

## Практическое занятие № 18

Тема урока: Почему мы едим по левой стороне в Великобритании? Предлоги времени.

Цель урока:

1. Обучающая:

- развитие лексических и грамматических навыков.
- формирование грамматических навыков чтения и говорения.
- развитие умения переводить и пользоваться словарем.

2. Развивающая:

- развитие способности к распределению внимания, к запоминанию.
- расширение кругозора и поддержание интереса к изучению английского языка.

3. Воспитательная:

- формирование потребности и способности к критическому мышлению.

Наглядные пособия: словарь, методическое указание.

Тип урока: практическое занятие.

Методы: словесные, наглядные, практические.

1.1. Актуализация базисных знаний.

### VOCABULARY

Exercise 8. Study the following words and expressions.

To get off – выходить

Up the stairs –наверх (по лестнице)

Square –площадь

Exit –выход

Straight –прямо

Side street – переулок; также back street; lane (в названии улицы)

Down the stairs –вниз

Crowded –переполненный, многолюдный

Towards –по направлению к, в сторону чего-либо

Crossroads –перекресток

## 1.2. Предъявление нового материала.

Exercise 15. Read the text and answer the question:

Why do the British drive on the opposite side of the road?

### Why We Drive on the Left in the UK

The 'rule of the road' in mainland Europe and the majority of countries in the world, including the United States, is 'to drive on the right'.

In the United Kingdom and some of her former dominions: Australia, New Zealand, Kenya, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, some Caribbean Islands including Barbados and St Lucia, India and Pakistan and the Mediterranean island of Malta, the rule of the road remains to drive on the left. This also applies in Japan and Thailand.

The origin of this rule dates back to how people travelled in feudal societies. As most people are right-handed, it made sense to carry any protective weapon in this hand. When passing a stranger on the road, it would be safer to walk on the left, so ensuring that your weapon was between yourself and a possible opponent. Knights would hold their lances in their right hand, therefore passing on each others' left.

Revolutionary France changed this historic practice, as part of its social rethink. Their military general and Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was left-handed, therefore his armies had to march on the right, so he could keep his sword arm between him and the advancing enemy. From that time any part of the world that was colonized by the French would travel on the right, and the rest would remain travelling on the left.

2. Предлогами называются служебные слова, которые показывают отношение существительного (или местоимение) к другим словам в предложении.

В современном английском языке падежные окончания почти полностью отсутствуют. Поэтому предлоги играют в английском языке исключительно важную роль, являясь одним из главных средств выражения отношений существительного (или местоимения) к другим словам в предложении.

Предлоги выражают разнообразные отношения - пространственные, временные, причинные и др. В русском языке эти отношения выражаются не одними глаголами, а предлогами и падежными окончаниями, в английском языке эти отношения выражаются только предлогами, поскольку существительные в общем падеже, с которыми они сочетаются, не имеют специальных окончаний:

He lives in Moscow. Он живет в Москве.

He is sitting under a tree. Он сидит под деревом.

After dinner he went to the library. После обеда он пошел в библиотеку.

He came with his brother. Он пришел с братом.

Предлоги времени:

On- on Sunday since- since 6 o'clock

On May for - for an hour

in - in March during - during the meeting

In an hour before - before the meeting

at - at 7 a.m. after - after the meeting

by - by 2 o'clock till - till April

from...till from 3 till 5 between - between 1 and 2 p.m.

at (при указании точного времени)

at 12.30-в 12.30

at dawn-на рассвете

at midnight-в полночь

( при указании возраста)

At the age of 20 - в возрасте 20 лет.

At Christmas-на Рождество, at Easter-на Пасху, at night-ночью

on (при указании дня недели или точной даты)

on Sunday-в воскресенье

on Saturday evening- вечером в субботу

on 15 July-15-го июля

on time-во время, в назначенное время

on arriving\hearing-прибыв/услышав

in (при указании года или века)

in 2002, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

in ten minutes-через 10 минут

in the morning\evening\afternoon

in time (for)-без опоздания

We were just in time for dinner.-Мы пришли как раз к обеду.

by (непозднее чем)

We must finish everything by 6 o'clock.

by the end of the year-к концу года

before раньше, до

before dinner –до обеда

before answering-прежде чем ответить

after после

after 10 o'clock\dinner- после 10 часов \ обеда

from от,с

from 10 o'clock in the morning-с 10 часов утра

till \ untill: to до

from 10 till\ untill\ to 12-с 10 до 12 часов

since с (какого-то момента)

since Sunday-с понедельника

since 1990-с 1990 года

for (обозначает период времени)

He worked there for two hours.

During (в течение, внутри какого-то периода)

During the first lecture - во время первой лекции.

READING

Exercise 9. Read the text.

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert “Music, help!” in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

- Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?
- Sure. It’s situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.
- Thanks Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

## 2.1. Актуализация грамматических навыков.

Exercise 1: Заполните пропуски предлогами времени at/on/in\.

1. Goodbye! See you .....Friday.
2. Where were you .....28February?
3. I got up .....8o’clock this morning.
4. I like getting up early.....the morning.
5. My sister got married.....May.
6. Giana and I first met.....2000.
7. Did you go out.....Friday?
8. Did you go out .....Friday?
9. Do you often go out .....Friday evening?
10. Let’s meet .....7.30 tomorrow evening.

11. I'm starting my new job .....3June.
12. We often do to the beach.....summer
13. George isn't here.....the moment.
14. Julia's birthday is .....January.
15. Do you work.....Saturday?
16. I will send you the money.....the end of this month.
17. The company started .....1969.
18. I often go away.....the weekend.
19. ....autumn, the leaves fall from the trees.
20. I like looking at the stars in the sky.

Exercise 7. Choose the right preposition or adverb of place and direction from the box.

along	right	in(2)	across	on your left	into	straight	from left to right	through	around
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1. I keep my car \_\_\_\_\_ the garage, not \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you can see the Houses of Parliament.
3. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ just after the school.
4. The photo shows, \_\_\_\_\_, his sons Alex, Andrew, Nick and Gregory.
5. Go \_\_\_\_\_, don't make any turns!
6. "They Shop \_\_\_\_\_ the Corner" is an American romantic comedy.
7. Is it legal to ride your bike \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel?
8. They remove trees \_\_\_\_\_ highways that are dead or diseased.
9. The administration plans to open a waterpark just \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
10. Am I allowed to drive \_\_\_\_\_ Canada with my US car?

Exercise 10. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubianka station.

5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyankaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of it.
8. His group mates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.