summarizing the Lesson)

