

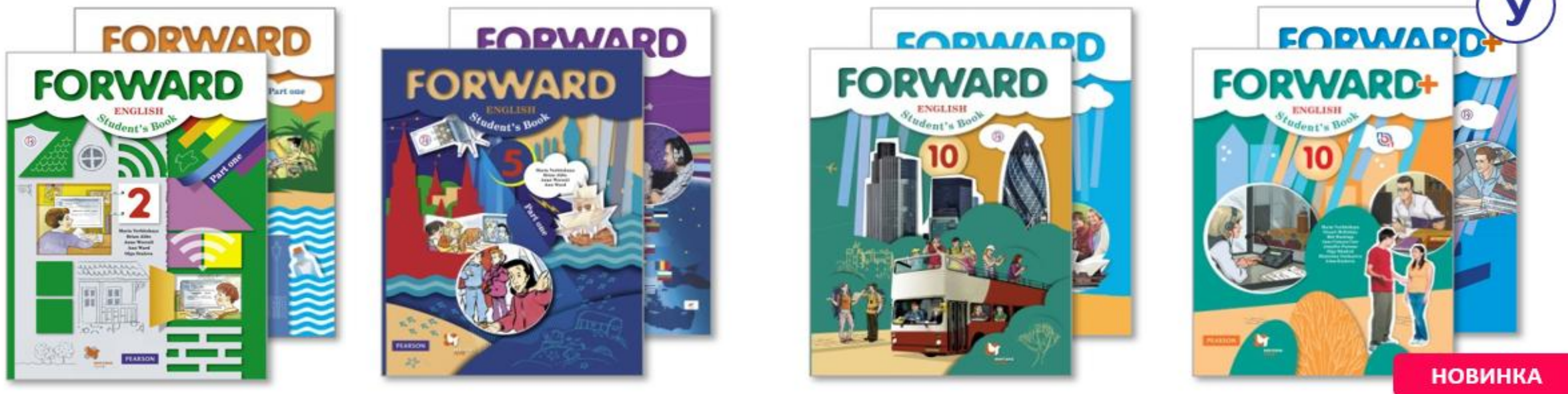


корпорация
Российский
учебник



Современный английский язык на современном уроке английского языка (на материале УМК «Форвард»)

Мария Валерьевна Вербицкая, д.ф.н., профессор НИУ ВШЭ,
Заслуженный работник высшей школы,
автор УМК Forward по английскому языку



КАКИМ должен быть современный урок английского языка?

ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ?
ИНТЕРЕСНЫЙ?
ВЕСЕЛЫЙ?

ДИНАМИЧНЫЙ?

ТВОРЧЕСКИЙ?



ВОСПИТЫВАЮЩИЙ?
ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЙ?
ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ?

ПРОБЛЕМНЫЙ?

РАЗНООБРАЗНЫЙ?

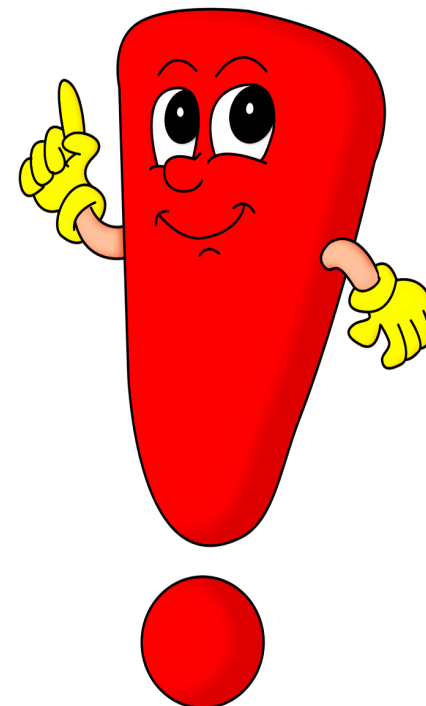
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТНЫЙ?

ПРАКТИКО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ?

КАКИМ должен быть современный урок английского языка?



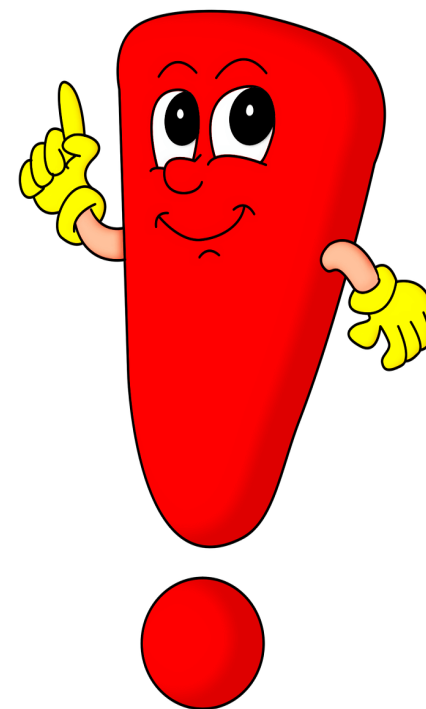
Это должен быть урок
СОВРЕМЕННОГО
АНГЛИЙСКОГО языка



Современный английский язык –

- не сленг
- не только highly colloquial
- не голая идиоматика

НО И НЕ английский язык ВЕКОВОЙ давности!



