

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 14. Складання функціональних ситуацій з теми. Монологічне повідомлення за темою. Виконання граматичних вправ.

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 умовних речень.

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, с. 226-227
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

Тема 14. Складання функціональних ситуацій з теми. Монологічне повідомлення за темою. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Тип заняття: практичне

Мета заняття: повторити лексику з теми, вчити використовувати її у мовленні. Навчити читати та перекладати текст з теми, виконувати вправи до тексту. Повторити та удосконалити навички вживання умовних речень.

ХІД ЗАНЯТТЯ:

1. Вступна частина. (Introduction)

1.1.Привітання. (Greetings)

1.2.Організаційний момент. (Taking the register)

1.3.Повідомлення теми і мети.(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.Повторення лексичних одиниць (New words)

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

2.4. Читання та переклад тексту (Reading the text)

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 вправи після тексту. Test

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

a) paintings

c) architecture designs

b) sculptures

d) murals

2. The most popular British handicrafts include

- a) gardening
b) hunting
3. Benjamin Britten is a famous
a) painter
b) composer
4. The Beatles split up because of
a) the murder of John Lennon
b) money problems
5. Gilbert and Sullivan wrote
a) a dramatic operas
b) symphonies
6. 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
- c) wood-carving
d) wood-cutting
- c) sculptor
d) architect.
- c) misunderstanding
d) lack of public interest.
- c) church organ music
d) musicals

2.6. Виконання граматичних вправ Grammar exercises



Look at the pictures and the prompts and make Type 1 conditional sentences, as in the example.

e.g. If we cut down all the forests, the world's climate will change.

1 cut down / all forests / world's climate / change
2 not stop / use / aerosols / destroy / ozone layer
3 find / alternative sources of energy / solve / some of our environmental problems
4 temperatures / go up / by a few degrees / sea levels / rise
5 recycle / waste / save / natural resources
6 population / continue to increase / not be enough food for everyone

2

Lisa is trying to decide where to go on holiday. She would like to go to one of these places. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.



- 1 How long / be away / choose / Spain?
SA: *How long will she be away if she chooses Spain?*
SB: *If she chooses Spain, she'll be away for a week.*
- 2 Where / go / like / camping?
- 3 How much / pay / go to / France?
- 4 What / do / go to / Spain?
- 5 Where / go / want / cheap holiday?

3.Заклучна частина (Conclusion)

3.1.Повідомлення домашнього завдання (HomeTask)

Монологічне повідомлення з теми

3.2. Підведення під сумків (Summarizing the Lesson)

