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РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на сборник дидактических материалов
«Работа с лингвострановедческими текстами
на уроках английского языка в 6-7 классах», составленный
Клинтух Людмилой Викторовной,
учителем английского языка муниципального бюджетного
общеобразовательного учреждения средней общеобразовательной
школы № 13 имени А.М. Гарбуза ст. Новоджерелиевской
муниципального образования Брюховецкий район

Рецензируемый сборник дидактических материалов «Работа с лингвострановедческими текстами на уроках английского языка в 6-7 классах» разработан с учётом ФГОС ООО и содержит тексты лингвострановедческого характера с послетекстовыми упражнениями для отработки лексических и грамматических навыков. Сборник состоит из пояснительной записки и 13 текстов с заданиями. Общее количество страниц - 24.

Пояснительная записка содержит описание проблемы лингвострановедения как одного из основных компонентов содержания обучения иностранному языку в общеобразовательной школе и рекомендации по использованию сборника.

Актуальность сборника состоит в том, что с его помощью можно систематизировать и контролировать знания и универсальные учебные действия обучающихся 6-7 классов. Представлены как традиционные темы, так и темы, отражающие современность, что позволяет сравнить жизнь и культуру своей страны со странами англоговорящего мира по темам: «Великобритания», «Соединённые Штаты Америки», «Праздники», «Образование в Англии», «Спорт», «Средства массовой информации», «Погода и климат», «Лондонское колесо обозрения», «Тауэрский мост», «Лондонский Тауэр», «Букингемский дворец», «Биг Бен», «Трафальгарская площадь».

Лингвострановедческий аспект представленных заданий повышает мотивацию обучающихся к изучению английского языка, расширяет их кругозор. Желание познакомиться с дополнительными сведениями о странах изучаемого языка, их географией и историей выступает главным мотивационным качеством. Использование представленных материалов позволяет учителю посредством лингвострановедческих текстов и упражнений осуществлять обучение чтению с целью понимания основного содержания, поиска запрашиваемой информации и детального понимания.

На основе приведённых текстов и упражнений к ним обучение выстраивается таким образом, что обучающиеся овладевают умением пользоваться английским языком не только в целях обучения, но и в целях самообразования, что открывает доступ к общению с носителями языка. Приведенные послетекстовые задания подходят для организации различных форм работы на уроке: групповой, фронтальной, парной, индивидуальной. Школьники учатся определять место слова в словосочетании и предложении, его предназначение, уточнять функции слов, находить и исправлять грамматические ошибки.

Педагогическая ценность сборника состоит в том, что по своей структуре он логично организован и удобен в использовании. Учитель может строить работу со сборником, следуя логике автора, или применять его по собственному усмотрению. Материалы могут использоваться как на уроках, так и для самостоятельного изучения и усвоения. Они расширят кругозор учащихся и мотивируют их на дальнейшее изучение особенностей культуры, обычаев и традиций англоязычных стран как части общего культурного пространства. Тестовые задания различного формата могут быть использованы для проведения викторин или конкурсов.

Данный сборник был рассмотрен на заседании районного методического объединения учителей английского языка и может быть рекомендован к использованию в учебном процессе и внеурочной деятельности.

Рецензент:

исполняющий обязанности директора
муниципального казенного учреждения
«Центр развития образования»



Н.Н. Шипова

Дата 18.12.2023

**МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА № 13
ИМЕНИ А.М. ГАРБУЗА СТ. НОВОДЖЕРЕЛИЕВСКОЙ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БРЮХОВЕЦКИЙ РАЙОН**

Тема дидактического сборника: «Работа с лингвострановедческими текстами на уроках английского языка в 6-7 классах»

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Целевая аудитория: учащиеся 6-7 классов

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Пояснительная записка

Лингвострановедение рассматривается как один из основных компонентов содержания обучения иностранному языку в общеобразовательной школе. В современном мире обучение иностранному языку включает в себя ознакомление с культурой и традициями стран, что обеспечивает коммуникативную компетенцию.

Ученики должны знакомиться с историей стран и тем самым приобщаться к иноязычной культуре. Это поможет проявить интерес детей, желание расширить свой кругозор. Приобщение к культуре поможет развить коммуникативный навык, воображение, терпение, уважение к другим культурам. Отсюда можно сказать, что актуальностью является формирование коммуникативных компетенций, объектом – лингвострановедение, предметом – обучение иноязычной культуре. При использовании данной методики существует ряд трудностей.

Во-первых, лингвострановедческий материал должен соответствовать возрасту учащихся, так как все получаемые знания формируются на базе собственной культуры. Во-вторых, работа детей над текстами лингвострановедения вызывает некоторые сложности. Школьники должны понять, проанализировать и сравнить информацию об иноязычной культуре, а также закрепить знания тренировкой.

Зачастую учащиеся не понимают весь смысл текста, и работа над таким текстом является нелегкой и долгой. Для этого учителю необходимо найти подходящий материал, подготовить задания обучающимся, найти дополнительную информацию о стране.