Статьи и блоги в интернете: не верю глазам своим!

То за, что тебя выгонят из школы... Настоящий английский

17 ноября

Перед началом этого поста я хотела бы сказать, что сама не матерюсь и считаю это неправильным. Выкладываю это просто, чтобы вы знали) А то вас покроют трехэтажным, а вы и не поймете;-) такое бывает))))))

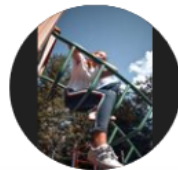
Интересно, что данное слово можно употреблять в роли прилагательного, причем не только с негативным значением!

«You are a fucking idiot» - «Долбанный идиот».

Или

«You're so fucking beautiful» - «Ты чертовски красивая».

На этом мой пост подходит к концу. Надеюсь, что вы просто возьмете на заметку и будете выражать свои эмоции правильным языком. Всем добра!



Русская испаночка POLItra

48 подписчиков

Подписаться



Shit

Это слово мы слышим отовсюду и по абсолютно любому поводу.

Очень забавно, когда мы слышим в фильмах “Oh shit”, а перевод в фильме выводит это, как “Ну, вот!”.

Самый главный перевод этого слова – «дерьмо».

А вообще, в обиходе используется просто, как наш “блин!”

Примерчики:

«Shit!» —ну, вот, вы опоздали на автобус, точнее вредный водитель закрыл двери прямо перед вашим носом...

«Oh, shit!» — (удивление) это, как “Oh my God”.

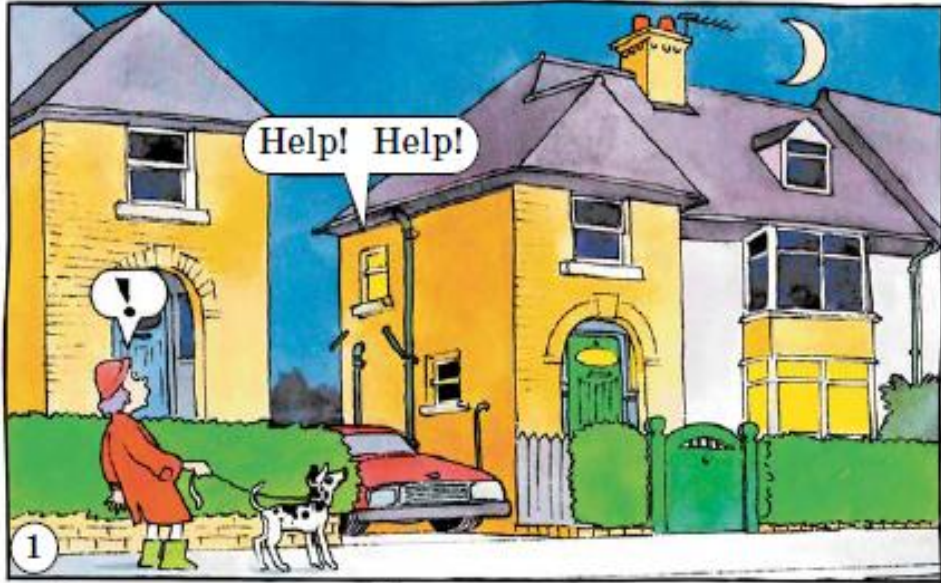
«Holy shit, (I'm flying!)» - Черт побери, (я лечу!)

Вы так же можете крутить это слово, как хотите)))





1. Слушай, смотри, повторяй. Будешь ли ты звать на помощь в такой ситуации?



Приключения
«Форварда»
в стране устаревшего
английского языка

«Девочка с балкона зовет
чужих людей на помощь...»

Приключения «Форварда» в стране устаревшего английского языка

An animal in the wild/
in the zoo/
in the street – it

A pet – he, she





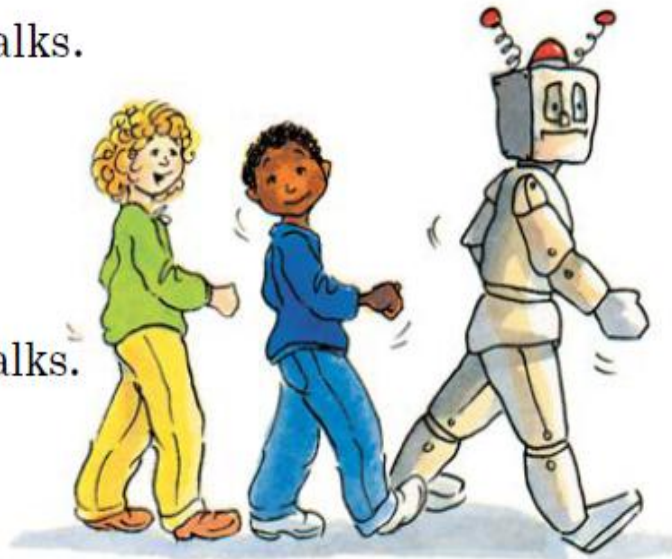
8. Песенка робота. (The robot's song.) Слушай и подпевай.

