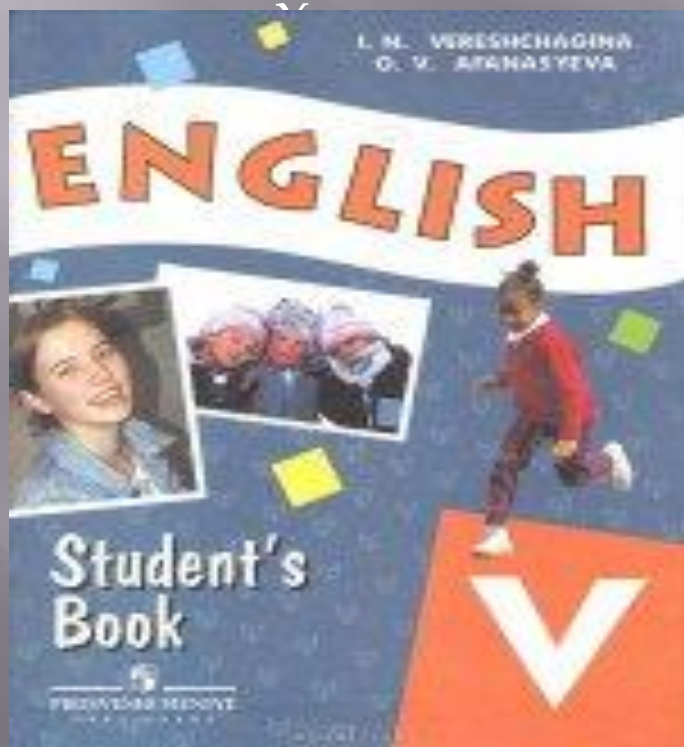
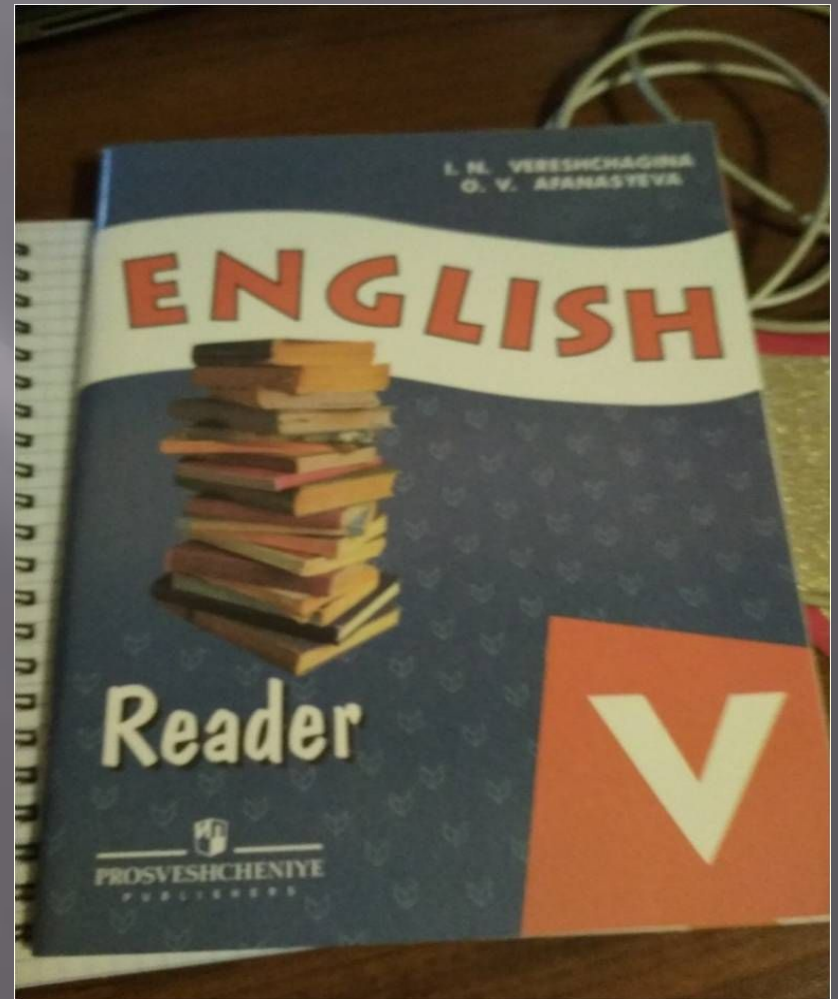
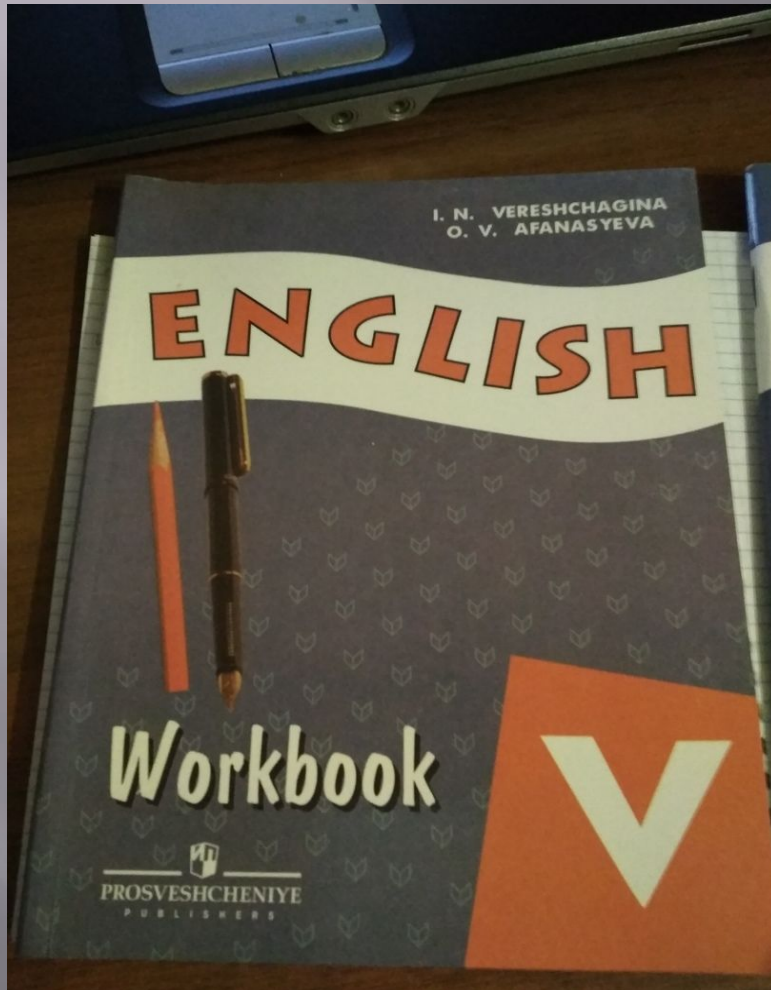