Какие признаки свойственны лингвострановедческому компоненту? Данный компонент содержит в себе, прежде всего, культурологические и языковые знания, а также определенные умения и навыки. Поэтому при отборе языкового материала следует учитывать педагогическую ценность, которая способствует приобщению к культуре изучаемого языка. Важную роль имеют национальные реалии – языковые единицы, которые содержат информацию о языке, его особенностях, формах и признаках, а также фоновую лексику.

Одним из главных способов работы со страноведческим материалом является чтение текстов, в которых ярко выражен колорит культуры национальности, отображается более полная информация о стране, наблюдаются подробности исторических событий.

В качестве дотекстовых упражнений следует спросить, что уже известно учащимся по данной теме. Это пробуждает интерес у школьников, желание узнать больше о стране, после чего следует самостоятельная работа учащихся.

В качестве послетекстовых упражнений должны следовать вопросы, отработка в тестовой форме слов и выражений, присущих тематической лексике, комментарии к лексическим единицам в тексте, определенные

упражнения к тексту на сопоставление, пропуски. Для закрепления пройденного материала следует обсудить тему еще раз, попросить высказать свое мнение, обменяться мнениями.

В качестве домашнего задания следует предложить учащимся задания на выбор разного уровня сложности: выписать 10 слов или словосочетаний из текста и выучить их, создать творческие задания в виде презентаций или буклетов.

На основе приведённых текстов и упражнений к ним обучение выстраивается таким образом, что обучающиеся овладевают умением пользоваться английским языком не только в целях обучения, но и в целях самообразования, что открывает доступ к общению с носителями языка. Приведенные послетекстовые задания подходят для организации различных форм работы на уроке: групповой, фронтальной, парной, индивидуальной. Школьники учатся определять место слова в словосочетании и предложении, его предназначение, уточнять функции слов, находить и исправлять грамматические ошибки.

Данный сборник предлагает систему аутентичных и адаптированных текстов, а также комплекс упражнений к ним.

Опыт использования материала сборника в учебном процессе позволяет сделать вывод, что применение новых методов и наличие лингвострановедческих средств способствуют более глубокому изучению языка и его культуры. При изучении страноведческого материала ученик повышает свой уровень языка, расширяет не только умственный, но и мировоззренческий кругозор, данные аспекты воспитывают толерантность, терпение и уважение к чужой культуре.

Text 1. Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The largest island is Great Britain, which consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about five thousand small islands.

The country's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The English channel separate Great Britain from the continent.

The total area of the U.K. is 244.000 square kilometers with a population of 56 million. It is one of the most populated countries in the world. The greater part of the population is urban. About 80 percent of people live in numerous towns and cities. More than seven million people live in London area. Very often the inhabitants of The United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called English.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. There are many mountains in Scotland, Wales and northwest of England but they are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

The mountains in Great Britain are not very high. There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Thames is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports machinery, electronics, textile. One of the main industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Words and expressions:

United Kingdom (UK) – Соединенное Королевство

Great Britain – Великобритания

called – называемый, называться

the largest – самый большой

the smaller island – остров поменьше

total – общий

greater – больший

London area – территория Лондона

to vary – отличаться

the highest – самый высокий

The Thames – Темза

the deepest – самый глубокий

the longest – самый длинный

shipbuilding – судостроение

Задания к тексту «Great Britain»:

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно.

Слова: situated, washed, populated, urban, inhabitants, surface, famous for, industrial, shipbuilding.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on,...
2. The largest island is..., which consists of three parts...
3. The smaller island is...
4. ... separate Great Britain from the continent.
5. It is one of the most... countries in the world
6. The greater part of the population is... .
7. More than ... people live in London area.
8. Very often the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called...
9. ... of the British Isles varies very much
10. in Scotland is the highest mountain.
11. Scotland is also famous for...
12. There are many... in Great Britain, but they are not very long.
13. ...is the deepest, the longest and the most important river in England.
14. The United Kingdom is a highly developed ... country.

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on four large islands.
2. The largest island is Great Britain.
3. Great Britain consists of three parts: England, Germany, Wales.
4. The smaller island is Ireland and there are about seven million small islands.
5. The country's shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, the Black Sea and the Irish Sea.
6. The population of Great Britain is 46 million.
7. It is not the most populated countries in the world.
8. The greater part of the population is urban.
9. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are called English.
10. There are not many mountains in Scotland, there are many rivers.

Задание № 5. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. and, island, which, parts, the, England, largest, consists, Great, Britain, three, and, Scotland, is, of, Wales.
2. high, Great, Britain, the, very, in, mountains, not, are.
3. country, the, a, developed, Kingdom, highly, industrial, is, United.

Задание № 6. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные ошибки, следуя тексту.

1. The smallest island is Great Britain, which consists of two parts: Scotland and Wales.
2. More than seventeen thousand people live in London area.
3. The surface of the British Isles doesn't vary very much.

4. There are many rivers in Great Britain, and they are very long.
5. The United Kingdom isn't a highly developed industrial country.

Text 2. The United States of America

The USA is composed of 50 states. It occupies the central part of North American continent. It borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.

The waters of the Atlantic Ocean wash the USA in the east and the waters of the Pacific Ocean wash the country in the west. The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean. They became the 50th state of the USA in 1958. The total area of the country is 9000 square kilometers. The population is more than 200 million people.

Washington is the capital of USA. English is the official language. The flag of the USA is known as the "Stars and Stripes".

