

Практическое занятие № 36

Тема урока: Некоторые факты о Великобритании. Видовременные формы глагола, их образование и функции в страдательном залоге.

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

Study the following words and expressions.

The British Isles — Британские острова	populated — населенный
the Straits of Dover — пролив Па-де-Кале	mountainous — гористый
sheep-breeding — овцеводство	vast — обширный
scenery — пейзаж	rocky — скалистый
moor(land) — вересковая пустошь	coastal — прибрежный
plain — равнина	valley — долина
sovereign — монарх	machinery — машиностроение

to reign — править
промышленность

food processing — пищевая

industry — отрасль

fertile – плодородный

1.2. Предъявление нового материала. Студентам предлагается прослушать текст.

Ex 9 Read the text.

Some Facts About the UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244,000 square miles is situated in the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

It consists of four parts - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities in the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Nevertheless, agriculture is also well-developed, especially sheep-breeding in Scotland.

The territory of the country is small but it has a wide variety of landscape and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there. Politically the UK is a monarchy: the head of state is the King or Queen. In practice the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: Great Britain is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister representing the party in power.

The heart of the UK is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but the remainder of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest country is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes, known as lochs and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow.

Northern Ireland became a part of the United Kingdom in 1920. The land is mountainous and has few natural resources. Farming, machinery and equipment manufacturing, food processing, textile and electronics manufacturing are the leading industries. Belfast is the capital and the largest city.

The capital of the UK, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in the UK, but it is not very long.

Задание 1. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Great Britain consists of three parts.
2. The territory of the country is large: 244,000 square miles. (Transform it into square kilometers: 1 mile = 1,609 km.)
3. The smallest part is Wales.
4. Most people in Wales live in the mountains.
5. The Highlands are the oldest mountains in the world.
6. They are situated in Wales.
7. Glasgow is a great agricultural centre.
8. Northern Ireland is rich in natural resources.
9. The real ruler of the country is the Queen.
10. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic.
- 2.1. Видовременные формы глагола, их образование и функции в страдательном залоге.

The Passive Voice показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенные подлежащим, являются объектами чьего-либо действия:

The British Isles are separated from the Continent by the sea. — Британские острова отделены от континента морем. Ср. с активным залогом. The sea separates the British Isles from the Continent.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА.

The Passive Voice образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) смыслового глагола: to take

Passive Voice	Present	Past	Future
Simple	am/are/is taken	was/were taken	shall/will be taken
Continuous	am/are/is being taken		

Например:

Active	Passive
Customs officers examine luggage.	Luggage is examined by customs officers.
Customs officers are examining our luggage.	Our luggage is being examined by customs officers.
Customs officers examined our luggage.	Our luggage was examined by customs officers.
Customs officers will examine our luggage.	Our luggage will be examined by customs officers.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются по тем же правилам, что и формы действительного залога:

Luggage is not (isn't) examined by customs officers.

Was our luggage examined by the customs officers?

В английском языке есть глаголы, которые в пассивном залоге требуют употребления by - phrase — фразы, указывающей на деятеля производимого действия: to accompany, to attend, to attract, to cause, to characterize, to control, to follow, to govern, to influence, to join, to rule, to visit и др.: The country is ruled by the Prime Minister. — Страной руководит премьер-министр.

Задание 2. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. The UK (to be) constitutional monarchy. This (to mean) that the official head of state (to be) the monarch, but his or her powers (to limit) by the constitution. The British constitution (not to write) in any single document. Only some of the rules (to write) down in the form of ordinary laws (to pass) by Parliament at various times.

2. The British national flag (to call) "Union Jack". It (to symbolize) the Union of England, Scotland and Ireland and (to date) back from 1801. The flag (to make) up of the crosses of the patron saints of England, Ireland and Scotland. Wales (not to represent) because when the flag first (to appear), it already (to unite) with England.

2.2. Актуализация грамматических навыков.

Задание 3. Put the verbs in the correct form.

Jane (to be) very excited because her friend Alexander (to come) to London tomorrow morning. His plane (to arrive) at 8:30. Of course, she (to meet) him at the airport. Then she (to take) him to her house. They (to have) breakfast together. After that she (to take) him to some places of interest. She (to be) sure her friend (to be) pleased with that because this is his first visit to the United Kingdom. She (to plan) to take him to the National Gallery and the British Museum. She (to arrange) a trip to Regent's Park. She (to hope) her guest (to enjoy) his stay in London.