Формирование ИКК на примере УМК

Работу выполнили студентки группы 724 Толшмякова Мария,
Алина и Шуваева Ксения





When I was a grocer, a grocer, a grocer,
When I was a grocer,
This is how I went.

16 Listen to the dialogue,  4. Choose the correct answers to the questions after the dialogue.

- Hello, what's your name?
- Caroline.
- Sorry?
- It's Caroline.
- Can you spell it, please?
- C-a-r-o-l-i-n-e. What's your name?
- It's Natasha. That's N-a-t-a-s-h-a.
- Hello, Natasha. Do you live here?
- Yes, I do. I live at 9 Apple Street, in Flat number 3. What's your address, Caroline?
- I live at 17 Main Road. My flat is number 3, too. Are you on the phone, Natasha?
- Yes.
- What's your telephone number?
- That's 332-5448.

Questions:

1. What is Natasha's address?
a) Flat number 3, 9 Apple Street. b) Flat number 3, 19 Apple Street. c) Flat number 3, 17 Main Road.
2. What is Natasha's telephone number?
a) 332-5548 b) 332-4548 c) 332-5448

17 Read the dialogue (ex. 16) and act it out.

18 Think of your own dialogue (using ex. 16 as a model) and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

Речевая составляющая ИКК (формирование навыка аудирования)

Учащимся предложено
прослушать диалог и на основе
услышанного ответить на
представленные ниже вопросы.

LET US READ

19 Read the text and draw Caroline's family tree.

A FRIENDLY FAMILY

Caroline Porter has a large family. There are nine people in it. The oldest member of her family is her granny. You can hardly believe it but she is about 90. She lives in a small cottage in the country. Caroline's granny is very interested in life. She is fond of gardening and has got a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in her small tidy¹ garden. When Caroline's granny was young she was a greengrocer and worked in a small shop in the same street.