The Rocky Mountains extend from Alaska through the USA to Mexico, but greater part of the country is a plain. There are many rivers in USA and the longest is Mississippi. The USA economy grew greatly during the world wars. In those times American monopolists got great profits.

The country is rich in mineral resources, heavy industry prevails in the USA economy, including mining, metallurgy, machine building, chemical industry. Power and food industries are well developed too.

The USA is the federative republic. The president is the head of the state. He is also commander-in-chief of army and navy. The highest legislative organ in the country is the congress, which consists of the senate and House of Representatives.

Words and expressions:

to be composed of – состоять из

to border – граничить

The Hawaiian Islands Гавайские острова

to be known as – быть известным как

greater– больший

economy– экономика

to get (got) – получать

profits– прибыль

mineral resources – полезные ископаемые

to prevail – преобладать

mining– горная промышленность

machinebuilding– машиностроение

power industry– энергетическая промышленность

commander-in-chief– главнокомандующий

House of Representatives – Палата представителей

Задания к тексту «The United States of America»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно. Слова: to be composed of, to border, total, capital, known as, during, profit, mineral resources, power, commander-in-chief.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста:

1. The USA ... 50 states.
2. It borders on ... in the north and on ... in the south.
3. The waters of the ... wash the USA in the east and the waters of the wash the country in the west.
4. The Hawaiian Islands are in the ...
5. ... is the capital of USA.
6. ... is the official language.
7. The flag of the USA known as the... .
8. There are many ... in USA and the longest is
9. in those times got great profits.
- 10....are well developed too.
- 11.The USA is the ...
- 12.The president is the ... of the state.
- 13.He is also ...
- 14.The highest legislative organ in the country ...

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The USA is composed of 55 states.
2. It occupies the central part of South American continent.
3. It borders on Mexico in the north and on Canada in the south.
4. The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean.
5. The population is more than 300 million people.
6. Belfast is the capital of the USA.
7. English is the official language.
8. There are many mountains in USA.
9. The USA economy grew greatly during the last years.
- 10.Power and food industries are well developed too.

Задание № 5. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту. Объясните правила.

1. The USA are composed of 50 state.
2. It border on Canada on the north and on Mexico on the south.
3. The Hawaiian Islands is in the Pacific Ocean.
4. They became the 50th state in the USA at 1958.
5. Washington the capital of USA.
6. There is many rivers on USA and long is Mississippi.
7. Power and food industries is well developed too.

Задание № 6. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. from, the, but, the, USA, part, a, Rocky, is, the, extend, greater, of, plain, country, Mountains, Mexico, Alaska, to, through;
2. USA, economy, the, wars, grew, the, during, greatly, world;
3. consists, organ, the, of, senate, highest, congress, the, legislative, country, is, the, in, the, of, and, Representatives, House, which.

Text 3. Holidays

There are eight public holidays (bank holidays) a year in Great Britain, that is days on which people do not need to go to work. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Holiday and Late Summer Holiday. The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 19th century when in 1871 and 1875 most of these days were constituted bank holidays, that is, days on which banks were to be closed. The observance of these days is no longer limited to banks.

All the public holidays, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day observed on the 25th and 26th of December respectively, do not fall on the same date each year. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday which falls on the first Monday in May. The Spring Holiday falls on the last Monday of May, while Late Summer Holiday falls on the last Monday in August.

Most of these holidays are of religious origin, though for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry.

Certain customs and traditions are associated with most public holidays. The reason is that many of them are part of holiday seasons as Easter and Christmas holiday seasons which are religious by origin and are connected by centuries-old traditions.

Besides public holidays, there are other festivals, anniversaries and simply days, on which certain traditions are observed, but unless they fall on a Sunday, they are ordinary working days.

Words and expressions:

a public holiday – официальный праздник

a bank holiday – "банковский" праздник (официальный праздник)

that is – то есть

Christmas Day – Рождество

Boxing Day – День подарков

New Year's Day – Новый год

Good Friday – пятница перед Пасхой

Easter Monday – понедельник после Пасхи

May Day – Первое мая

term – термин

to date back to – восходить к

to be constituted a bank holiday – получить статус официального праздника

observance – празднование

to be no longer limited to banks – больше не распространяться только на банки

to be observed – праздноваться, соблюдаться
 respectively – соответственно
 to fall – выпадать
 origin – происхождение
 greater – больший
 to relax – отдыхать
 to make merry – веселиться
 custom – обычай
 to be associated – быть связанным
 to be a part of a holiday season – быть частью многодневного праздника
 centuries-old traditions – многовековые традиции
 unless they... – если они не...

Задания к тексту «Holidays»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже.

Переведите их письменно.