Let's all walk like a robot!
Then tell me how a robot walks.
Well, it's forward and back
With a clunketty-clack.
That's how a robot walks.
That's how a robot walks.

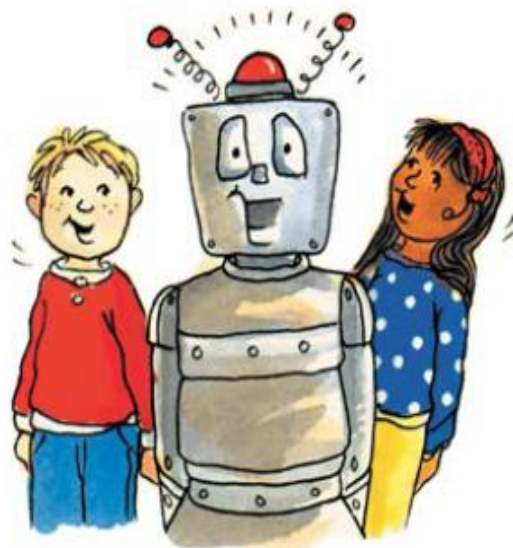
Let's all talk like a robot!
Then tell me how a robot talks.
Well, it's ticketty-tick
And clicketty-click.
That's how a robot talks.
That's how a robot talks.

Let's all sing like a robot!
Then tell me how a robot sings.
It's a very short song
That goes bonketty-bong.
That's how a robot sings.
That's how a robot sings.

So together go clunketty-clack
And together go ticketty-tick.
Sing a very short song
That goes bonketty-bong.
And together go clicketty-click.
And together go clicketty-click.



walk



sing

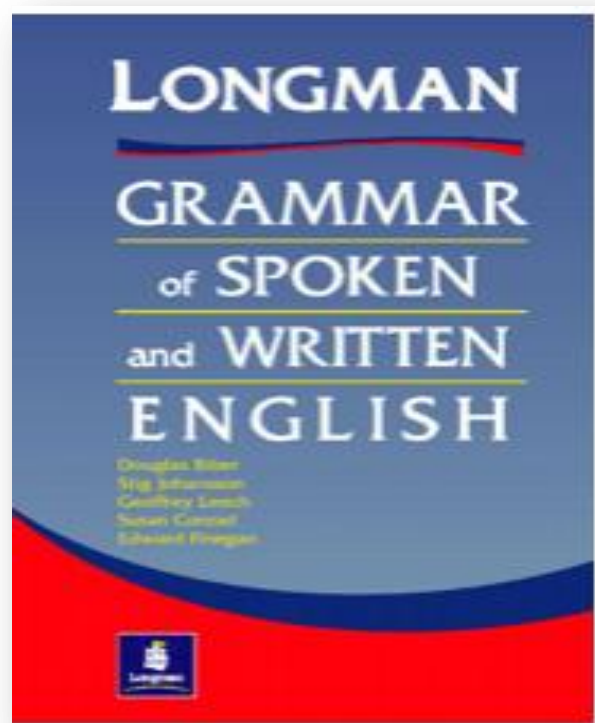
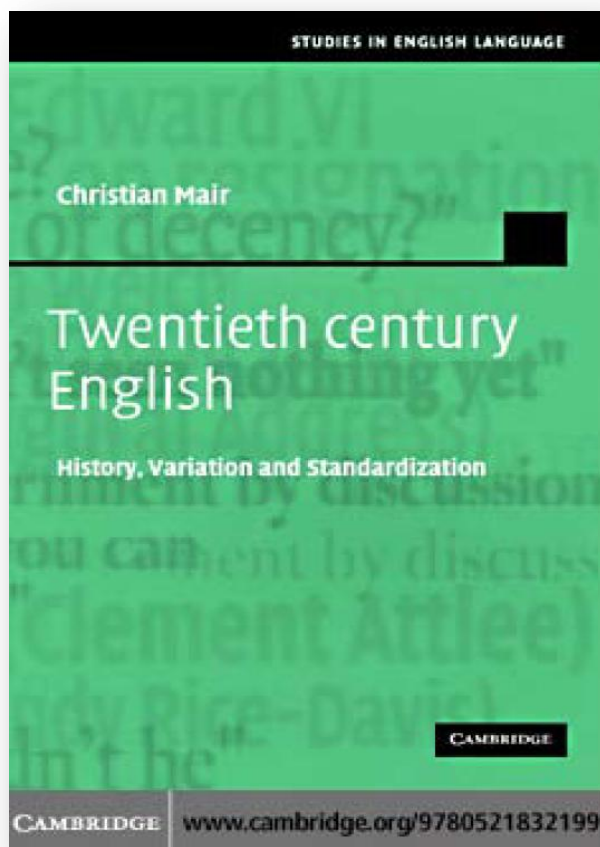
Приключения «Форварда» в стране устаревшего английского языка

The robot's song? The robot song?