☐ 5. Caroline's mother and father are architects. They are about 50 but look much younger. They are fond of ancient² Russian churches and they often travel to Russia. They visit big cities and small towns. They are real specialists and know a lot. They often tell their family about their journeys. Caroline's mother is called Debbie. She is a tall woman, slim³ and fair-haired,⁴ very clever and nice. Her husband's name is Peter. Peter is shorter than his wife. He is thin and dark-haired. He is very brave. They have been married for 25 years and are real friends. ☐



Alice



Victor

Debbie has a brother, Victor, and a sister, Alice, who is a nurse in a hospital. Alice is not married and has no children. Victor is a salesman. He is married and has two children — Bob and Polly. They are at primary school. Caroline's cousins are very bright. They

¹ tidy ['taɪdɪ] — опрятный, аккуратный

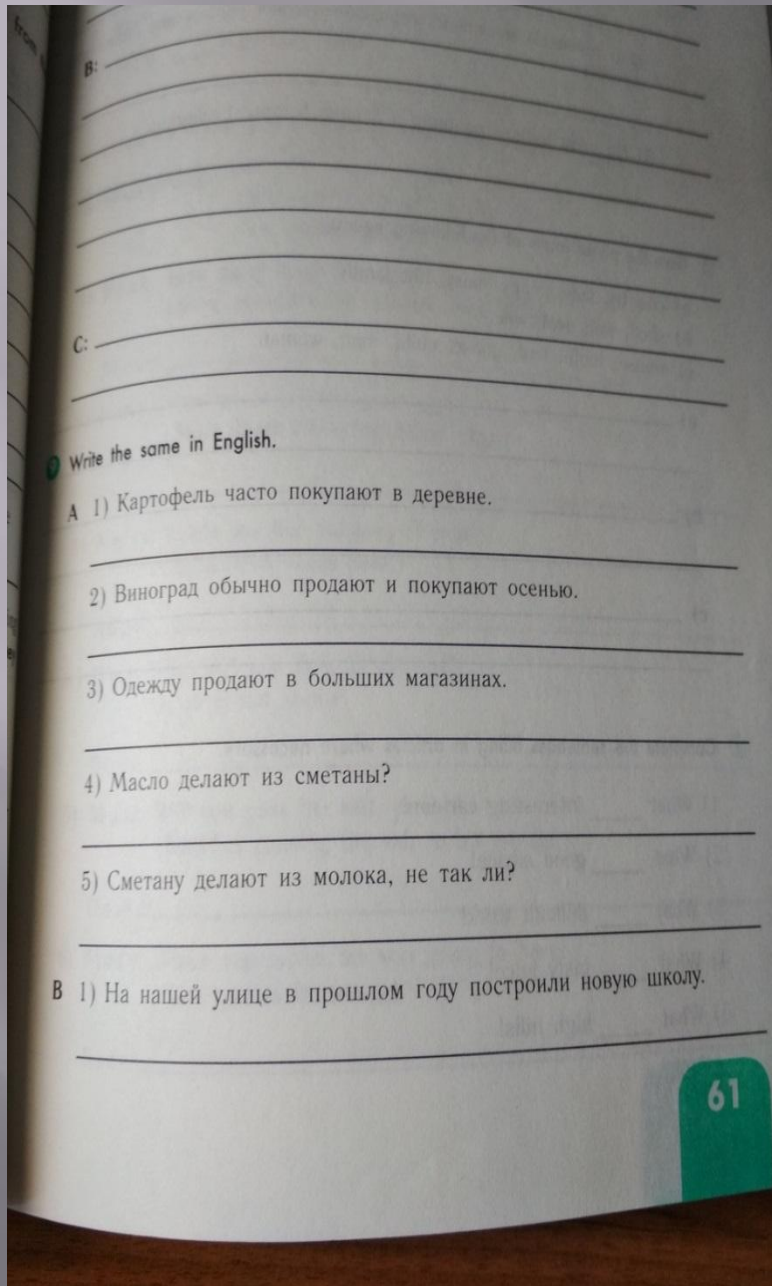
² ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний

³ slim [slɪm] — тонкий, стройный

⁴ fair-haired [fɛə'hɛəd] — светловолосый

Речевая составляющая
ИКК (формирование
навыков чтения и
аудирования)

Учащимся предлагается
прочитать текст. Навыки
аудирования могут
развиваться, если в
доступе имеется запись
этого текста



Речевая составляющая ИКК

Уклон на грамматику
изучаемого языка.