Слова: term, limited, respectively, origin, to relax, customs, anniversaries.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. There are eight a year in Great Britain, that is days on which ... do not need to go to
2. ... dates back to the 19th century when in 1871 and 1875 most of these days were holidays, that is, days on which banks were to be
3. ... the public ... , except Christmas Day and Boxing Day ... on the 25th and 26th of ... , do not fall on the same date ... year.
4. The ... falls on the last... of..., while Late Summer ... falls on the last... in
5. ... customs and traditions are ... with most... holidays.
6. The ... of these ... is no longer ... to
7. The term dates ... to the 19th ... when in ... and ... most of... days were ... bank holidays,... is ,days on were to ... closed .
8. Good ... and depend on which falls on the first... in
9. ... public ... , there are other festivals,... and simply ... ,on ... certain ... are ... , but unless they fall on a ... they are ... working
10. Most of these holidays... of... origin,... for the greater part of the ... they have lost and are simply days on ... people ... , eat, drink and ... merry .

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. There are six public holidays (bank holidays) a year in America, that is days on which people must go to work.
2. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Holiday and Late Summer Holiday.
3. The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 20th century when in 1671 and 1678 most of these days were constituted bank holidays, that is , days on which banks were open .

4. All the public holidays, except Good Friday and Boxing Day observed on the 25th and 26th of December respectively, do not fall on the same date each year.
5. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday which falls on the second Monday in May.
6. The Spring Holiday falls on the last Wednesday of May, while Late Summer Holiday falls on the last Monday in August
7. All holidays are of religious origin, though for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry.
8. Certain customs and traditions are not associated with most public holidays.
9. The reason is that many of them are part of holidays' season as Easter and Christmas holiday season which are religious by origin and are connected by centuries - old traditions.

Задание № 5. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту. Объясните правила.

1. There is eight public holiday a year in Great Britain.
2. The term "bank holiday " date back to the 19th century when at 1871 and 1875 most of these days is constituted bank holidays.
3. The observance of these days are no longer limited to banks.
4. Good Friday and Easter Monday depends on Easter Sunday which fall on the first Monday on May.
5. Most of these holidays is of religious origin.
6. Certain customs and traditions is associated with most public holidays.
7. The reason are that many of them are part of holiday seasons as Easter and Christmas holiday seasons.

Задание № 6. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. The, all except, public, Christmas , holidays, day, Boxing ,and, day, On, observed, 25th, the, 26th, December, of, do, respectively, not, on, fall, same, the , each, date ,year, on;
2. These, most, of, are, of, origin, holidays, religious, for, the, though, part, greater ,the, of, they, lost, population, have, religious, their, significance, and, simply, are, on, days, people, relax, which, and, drink, eat, and, merry, make;
3. holidays, traditions, certain, most, with, customs, are, public, associated, and.

Text 4. Education in England

All English children must stay at school from age of 5 until they are 16. The schools are divided into two groups: state schools and private schools.

State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.

Technical schools. These schools are for children, who are interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops and also geography, history, art and domestic course.

There are also many schools, which the State doesn't control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children and many of them are boarding schools and schools only for girls or boys.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

Colleges offer courses in teacher training and some professions connected with medicine.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. After graduating from the university a student gets a degree. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years, medicine and dentistry courses 5-7 years.

Students usually very busy because of their training, but many of them have to work in the evenings to pay for it.

Words and expressions:

to stay at school – учиться в школе

a private school – частная школа

a grammar school – “грамматическая школа”

to show a preference for academic subjects – проявлять склонность к академическим дисциплинам

subject – предмет

to get some trade – получить профессию

a comprehensive school – общеобразовательная школа

to combine – объединять

a secondary education – среднее образование

a machine workshop – мастерская

a domestic course – домоводство

to control – управлять

to charge fees – брать плату

educating – обучение

a boarding school – интернат

leaving – окончание

teacher training – подготовка учителей

to be connected – быть связанным

to graduate from – окончить

to get a degree – получить степень

a degree course – курс с присвоением степени

to last – длиться

to have to – приходится

Задания к тексту «Education in England»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно.

Слова: stay, divided, preference, interested, combine, private, boarding schools, teacher training .

Задание № 3. Дополните предложение словами из текста.

1. The ... are ... into two groups: state schools and private schools.
2. ... and ... who like to work with ... hands can go ... to get some trade.
3. They are ... schools.
4. ... school many ... people go to ... or universities.
5. There are about ... in Britain.
6. Colleges offer... in and some ... connected with medicine.
7. State ... are divided into the ... types.
8. These ... are for children, who are ... in physics ... and
9. ... are also many schools which the State ... control.
10. ... usually very busy ... of their... ,but many of... have to work in the ... to pay for it.

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. All English children must stay at school from age of 7 until they are 14.
2. The schools are divided into three groups: state schools private schools and secondary schools.
3. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.
4. Technical schools are for children who are interested in technical subjects, chemistry and mathematics.
5. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.
6. Comprehensive schools usually combine all types of secondary education.
7. There are also many schools which the State controls.
8. After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.
9. There are about 90 colleges in Britain.

Задание № 5. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту. Объясните правила.

1. The schools is divided into two group: state schools and private schools.
2. Children from this schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar school now also have some technical subjects.
3. These schools is to children, who is interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics.
4. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can goes there to get some trade.

5. They has physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops also geography, history, art and domestic course.

6. There are also many schools, which the State don't control.

7. They is private schools.

8. After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

Задание № 6

Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1) usually, busy, students, of, very, but, their, have, them, in, training, work, it, to, for, the, evenings, pay, because, of, many, to;

2) universities, after, or, leaving, colleges, school, to, many, go, young, people;

3) trade, boys, some, and, to, who, get, girls, there, like, go, to, can, work, hands, with, their.