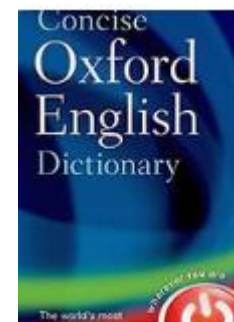
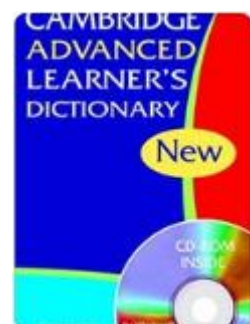
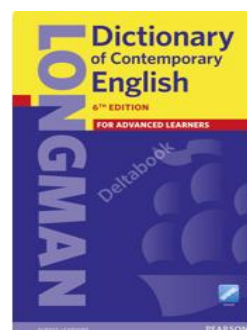
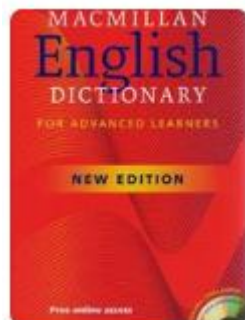
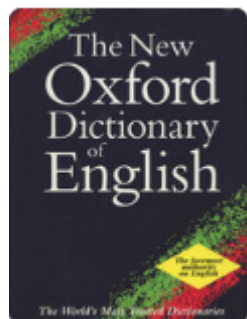
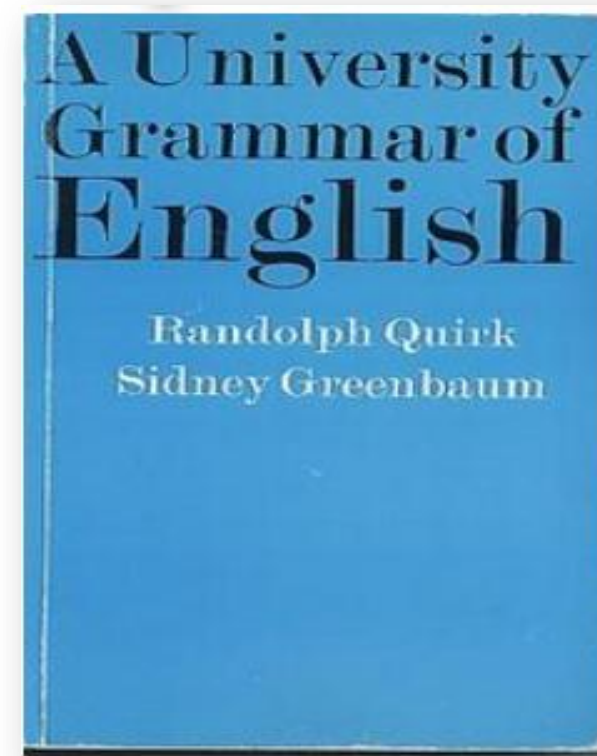


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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Статьи и блоги в интернете: не верю глазам своим!

7 устаревших английских слов, которые до сих пор продолжают учить в РФ



19 ноября 2019, 15:23

Александр Родионов, фото- видео корреспондент «Ридуса»

Американец Джастин, живущий в России и изучающий русский язык и культуру, рассказал небольшой лайфхак по изучению английского языка. Иностранец привел в пример семь слов, которые уже давно не употребляются в английском языке.

Одно из слов, которое любят употреблять учителя «старой школы» — это слово Pupil (в переводе ученик). На самом деле данное слово уже давно не употребляется в лексиконе американцев и англичан, его уже давно заменили на слово Student.



корпорация
российский
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Современная живая лексика



student VS pupil

Every Hogwarts student belongs to one of four Houses. As one of the characters says, ‘... your House will be something like your family w Hogwarts. You will have classes with the rest of your House, sleep in House dormitory, and spend free time in your House common room.’

A magic hat called the Sorting Hat decides where a student belongs. There a exams. There are no tests. The hat does all the work! The hat thinks and talks and student’s knowledge, personality and abilities. All a student has to put on a hat. Seems easy, but you can’t cheat the magic hat!

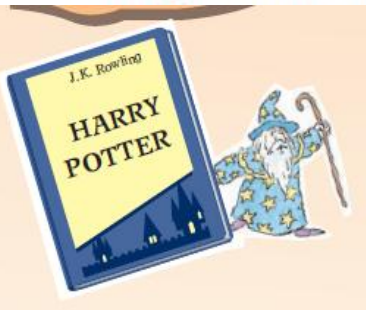
7 Work in pairs. To become The RAP correspondents, Ruslan and Dinara filled in these application forms. Read the forms and role-play Ruslan’s/Dinara’s interview at The RAP e-journal. Student **A** is Ruslan/Dinara, Student **B** is Pat Dawkins.