Речевая составляющая ИКК

Формирование умения писать

Lorraine / France
Tony / Italy
Lisa / Germany
Lucille / France

Carmen / Spain
Hans / Germany
George / Canada
Ahmad / Egypt

25 Tell the class what new information about the Earth and people on it you want. Here is the plan to help you.

1. The Earth from space.
2. The continents.
3. The countries (the smallest and the largest ones).
4. People, nationalities, languages.

LET US WRITE

26 Copy the table and fill it in.

Country	Capital	Nationality	Language
	Ottawa		
Australia		American	
			Spanish
	Rome		
			Arabic
Germany			

Write the names of the countries:

- 1) nadaca
- 2) ncefra
- 3) ssirua
- 4) iyatl
- 5) anihc
- 6) aauisatrl

28 Write the names of the capitals:
1) of Germany 2) of France 3) of Egypt 4) of Great Britain
5) of Canada 6) of Australia

29 Express the following in English.
1) Солнце встает на востоке, а садится на западе. 2) Они продолжали жить в маленькой деревне. 3) Когда мы были маленькими, мы обычно играли с игрушечными слонами и другими игрушечными животными. 4) Какие горы отделяют Европу от Азии? 5) Откуда Анна родом? — Она из Франции. Она родилась в Париже. Французский — ее родной язык. 6) Какого цвета национальный флаг России?

30 Open the brackets and make the story complete.

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO TRAVEL

One day a Paris newspaper (have) an advertisement¹ about a very cheap way of travelling. Many people (believe) it and (send) their money. A few days later each of them (get) a letter. The letter (read): "Sir, (rest) in bed and (remember) that the Earth (turn). Paris (turn) together with the Earth. You (travel) more than 25,000 kilometres a day. You (may) (look) out of the window and (enjoy) your journey."

31 Learn to write these words.
curious, to explore, explorer, exploration, to set (set, set), to rise (rose, risen), to continue, to separate, nation, national, national

Listening Comprehension, □ 27, text "Things Used Different Many Years Ago"

Home Reading Lesson 7, text "Between the Sun and Earth"

advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt] — объявление

feel, remember, recognize,¹ wish,² know, forget,
seem, believe, hate.¹

I hear someone calling me.
Do you **understand** me now?
Are you sure he **knows** where to go?
What do you **feel**?
I don't **want** any porridge at the moment.

8 Make the right choice: present indefinite or present continuous.

1. How you (*feel*)?
2. You (*know*) what he (*read*)?
3. I (*not understand*) what she (*say*).
4. He (*not see*) what the problem (*be*).
5. He (*sleep*) now. He (*like*) to sleep after dinner.
6. She (*say*) she (*hear*) nothing.
7. You (*see*) the man who (*stand*) near the window? He (*want*) to speak to you.

9 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

electricity [ɪˌlekˈtrɪsɪti]

gas [ɡæs]

cold and hot running water

a washing machine [ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˌʃɪn] — a machine for washing clothes and other things

a vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjuəm ˌkliːnə] — a machine we use to clean carpets, furniture and floors

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

modern conveniences to turn on (off)

central heating to be on (off)

recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] — узнавать

wish [wɪʃ] — желать

seem [siːm] — казаться

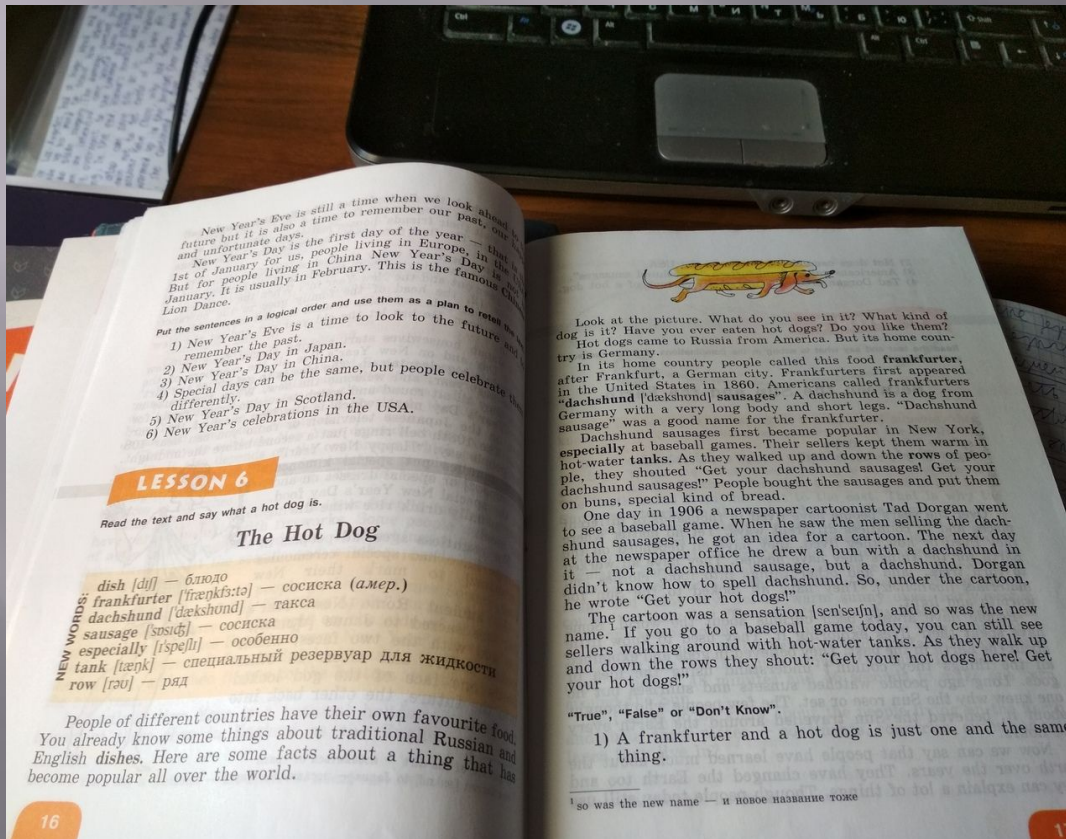
hate [heɪt] — ненавидеть