Text 5. Sports

The British are a sports-loving nation. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton and snooker were invented in Britain. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting and horse-racing also appeared in Britain. The most popular sports which people take part in rather than watching are angling, snooker and darts.

Cricket is the English game. A match can take five days - and still end in a draw. This game was being played 250 years ago.

Football began as a contest between neighbouring villages - without a limit of number of the players on each side and almost without rules. The rules of the modern game consolidated only in 1863.

Golf was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 years. At first, it was played with balls made of wood, then of leather stuffed with feathers.

The first rules for tennis appeared in England in the first tournament in Wimbledon in 1877. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis centre.

There are a lot of sports games which are popular in Britain. 25 million of people take part in sports. Sports is on the program of all state and private school and universities. Nearly all schools have sports grounds and swimming pools. Indeed, sports is a part of everyday life in Britain.

Words and expressions:

a sport-loving nation – нация любителей спорта

cricket – крикет

rugby – регби

snooker – бильярд

yachting – гонки на яхтах

horse-racing – скачки

to originate – происходить

to take part – принимать участие

angling – рыбная ловля
darts – "дротики"
to take проходить
all the same – все равно
to end in a draw – закончиться вничью
to consolidate – укрепляться
Wimbledon – Уимблдон
nearly – почти

Задания к тексту «Sports»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно.

Слова: invented, take part, cricket, end in a draw, limit, consolidated, wood, popular, everyday.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. ... is the ... game.
2. This game was ... played 250 ... ago.
3. ... is still the ... most famous.
4. ... of people take part in
5. ... , sports is a part of... life in
6. The ... are a sports -... nation.
7. There are a lot of which are ... in Britain.
8. ... match can take ... days -... still... in a draw.
9. The rules of the modern game ... only in
10. Sports is on the ... of all state and ... school and

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The British are not a sports-loving nation.
2. The first rules for such sports as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting, and horse - racing also appeared in England.
3. Cricket is the Russian game.
4. A match can take five days - and still end in a draw.
5. Snooker began as a contest between neighbouring villages - without a limit of number of the players on each side and almost without rules.
6. Cricket was probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Wales for at least 400 years.
7. Wimbledon is still the world's most famous tennis centre.
8. There are not a lot of sports games which are popular in Britain.

Задание № 5. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту.

1. The British is a sports-loving nation
2. Cricket the English game.
3. A match can takes five days - and still end in a draw.

4. Football begin as a contest between neighbouring villages - without a limit of number of the players on each side and almost without rules.
5. Golf is probably invented in Holland, but has been played in Scotland for at least 400 year.
6. There are a lot of sports game which are popular at Britain.

Задание № 6. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. in, indeed, Britain, sports, life, is, everyday, a, part, of;
2. universities, sports, and, is, school, on, private, the, and, program, state, of, all;
3. feathers, at, with, first, stuffed, it, leather, played, of, was, then, with, wood, balls, of, made.

Text 6. Mass media

The most popular sources of entertainment and information are the press, radio and TV. The press plays an important part in the life of society. Millions of Americans in their free time read newspapers. In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper which publishes articles and commentaries about politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

The radio does not interfere in your activity. You can listen to the radio while doing some work about the house, reading a book or driving a car. On the radio you can hear music, plays, news and different discussions. A peculiar feature of the American radio is soap opera. It is a sentimental dramatic serial that describes domestic problems. Soap opera is usually broadcast every day. There are a lot of games on the radio. Radio has also cultural and educational programs. Many programs consist of classical music.

Television is a "chewing gum for ears and eyes". There are many serials on TV in the USA. They appeared in the 1950s. TV games attract a large audience. During TV quiz programs viewers answer different questions. There are many educational programs on television. Educational TV films and programs are shown in schools and colleges as a part of the curriculum.

Words and expressions:

mass media – средства массовой информации

quality – качественный

popular – популярный

to do some work – выполнять работу

feature – черта

to appear – появляться

quiz – викторина

viewer – зритель

Задания к тексту «Mass media»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно.

Слова: popular sources , important, daily, contains , interfere, peculiar, soap, cultural, serials.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The most popular sources of entertainment and information are... .
2. A quality paper is a serious newspaper which publishes
3. You can listen to the radio while doing... .
 1. On the radio you can hear
 2. A peculiar feature of the American radio is
 3. Radio has also
 4. There are many serials on
 5. Educational TV films and programs are shown in
 6. TV games... a large
 7. Many programs ... of... music.

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The press doesn't play an important part in the life of society.
2. Millions of Americans in their free time read newspapers.
3. In the USA daily newspapers are published in 14 different languages.
4. A popular paper contains many songs.
 1. The radio interferes in your activity.
 2. You can listen to the radio while doing some work about the house.
 3. On the radio you can hear music, plays, the news and fairy- tales.
 4. A peculiar feature of the American radio is a fable.
 5. There are a lot of games on the radio.
 6. Many programs consist of pop music.

Задание № 5. Исправьте допущенные ошибки в предложениях, следуя тексту.