Write for further details to:
The RAP, Bristol Building, Bath Road, Bristol, Avon BN4 7JY
Email address: RAP@awl.co.uk

The RAP

Application form

1	<i>Surname, Name</i>	Galiev Ruslan
2	<i>Age, Birthday</i>	14, September 27
3	<i>Address</i>	3, Ossennaya, Kazan, Russia
4	<i>Phone number</i>	8456873567



Современная живая лексика

THESAURUS

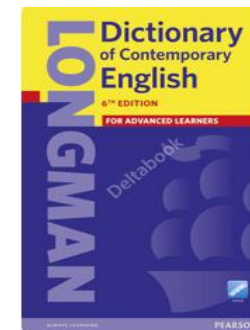
student someone who is studying at a university or school. In British English, **student** is not usually used to refer to a child at primary school: *a student at Moscow University | How many students are there in your class?*

pupil especially BrE someone who is being taught in a particular school or by a particular teacher: *The school has 300 pupils. | He received a letter from one of his former pupils.*

schoolchild a child who goes to school: *The play was performed by a group of local schoolchildren.*

schoolboy/schoolgirl especially BrE a boy or girl who goes to school - used especially when talking about how they behave, or that time in someone's life: *They were behaving like naughty schoolgirls. | When he was a schoolboy, no one had heard of computers.*

learner someone who is learning a foreign language: *Learners often have problems with pronunciation. | a book for foreign learners of English*



Longman Dictionary Of Contemporary English

student VS pupil

Статьи и блоги в интернете: не верю глазам своим!

https://www.ridus.ru/news/313196?utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fzen.yandex.com

7 устаревших английских слов, которые до сих пор продолжают учить в РФ



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Shall
Shall I drink the milk?
Дозволите ли выпить мне молока?
Shall we start?
Shall we go by bus?



Будущее время в английском языке

4 кл, юнит 9

to be going to

1 Nina needs a sun hat because she's going to the beach.



I am going	we are going
you are going	you are going
he/she is going	they are going



15. Вспомни, как записываются краткие формы глагола to be: I'm ...



16. Talk to your friend. What is he going to do today? Ask your own questions.

What are you going to do after this lesson?

I'm going to have lunch.

Where are you going to go after school?

I'm going to go for a walk.

What time are you going to go home?

At two o'clock.

What are you going to do at four o'clock?

I'm going to watch TV.

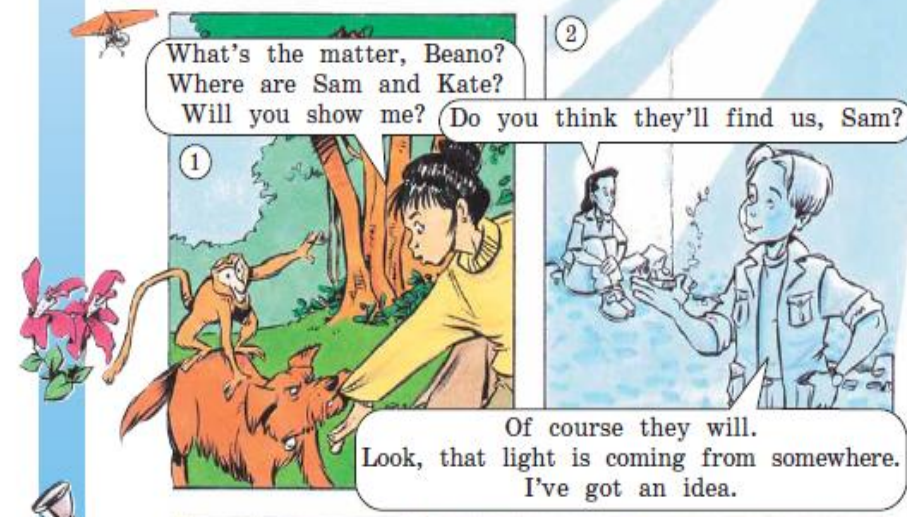
69

14

The message in the temple



1. Listen and look.



Future Simple

shall – НЕТ!

4 кл, юнит 14



Когда нам надо сказать о событиях, которые, как мы думаем или надеемся, произойдут в будущем (in the future), в предложении используется форма будущего простого времени глагола (Future Simple) со вспомогательным глаголом will:

we will find = we'll find, they will find = they'll find.

We'll find the Angel of the Forest. (Мы найдем Лесного ангела.)

Will they find the orchid? (Найдут ли они орхидею?)

Будущее время в английском языке

7-8 класс

Check it out

Future

We use *going to* and *will* to talk about the future.

We use *going to* when we can see (or hear) now what is certain to happen next and so we are quite sure about our future.

I'm **not going to pass** this exam. (I don't know any of these answers!)
Oh no! It's **going to rain**. (I can see the clouds.)

We use *will/won't* for what we believe will happen in the future. Often we are only guessing.

The forecast says it **won't rain** at the weekend.
Don't worry. I'm sure you'll **find** a job soon.

going to be a very uncomfortable journey!

- 3 That waiter is carrying too much. He *will/is going to* drop those glasses!
- 4 I think that travelling by plane *will/is going to* be cheaper in the future.
- 5 Do you think that people *will/are going to* live on the Moon in the future?
- 6 It's getting colder and colder. It *will/is going to* snow tonight.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Future predictions

1. Когда нам нужно предсказать события будущего или сделать прогноз, в английском языке мы используем **Future Simple Tense**. Эту форму использовать, когда мы говорим о том, что можем только предположить, не в этом уверенными.

People **will live** under the sea in the next century.