Языковая составляющая ИКК

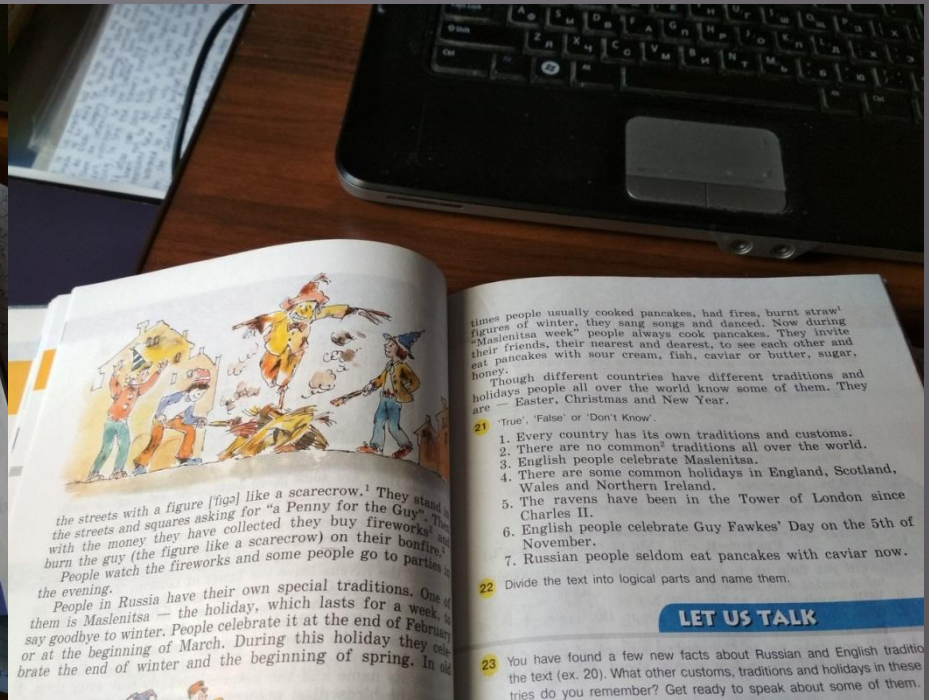
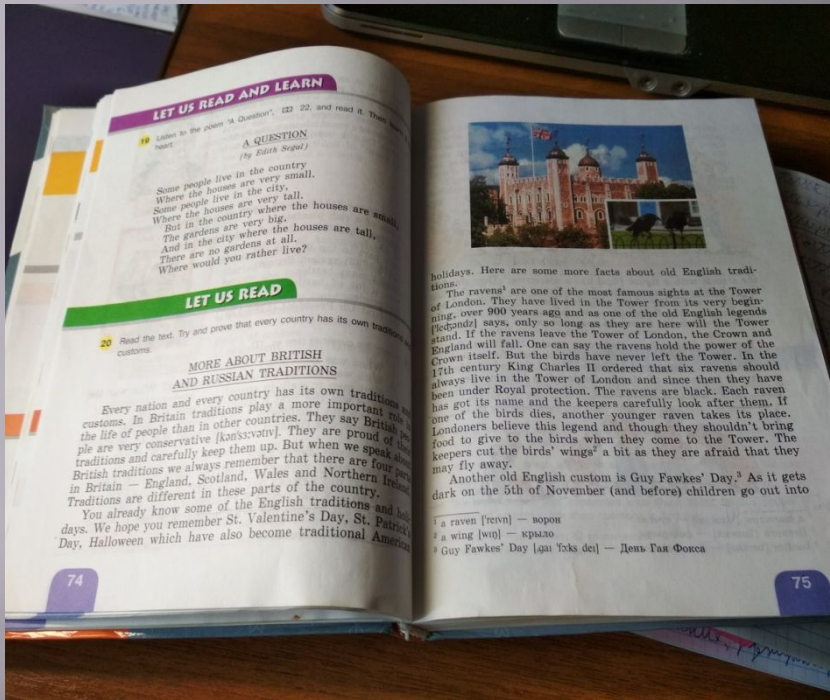
Формирование лексических, фонетических и грамматических навыков.