1. The books play an important part in the life of society.
2. Millions of Englishmen in their free time read books.
3. The press does not interfere in your activity
4. Soap opera is usually broadcast every week.
5. There are a lot of stories on the radio.
6. Radio has also cultural and sports programs.
7. There are many serials on the radio in USA.

Задание № 6. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. often, are, popular, a, many, paper, life, people, articles, contains, of, famous ,with, its, private, deal, photographs, sensational, and, mostly;
2. a, is , problems, that, it, sentimental, serial, domestic, dramatic, describes;
3. music, many, classic, programs, of, consist.

Text 7. Weather and climate

The English are famous for their tea and weather. The English are always talking about their weather. English weather is never the same two days running.

The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the spring and early summer. All the cold winds, the fog and heavy rains have gone. It rains sometimes, it's often cloudy, but not so often as in the winter. It rains quite often during all the year in England. It's a green country with green grass and large gardens.

The autumn is a nice season. The sky is blue and the sun shines all the day. After spring comes short English summer. It's a time of journeys to the seaside to bathe in the sea.

The winter has no snow at all sometimes. But it's not the right statement for the North and Scotland. It's nice time for skating on rivers. The west is warmer than other parts of the country.

It's a difficult country for people who work outdoors. They are milkmen, farmers, postmen and policemen. It could be cold in the morning, warm in the afternoon and raining in the evening. One day it's sunny, next day it may be cold, and the next day it may be rainy.

The most terrible weather is the foggy weather. Sometimes the fog is thick and dirty. In London this is called smog: a mixture of smoke and fog. Sometimes it's so dark that people can't see the way and cars crawl along slowly with their lights-on.

Everybody in England hates to wake up in the morning and look through the window to see the fog on the street. "Terrible" weather is said by 20 million Englishmen, when they go to work in the morning.

Words and expressions:

- running – подряд
- quite – весьма
- to shine – светить
- seaside – побережье
- at all – вообще
- statement – утверждение
- warmer – теплее
- milkman – продавец молока (молочник)
- thick – густой
- smog – смог
- to crawl along – ползти
- lights-on – включенные фары

Задания к тексту «Weather and climate»

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте план текста.

Задание № 2. Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже. Переведите их письменно.

Слова: famous, beautiful, cloudy, grass, sky, snow, outdoors, raining, sunny, foggy, terrible.

Задание № 3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The ... are famous ... their tea and weather.
2. English weather is never the same
3. The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the ... and early ...
4. It... sometimes, it's often ... , not so often as in the ...
5. It's green ... with green ... and large ...
6. The ... has no ... at all sometimes.
7. It's nice time for ... on rivers.
8. ... country for people who work ...
9. The most... weather is the ... weather.
10. Sometimes the ... is and ...

Задание № 4. Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The English are famous for their tea and coffee.
2. The English are always talking about their weather.
3. English weather is always the same two days running.
4. The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the winter and early autumn.
5. It rains quite often during all the year in England.
6. The winter has no snow at all sometimes.
7. The south is warmer than other parts of the country.
8. It's not a difficult country for people who work outdoors.
9. The most terrible weather is a rainy weather.
10. Everybody in England likes to wake up in the morning and look through the window to see the rain on the street.

Задание № 5. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту. Объясните правила.

1. English weather are never the same two day miming.
2. The most beautiful time in Great Britain the spring and early summer.
3. The autumn nice season.
1. The winter have no snow at all sometimes.
2. The west is warm than other parts of the country.
3. A most terrible weather is foggy weather.
4. Sometimes the fog thick and dirty.
5. At London this are called smog; a mixture smoke and fog.

Задание № 6. Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. winter, sometimes, often, not, it, the, as, rains, it's, so, but, often, cloudy, in;
2. the, afternoon, it, be, warm, raining, could, in, the, cold, in, the, and, morning, in, evening;
3. it's, people, cars, way, the, see, sometimes, with, dark, slowly, their, so, lights-on, that, along, can't, crawl, and.

Text 8. London Eye

The London Eye is a giant observation wheel situated on the bank of the river Thames. It is 135 meters high. As the wheel turn it stops to allow tourists to see fantastic views over the city. It takes half an hour for the London Eye to complete one rotation.

Since opening in March 2000 the London Eye has become a symbol of modern Britain. The London Eye is visited by over 3.5 million people a year.

The wheel carries 32 sealed and air-conditioned egg-shaped passenger capsules. Each 10 tones capsule holds 25 people, who are free to walk around inside the capsule, though seating is provided.

Questions:

1. Where is the London Eye situated?
2. Since what time has the London Eye become a symbol of modern Britain?
3. How many tourists visit the London Eye a year?
4. How many passengers does the wheel carry?

True or false:

1. The London Eye is situated on the bank of the river Volga.
2. It is 135 meters high.
3. It takes two hours for the London Eye to complete one rotation.
4. The London Eye is opened in March 2000.
5. Each capsule holds 25 people.

Text 9. Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge is the most famous bridge over the River Thames. It is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name. Sir John Wolfe Barry designed it.

The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894 by the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII), and his wife.

The bridge is 244 meters (800 feet) in length with two towers each 65 meters (213 feet) high.

Thousands of tourists visit Tower Bridge every year.