Люди *будут жить* под водой в следующем столетии. (Возможно, *будет*.)

People **won't live** under the sea in the next century.

Люди *не будут жить* под водой в следующем столетии. (Возможно, *будет*.)

Affirmative
I/You/He/She/We/They will live under the sea in the future.
Negative
I/You/He/She/We/They won't live under the sea in the future.
Wh- questions
Where will I/you/he/she/we/they live in the future?
Yes/No questions
Will life be different in twenty year's time? — Yes, it will ./No, it won't .

2. Если мы говорим о будущем с достаточной степенью уверенности, которую основываемся на продуманных планах на будущее, в английском языке пользуемся конструкциями с **going to**.

Affirmative
I am ('m) going to make a project.
You/We/They are ('re) going to visit London.
He/She is ('s) going to be a scientist.

Future arrangements and intentions

We use *going to do sth* to talk about future intentions, ambitions, or unfinalised plans.

We're **going to visit** Europe this summer.
I'm **going to study** Economics at university.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about a definite plan in the near future. We usually mention the time and/or place as well.

We're **flying** to London in four hours.
We're **visiting** Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

5 Choose the best response to situations 1-5.

- 1 You meet a friend at the station. He's running to the platform and holding his ticket. He says:
a I'm going to catch the train to London.
b I'm catching the train to London.
- 2 Your ferry is delayed for six hours! You're very angry. You say:
a I'm going to write a letter of complaint.
b I'm writing a letter of complaint.

Современная живая лексика

Многозначные слова

Роль контекста



The best **holidays and festivals** are those that have specific traditions. -

Каникулы и фестивали?

One should read about **historical sites** before sightseeing. - **исторические сайты?**

An early choice of **a career path** is the key to success. - **Карьерный путь?**

Digital literacy is the key to success in any **occupation**. - **В любом занятии?**

Современная живая лексика

5 класс

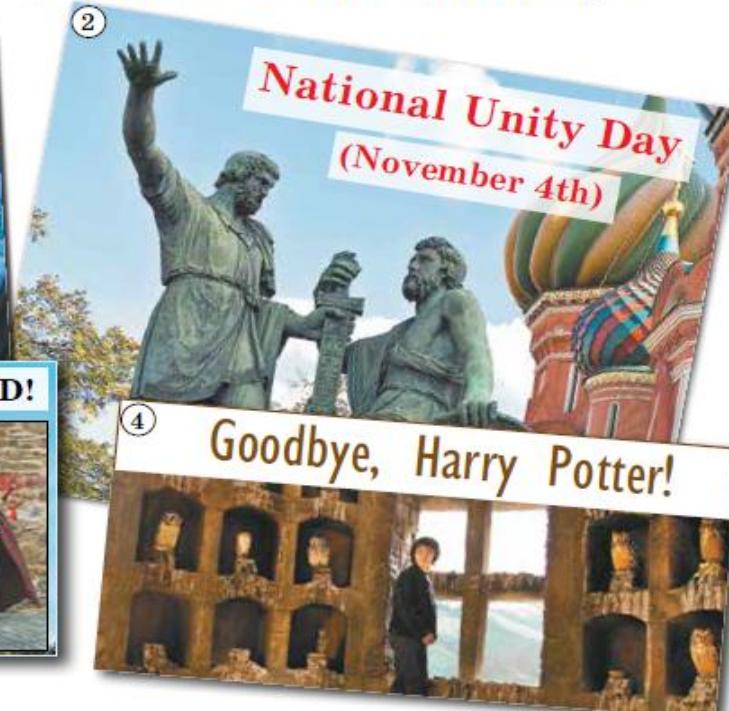


Sections:
"Journey club"
"Did you know?"

"Holidays and festivals"
"Reading is fun"

Reading

17 Read the headlines (заголовки). Match headlines 1–4 and the sections (see Exercise 16).



Современная живая лексика

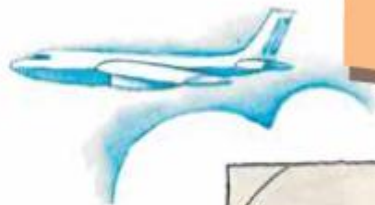
8

Holidays in the USA

FORWARD!

Magazine

Journey club



Reading

1 In pairs, read the dialogue.
Answer the questions:
Has Dasha been abroad? Has Nikita been abroad?

Dasha: Nikita, have you ever been abroad?

Nikita: No, never. It's my first trip abroad.
Have you ever been abroad?

Dasha: Yes, I've been to Bulgaria.
But I have never been to the US.
We are on our way to Florida!
I am so excited!

Nikita: Yes, we'll be in Miami in 10 hours.

Dasha: Yes, it's a long flight, longer than I thought.



21 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Are you going to ...

- go shopping this weekend?
- watch TV in the evening?
- join a sports club next year?
- do dancing after school today?
- send some emails tomorrow?
- go on holiday next month?



New York Holiday Shows — The Nutcracker Ballet in Radio City Hall

The famous Tchaikovsky ballet

January 1–5 (6 p.m.)

