

Практическое занятие № 47

Тема урока: Телевидение. Герундий.

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. Изучение нового материала.

Television in our lives.

It is common knowledge that television has become the most popular entertainment in our home life. Now fewer and fewer people go out in the evening, preferring to stay at home and enjoy themselves sitting in comfortable armchairs in front of TV-screens and watching either “live” TV or films on video.

In Russia people can choose among lots of channels. Some of them are commercial: they are Discovery, Travel Channel or CNN in English. The others, such as Russia 1, belong to the federal government. A great number of central channels make their viewers watch advertisements, as the main part of the money they get, comes from advertising. So between and during programmes we have to watch advertisements for chewing-gum, soap, washing-machines, detergents and many other items we do not require at the moment.

There is a special channel broadcasting lots of sports events such as championships, competitions, races, games and interviews with sportsmen and sportswomen. There are also several channels transmitting regional programmes and news and a channel “Culture”, composed of cultural programmes.

As a rule, adults prefer to watch news. This is broadcast, shown at regular intervals at the main channels and both national and international current events are discussed at panel discussions. As for programmes for children, on Russian TV we have a special channel, called “Carousel”, where educational programmes, animated cartoons and films are on all through the day. Needless to say, that a large part of TV time is occupied by serials which are shown by almost every channel and are often criticized for their poor quality.

Of course, we can call some TV programmes really informative and entertaining. Among them there are “KVN”, “What? Where? When”, “Romanticism of Romance” and others. But at the same time a large part of TV shows and films produces a negative effect on spectators, especially on teenagers, who like to spend a lot of time in front TV. Scenes of violence and crime presented in thrillers, horror and detective films mostly of foreign production can inflict damage on a child’s mind, and we should never forget about it.

1.2. Герундий.

Герундий — это неличная форма глагола, оканчивающаяся на -ing, которая называет действие. Герундий обладает свойствами глагола и существительного. Перед ним может стоять предлог, притяжательное местоимение, существительное в притяжательном падеже. Герундий не употребляется с артиклем и не имеет множественного числа.

Отрицательная форма герундия образуется с помощью частицы not.

Герундий после частицы not употребляется в запрещениях:

No littering! — Не сорить!

Герундий может употребляться в функции разных членов предложения:

1) подлежащего (the subject):

Smoking is prohibited here. — Курение здесь запрещено.

Reading improves your knowledge. — Чтение совершенствует твои знания.

2) прямого дополнения (the direct object):

Go on reading this text. — Продолжайте читать этот текст.

They prefer buying online. — Они предпочитают делать покупки онлайн.

3) косвенного дополнения (the indirect object):

My neighbour is good at breeding horses. — Мой сосед — успешный заводчик лошадей.

Before entering the room please remove your footwear. — Перед тем как войти в комнату, снимите, пожалуйста, обувь.

4) частью составного именного сказуемого (the compound nominal predicate):

His hobby is collecting coins. — Его хобби — коллекционирование монет.

Her job was registering documents. — Ее работой была регистрация документов.

5) определением (the attribute):

I know away of solving this problem. — Я знаю способ решения этой проблемы.

There is a chance of catching the train. — Еще есть шанс успеть на поезд.

Герундий входит в состав некоторых сложных существительных:

Washing machine — стиральная машина

Swimming pool — плавательный бассейн

Driving licence — водительское удостоверение и др.

6) обстоятельством (the adverbial):

After finishing their work they went home. — По окончании работы они отправились домой.

Before leaving I always turn off the computer. — Перед тем как уйти, я всегда выключаю компьютер.

Глаголы, после которых в качестве прямого дополнения употребляется герундий (а не инфинитив): to admit, to avoid, to delay, to dislike, to enjoy, to finish, to give up, to go on, to stop, to suggest, to understand и др.

Глаголы, после которых употребляется как герундий, так и инфинитив:

to begin, to continue, to forget, to have, to like, to love, to need, to prefer, to remember, to start, to try и др.

Глаголы, прилагательные, причастия с предлогами, после которых употребляется герундий: to be afraid of, to be fond of, to be famous for, to be sure of, to be good at, to be interested in, to be proud of, to depend on, to dream of, to concentrate on, to know of, to look forward to, to think of, to succeed in, to insist on, to thank for и др.

1.3. Актуализация грамматических навыков.

Задание 1. Put the verbs in the form of gerund.

1. Alex delayed (to catch) the aeroplane until the last minute.
2. Rita loves (to go) to her country house.
3. Ray gave up (to write) books.
4. Sonya continued (to work) at the college.
5. Pauline prefers (to work) with animals.
6. Steve suggested (to go) out for dinner.
7. Eric appreciated (to get) a birthday card from his mother.
8. Carlos loves (to eat) at restaurants.
9. Felix stopped (to go) to that store when a new store opened.
10. Maria can't stand (to hear) a child cry.

Задание 2. Choose the correct form (gerund or infinitive or both).

1. Bob enjoys..... tennis.
a. playing b. to play c. both
2. Margery hatesto heavy metal.
a. listening b. to listen c. both
3. Sam avoided . . . to the dentist as much as possible.
a. going b. to go c. both
4. Susan offered the student.
a. helping b. to help c. both
5. Maria wanted Thursday off from work.
a. taking b. to take c. both

6 . Christie needs a book for reading in class.

a. buying b. to buy c. both

7. She goes..... every week.

a. skating b. to skate c. both

8 . The job involvesreports for the management.

a. Preparing b. to prepare c. both

9. Rememberat the crossroads.

a. stopping b. to stop c. both

10. She's afraid . . . by plane.

a. of going b. to go c. both.