Questions:

1. What is the most famous bridge in London?
2. Why does it have such a name?
3. When was Tower Bridge officially opened?
4. Who was Tower Bridge officially opened by?
5. Who designed Tower Bridge?

True or false:

1. Tower Bridge is a bridge over the River Don.
2. The Tower of London gives its name to the bridge.
3. Sir Cristopher Wren designed it.
4. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894.
5. The bridge is 250 meters in length.

Text 10. Tower of London. The White Tower

The Tower of London is one of the most imposing and popular of London's historical sites. Now it is a museum. It comprises 20 towers. The oldest is the White Tower, dates back to the 11th century and the time of William the Conqueror. Nowadays a lot of tourists visit the Tower of London, because of the Tower's evil reputation as a prison. The Tower has got Beefeaters, ravens, the Crown Jewels. The royal Crown has got three hundred jewels on it and the celebrated Indian diamond.

Many stories associated with British history come from the Tower in 1483 King Edward IV's two sons were murdered in the so-called Bloody Tower. Over two centuries later the skeletons of two little boys were found buried beneath steps in the White Tower.

The ravens, huge black birds, are an official part of the Tower. Legend states that if the ravens were to leave the Tower the Crown will fall and Britain with it. Under the special care of the Raven Master, the ravens eat raw meat every day. And there is no danger of them flying away, because their wings are clipped.

Questions:	True or false:
1. What is one of the most imposing and popular historical sites in London?	1. The Tower of London is a museum now.
2. How many towers does the Tower of London comprise?	2. It comprises 10 towers.
3. When was the Tower of London founded?	3. The oldest tower is the White Tower.
4. What is the Tower of London famous for?	4. The Tower has got Beefeaters, ravens, the Crown Jewels.
	5. The ravens, huge black birds, are an official part of the Tower.

Text 11. Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is one of the major tourist attractions in London. It is the official residency of the British monarchy. At the moment British monarchy is led by Queen Elizabeth II. Each time the royal family is in the palace, a flag flies on the roof.

The palace was built in 1705 by the Duke of Buckingham. In 1761 King George III bought this palace for his wife. It became a private house of Queen Charlotte and was known as "The Queen's House". During the 19th century the house was enlarged and became the official royal residence. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to reside in the palace. She moved there in 1837 leaving Kensington Palace, where she grew up.

Buckingham Palace has nearly 600 rooms, including a throne room, a ballroom, a dining-room, picture gallery and even a swimming-pool. Some of its rooms can be visited in summertime, only when the Queen is not at home. One of

the most interesting parts of the palace is the Queen's Gallery, where works of art of the royal collection can be seen.

Royal garden and stables are also curious sights. Every year more than 50 000 invited guests are entertained at garden parties, receptions and banquets.

Many tourists come here to see the Queen Victoria Memorial which is set right in front of the Buckingham Palace. Every day at 11 am Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place. It is the time when colorfully dressed New Guard parades along the building and replace the existing Old Guard. The ceremony is accompanied by music and attracts a lot of viewers.

Questions:	True or false:
1. What is the Buckingham Palace?	1. Buckingham Palace is the official residency of the British monarchy.
2. When does a flag fly on the roof?	2. Each time the royal family isn't in the palace, a flag flies on the roof.
3. When was the palace built?	3. The palace was built in 1710 by the Duke of Buckingham.
4. How many rooms has Buckingham Palace got?	4. Buckingham Palace has nearly 600 rooms.
5. What do many tourists come to see here?	5. Every day at 10 am Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place.

Text 12. Big Ben

The famous clock Big Ben stands near the Houses of Parliament. Big Ben is a big bell. The clock has four faces and five big bells. The biggest bell is known as Big Ben. The bell is named after Sir Benjamin Hall; the first commissioner of works when the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt in 1850. He was a tall man, whose nickname was Big Ben. So people know the clock as Big Ben. You hear it every hour. The bell weighs 13720 kilograms. It has a deep tone and you can hear it on the radio: "This is the BBC. The time is six o'clock." And then you hear the deep boom of Big Ben of six times.

Big Ben looks most attractively at night when the clock faces are illuminated. You even know when parliament is in session, because a light shines above the clock face.

Questions:	True or false:
1. Where does Big Ben stand?	1. Big Ben is a small bell.
2. Who was the bell named after?	2. The clock has four faces and five big bells.
3. Do we hear it every hour?	3. The bell is named after Sir Benjamin Hall.
4. How many does the bell weigh?	4. Big Ben was a small man.
5. Where can we hear a deep tone?	5. The bell weighs 13000 kilograms.

Text 13. Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. It was so named to commemorate Admiral Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. In the middle of the square there is a very famous monument Nelson's Column with the statue of Lord Horatio Nelson on the top. The Column is over 170 feet high. Its pedestal is decorated with bas-reliefs of famous naval battles. At the base of Nelson's Column are four great lions.

Trafalgar Square has become famous as a point for all kinds of demonstrations, marches and political meetings.

Each year in December, the people of Norway send a gift of an enormous Christmas tree to Britain which is erected in Trafalgar Square. This is thanks for Britain's part in liberation during the Second World War.

Questions:

1. Why was Trafalgar Square so named?
2. Where is Nelson's Column situated?
3. What is there at the base of Nelson's Column?
4. What can you tell about Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square?