Tickets:
\$35/adults,
\$30/children



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учебник



Современная живая лексика

5 класс

11 Can we speak to Rik Morell, please?

Vocabulary

25 Read the definitions from a dictionary and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the difference between *holiday* and *festival*?
- 2 What is the Russian for *holiday*?
- 3 What is the Russian for *festival*?

holiday — 1. day of rest from work
2. (often plural) period of rest from work

festival — 1. (day or season for) public celebrations
2. series of performances (of music, ballet, drama, etc.) given periodically, usually once a year



Современная живая лексика

35 Look at this page. What kind of a text is it? Where can you see this kind of page? What is this page about? What interesting facts do we learn from it?

www.parkzoo.com

Open: from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Day off: Monday

**NEWTOWN
Park Zoo**

Search

Home Blog

Visiting and tickets

Zoo dining

Gift shop

Animals

Attractions

Guided tours

Photo gallery

Zoo pictures


About the Zoo

Contact us

Donate




Adopt an animal

You probably have a “favourite” at the Newtown Park Zoo. Now you can adopt them through our adoption programme. Your symbolic adoption helps to support expert animal care at the Zoo and global conservation efforts. Make your visits to the Zoo even more special! [Click HERE for more info!](#)




Volunteer opportunities

Be a Volunteer at our Zoo!
An afterschool programme for teens aged 13+
WHO IS THE TYPICAL ZOO VOLUNTEER?



Birthday parties at the Zoo


A birthday party at the Zoo is an event your friends will never forget! [Click HERE!](#)



Wildlife education

What is the “Red Book”?

Red Book is an annotated list of rare and endangered animals, plants and fungi. It is probably one of the most famous books in the world. How many times have we heard about the animals listed in the Red Book? Red Books include different levels — international, national and regional. [Learn more!](#)



Life in the Zoo

Unfortunately life in a captive environment is very monotonous for the animals. They are not searching for food or hunting. There is no need for them to hide or run away from their enemies, no need to be aware of the situation in order to survive. **How can we make an environment comfortable for the animals?** [Learn more!](#)

Современное
Содержание

Современные
ТИПЫ ТЕКСТОВ

Table 3: Decline in the use of the modal auxiliaries in the four reference corpora

	British English		Log* likhd	Diff (%)**		American English		Log likhd	Diff (%)
	LOB	E-LOB				Brown	Frown		
<i>would</i>	3028	2694	20.4	-11.0%	<i>would</i>	3053	2868	5.6	-6.1%
<i>will</i>	2798	2723	1.2	-2.7%	<i>will</i>	2702	2402	17.3	-11.1%
<i>can</i>	1997	2041	0.4	+2.2%	<i>can</i>	2193	2160	0.2	-1.5%
<i>could</i>	1740	1782	2.4	+2.4%	<i>could</i>	1776	1655	4.1	-6.8%
<i>may</i>	1333	1101	22.8	-17.4%	<i>may</i>	1298	878	81.1	-32.4%
<i>should</i>	1301	1147	10.1	-11.8%	<i>should</i>	910	787	8.8	-13.5%
<i>must</i>	1147	814	57.7	-29.0%	<i>must</i>	1018	668	72.8	-34.4%
<i>might</i>	777	660	9.9	-15.1%	<i>might</i>	635	635	0.7	-4.5%
<i>shall</i>	355	200	44.3	-43.7 %	<i>shall</i>	267	150	33.1	-43.8%
<i>ought (to)</i>	104	58	13.4	-44.2%	<i>ought (to)</i>	70	49	3.7	-30.0%
<i>need + V</i>	87	52	9.0	-40.2%	<i>need</i>	40	35	0.3	-12.5%
TOTAL	14667	13272	73.6	-9.5%	TOTAL	13962	12287	68.0	-12.2%

* Log-likelihood is a measure of statistical significance. Scores below -62.84 are more consistent with chi-square values > 0.05.

Модальные глаголы

“Current changes
in English syntax”
By Christian Mair
& Geoffrey Leech

- 4 In pairs, read the advert and find the correct answer.

Bad cold? Headache? Sore throat?



- You *shouldn't/have to* stop eating.
- You *should/mustn't* have a lot of hot drinks.
- You *must/shouldn't* stay in bed if you've got a temperature.
- You *must/shouldn't* go to school or work.
- You *don't have to/must* see a doctor if you don't get better.

And remember to take Citrocon, available from all good chemists!

Citrocon

Mind the trap!

Must and *have to* both mean that *it is necessary to do something*, but there is a difference between them.

Must means that the speaker personally feels that it is necessary to do something.

I **must** phone the doctor immediately!
(I feel absolutely terrible!)

Have to means it is necessary to do something because it's a rule/the law or somebody else told the speaker to do something.
Mom says I **have to** stop watching TV.

- 5 Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *have to* or *don't have to*.
- 1 You ___ speak loud in the hospital.
 - 2 You ___ fill in all the form – your name and signature are enough.
 - 3 I ___ remember to go to the chemist's. I've got a sore throat.
 - 4 I feel fine, but my doctor tells me that I ___ take more exercise.
 - 5 Thanks, but you really ___ help me – I can do it myself.
 - 6 You ___ eat before your operation. It's dangerous!