Учебно-познавательная составляющая ИКК

Развитие кругозора



Социокультурная составляющая ИКК



Did you use to see the stars shining in the night?
Did you use to hear the birds and feel the sun?
Did you use to smell the flowers?
Their colours were so bright.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

LET US READ

23 Read the dialogue "English-speaking Countries" and say why Helen is interested in the English language.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven't seen you for ages! How've you been?

Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you? I've been a long time since I saw you?

Diana: Right, it has. I last saw you in the library. You were preparing for the talk¹ on your favourite subject — English, of course.

Helen: True. But why are you laughing? I think English is the most popular language nowadays.

People all over the world speak English. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.

Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become the most important international language of nowadays.²

Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.

Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?

Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.

prepare for the talk — готовиться к докладу

Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don't they?

Helen: My answer is "yes" and "no". Though they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.

Diana: You don't say so! I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.

Helen: Oh, no! They don't. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.

Diana: What do you mean?

Helen: I mean that people live in flats in England but they live in apartments in America. They eat cookies and candies in the USA, but biscuits and sweets in Great Britain. Children go to school in the fall in America but in autumn in England.

Diana: That's very interesting indeed.

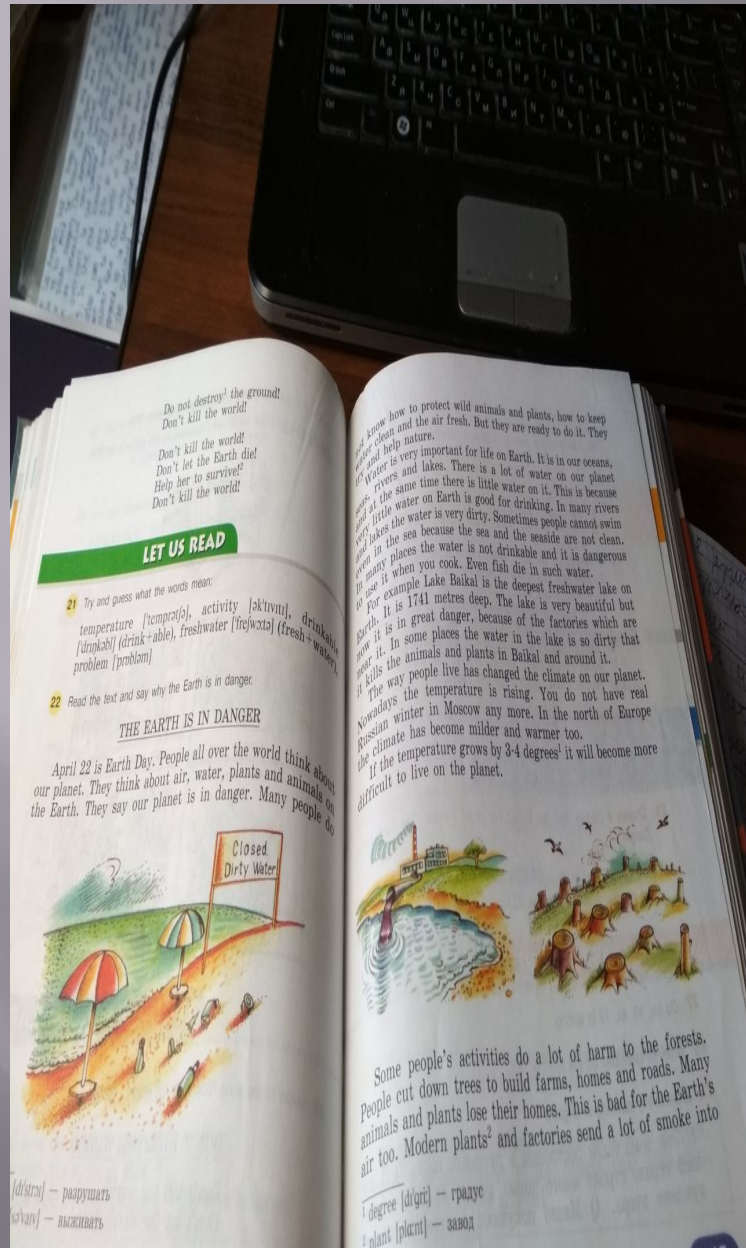
24 Answer the questions.

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Is English or French the most important international language nowadays?
3. What foreign languages are popular in Russia?
4. Do you know American equivalents [ɪ'kwɪvələnts] for the British words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn"?

LET US TALK

25 Work in pairs. Imagine that you are preparing for a test on the topic "English-speaking Countries". Ask each other questions to see what things you remember about them. Find out: a) what English-speaking countries you remember; b) in what countries the English language is popular now; c) and is used as the international language; d) if English is the same in English-speaking countries; e) what words are used in America instead of the words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn".

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her what the text is about. (See ex. 23.)



Do not destroy¹ the ground!
Don't kill the world!

Don't kill the world!
Don't let the Earth die!
Help her to survive!²
Don't kill the world!

LET US READ

21 Try and guess what the words mean:
temperature [ˈtemp(ə)r(ə)tʃə], activity [æk'tɪvɪti], drinkable
[ˈdrɪŋkəbəl] (drink+able), freshwater [ˈfreʃwɔ:tə] (fresh+water),
problem [ˈprɒbləm]

22 Read the text and say why the Earth is in danger.

THE EARTH IS IN DANGER

April 22 is Earth Day. People all over the world think about
our planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on
the Earth. They say our planet is in danger. Many people do



[dɪstrɪ] – разрушать
[sɪvɪ] – выживать

grow how to protect wild animals and plants, how to keep
the air clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They
will help nature.

Water is very important for life on Earth. It is in our oceans,
rivers and lakes. There is a lot of water on our planet
at the same time there is little water on it. This is because
the water on Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers
the water is very dirty. Sometimes people cannot swim
in the sea because the sea and the seaside are not clean.
In many places the water is not drinkable and it is dangerous
to use it when you cook. Even fish die in such water.

For example Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on
Earth. It is 1741 metres deep. The lake is very beautiful but
it is in great danger, because of the factories which are
near it. In some places the water in the lake is so dirty that
it kills the animals and plants in Baikal and around it.

The way people live has changed the climate on our planet.
Nowadays the temperature is rising. You do not have real
Russian winter in Moscow any more. In the north of Europe
the climate has become milder and warmer too.

If the temperature grows by 3-4 degrees¹ it will become more
difficult to live on the planet.



Some people's activities do a lot of harm to the forests.
People cut down trees to build farms, homes and roads. Many
animals and plants lose their homes. This is bad for the Earth's
air too. Modern plants² and factories send a lot of smoke into

¹ degree [dɪɡri] – градус
² plant [plɑnt] – завод

Воспитательная
составляющая ИКК
Формирование правильных
личностных и ценностных
ориентаций подрастающего
поколения

Работу выполнили:

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