True or False:

1. Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of Madrid.
2. It was so named because of victory at the Battle of Trafalgar.
3. On the top of column there is the statue of Lord Horatio Nelson.
4. The Column is over 160 feet high.
5. At the base of Nelson's Column are five great lions.

Список использованной литературы

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2. Маслова В. А. Лингвокультурология. – М.: Изд. центр «Академия», 2001.
3. Мильруд Р. П. Компетентность в изучении языка // Иностранные языки в школе. – 2004. – № 7. – С.30 – 36.
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7. <http://www.native-english.ru/topics>
8. <http://iloveenglish.ru/tests>
9. <http://engmaster.ru/word/15>

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
дополнительного профессионального образования
«Институт развития образования» Краснодарского края

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ
О ПОВЫШЕНИИ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

231200809661

Регистрационный номер № 7863/21

Настоящее удостоверение свидетельствует о том, что

Клинтух Людмила Викторовна

с « 26 июля 2021 г. по « 30 июля 2021 г.

прошел(а) повышение квалификации в

ГБОУ «Институт развития образования» Краснодарского края

«Актуальные подходы к организации образовательного

процесса по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык»

в объеме 24 часа

За время обучения сдал(а) зачеты и экзамены по основным дисциплинам программы:

Наименование	Объем	Оценка
Проектирование современного урока иностранного языка в условиях реализации ФГОС	10 часов	Зачтено
Современные образовательные технологии	14 часов	Зачтено

Прошел(а) стажировку в (на)

(наименование, адрес, место)

(наименование, учреждение)



Исполнял(а) работу на тему:

Ректор О.Б. Пирожкова

Секретарь О.С. Науменко

Город Краснодар Дата выдачи 30 июля 2021 года

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
дополнительного профессионального образования
«Институт развития образования» Краснодарского края
(ГБОУ ИРО Краснодарского края)

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ
О ПОВЫШЕНИИ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

231500013557

Настоящее удостоверение свидетельствует о том, что
Клинтух Людмила Викторовна

с «16» января 2023 (подпись, дата выдачи) 25 января 2023 г.

прошел(а) повышение квалификации в
ГБОУ ИРО Краснодарского края
по теме: «Деятельность учителя по достижению результатов
обучения в соответствии с ФГОС с использованием
цифровых образовательных ресурсов»

48 часов

в объеме:

(полное количество часов)

За время обучения сдал(а) зачеты и экзамены по основным дисциплинам программы:

Наименование Государственная политика в сфере образования, Внедрение обновленных ФГОС Цифровые образовательные ресурсы как средство реализации ФГОС Современный урок с использованием ЦОР, технологические особенности проектирования и проведения в условиях внедрения обновленных ФГОС, общедидактические и предметные особенности	Объем 6 часов 14 часов 28 часов	Оценка Зачтено Зачтено Зачтено

Прошел(а) стажировку в (на)

(наименование организации)

(подпись, учреждение)

Итоговая работа на тему:



Ректор

Т.А. Гайдук

Секретарь

В.Е. Овсиенко

403/23

Регистрационный номер №

Краснодар

Город

25 января 2023 года

Дата выдачи

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
дополнительного профессионального образования
«Институт развития образования» Краснодарского края
(ГБОУ ИРО Краснодарского края)

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ
О ПОВЫШЕНИИ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

231201015017

Регистрационный номер № 8822/22

Настоящее удостоверение свидетельствует о том, что

Клинтух Людмила Викторовна

с «28» марта 2022 г. по «06» апреля 2022 г.

прошел(а) повышение квалификации в

ГБОУ ИРО Краснодарского края

(наименование образовательного учреждения (содержащего) дополнительного профессионального образования)

по теме: «Реализация требований обновленных ФГОС НОО,

ФГОС ООО в работе учителя»

(наименование темы, курса, программы дополнительного профессионального образования)

в объеме 36 часов

(количество часов)

За время обучения сдав(а) зачеты и экзамены по основным дисциплинам программы:

Наименование	Объем	Оценка
Нормативное и методическое обеспечение внедрения обновленных ФГОС ООО	13 часов	Зачтено
Внедрение обновленных ФГОС НОО, ФГОС ООО в предметном обучении (предмет: "Иностранный язык")	22 часа	Зачтено
Итоговая аттестация	1 час	Зачтено

Прошел(а) стажировку в (на)

(наименование предмета,

организации, учреждения)

Итоговая работа на тему:



Ректор Т.А. Гайдук

Секретарь О.Н. Джефериди

Город Краснодар Дата выдачи 6 апреля 2022 года



ПОЧЕТНАЯ ГРАМОТА

награждается

**Клинтух
Людмила Викторовна**

учитель английского языка муниципального бюджетного
общеобразовательного учреждения средней общеобразовательной
школы № 13 ст. Новоджерелиевской
муниципального образования Брюховецкий район

**за высокое профессиональное мастерство,
достигнутое в сфере образования,
и в связи с юбилейной датой педагогической
деятельности**

Глава муниципального образования
Брюховецкий район



В.В. Мусатов

В.В. Мусатов

Копия верна



БРЮХОВЕЦКАЯ

Постановление № 1312 от 27.09.2019