Модальные глаголы. 9 класс

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 In pairs, look at the cartoon. Why do you think the doctor is angry? Listen and check.

2 Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the words below. Then read and listen to the conversation in Exercise 1 again. Name the problems which Harry thinks he has.

.....
a cold cancer indigestion
a sore throat a temperature
a dangerous virus a heart attack
.....

Work it out

3 Find verbs 1–6 in the conversation above. Then match them with their meanings a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 shouldn't | a It's a good idea to ... |
| 2 should | b It's not necessary to ... |
| 3 don't have to | c I'm not allowed to ... |
| 4 must | d It's not a good idea to ... |
| 5 have to | e It's necessary to ... |
| 6 mustn't | f It's necessary to ... |

Check it out

Modal verbs

- *must* and *have to* mean something is necessary
I **must** phone the doctor.
(It is necessary to phone him.)
He says I **have to** exercise more.
(He says it is necessary for me to exercise more.)
- *don't have to* means something isn't necessary
I **don't have to** listen to this.
(It isn't necessary for me to listen to this.)
- *mustn't* means something is not allowed
You **mustn't** phone me.
(You're not allowed to phone me.)
- *should* means something is a good idea
You **should** take an aspirin. (It's a good idea to take an aspirin.)
- *shouldn't* means something isn't a good idea
You **shouldn't** read that book. (It isn't a good idea to read that book.)

Модальные глаголы. 9 класс

Функциональный подход

5 **©T041** Complete the sentences with the correct verbs. Use the clues in brackets. Then listen again and check.

- 1 Hey girls, ___ (*request*) you make us some sandwiches?
- 2 Even men ___ (*ability*) put some cheese between two bits of bread.
- 3 No Lisa, you ___ (*prohibition*) listen to them. Dave! You ___ (*advice*) be so lazy!
- 4 Remember when you ___ (*ability*) understand why your printer wasn't working and I ___ (*necessity*) fix it for you?
- 5 Men ___ (*duty*) help women with technical problems.
- 6 You love ___ (*possibility*) to show how much you know about computers.
- 7 I ___ (*ability*) eat this rubbish!

6 Work in pairs. Answer the questions. Use the verbs in bold.

- 1 Are there any rules that you have to follow at home?
- 2 What things could you do when you were younger but you can't now?
- 3 Does your school have any rules about things you mustn't do?

During the week I have to be home before 10 p.m.

Check it out

Modals and related verbs

- We use *must* and *have to* to talk about necessity.
I **must** get up early tomorrow. (personal preference)
I **have to** go to football practice. (external obligation)
- We use *mustn't* to talk about prohibition.
You **mustn't** take it personally.
- We use *should* and *ought to* to talk about duty or give advice.
You **ought to** try on those shoes first.
Perhaps I **should** try another skirt?
- We use *can* and *could* to talk about ability in the present/past.
It **can** go from 0 to 100 in 5.28 seconds!
I **couldn't** understand men, but now I can.
- We use *can* to talk about possibility.
You **can** still take it back to the shop.
- We use *can* to ask for permission or make requests.
Can we talk about our relationship?
Can we join you?

Новая функция местоимения their

4.9.4 “Singular” they

Just as case, gender has disappeared as a major grammatical category from grammar of the English noun phrase, again with a remaining residue in third person singular pronouns (which, of course, are largely distributed according to the referent’s natural gender). And again this has led to a conflict between rules long propagated by prescriptivists and the development of community norms. The most conspicuous issue in question is “singular” or generic *they* – as in *everybody came in their own car* – where prescriptivists have tended to insist on number concord between singular *everybody* and the anaphoric reference (*everybody came in his own car*). Language reformers of varying degrees of zeal and pedantry have recommended forms ranging from *everybody came in his or her own car* to *everybody came in shim’s car*,⁵² while the majority of speakers has probably gone on using singular *they* in their spontaneous usage (see Bodine [1982] for documentation).



Новая функция местоимения their

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Generalization (обобщение)

28 © T095 This is what Robert has also written about life in the USA.
Listen and read.

Nobody walks to the shops, **everybody** goes by car.
No one walks to the shops, **everyone** goes by car.
Some people buy their food from small shops, but **most people** buy it in shopping malls.

P Listen and repeat.



nobody } no one }	никто	everybody } everyone }	все каждый, всякий	some people — некоторые люди most people — большинство людей
Употребляются с глаголами в формах единственного числа. Употребляются с местоимением <i>their</i> множественного числа.			Употребляются с глаголами в формах множественного числа.	

1. **Everybody** in this class **has** *their* holiday in August.

У всех в этом классе каникулы в августе.

(*Буквально: Все в этом классе имеют свои каникулы в августе.*)

2. **Nobody** in this class **has** been studying English for ten years.

Никто в этом классе не изучал английский десять лет.

В английском языке **nobody** и **no one** используются с глаголами в утвердительной форме. В русском языке с отрицательными местоимениями употребляются отрицательные формы глагола (двойное отрицание).

Everybody и **nobody** употребляются чаще, чем **everyone** и **no one**.



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