

Важность страноведческого аспекта в обучении

английскому языку по УМК "Сферы" для основной школы

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31 марта 2021 г.



СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ- ИЗУЧЕНИЕ
КУЛЬТУРЫ НАРОДОВ,
ЗНАКОМСТВО С ИСТОРИЕЙ,
ЛИТЕРАТУРОЙ, ЭКОНОМИКОЙ,
ГЕОГРАФИЕЙ, ПОЛИТИКОЙ
СТРАНЫ, БЫТОМ И ТРАДИЦИЯМИ.



Обучение языку

Страноведение

**Получение сведений о стране
изучаемого языка**

**Получение сведений о родной стране
на иностранном языке**

**Получение сведений о других странах
на иностранном языке**

**Сопоставление и сравнительный
анализ полученных сведений**



«Сферы» в новом Федеральном перечне

НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

2-4 классы

1.1.1.2.1.1.1.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.2.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
3 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.3.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
4 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие

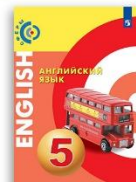


ОСНОВНОЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

5-9 классы

1.1.2.2.1.1.1.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
5 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



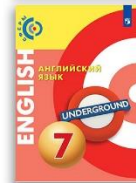
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
6 класс

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Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



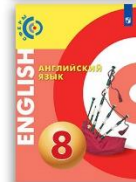
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
7 класс

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Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



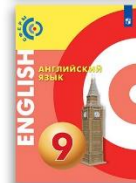
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
8 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.5.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
9 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



СРЕДНЕЕ ОБЩЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

10-11 классы

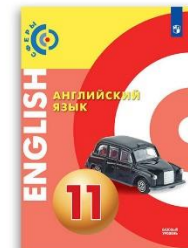
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
10 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Абби С. и др.

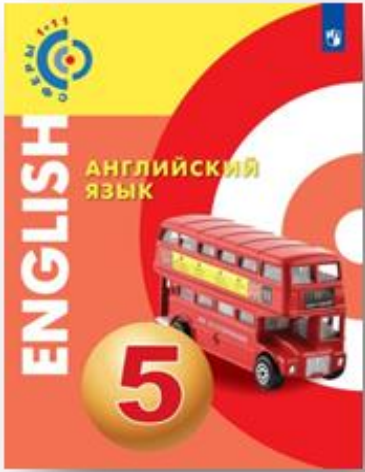


1.1.3.2.1.1.2.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
11 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Абби С. и др.



Новые друзья



This is **Sophie Carter-Brown**.
She's new in Bristol.
She's 11 years old.



This is **Jack Hanson**.
Jack is 11 years old.
He's from Bristol.



This is **Dan Shaw** —
with his twin brother **Jo**.
They're 12 years old.
They're from Bristol.



This is **Ananda Kapoor**.
She's 11 years old.
She's from Bristol too.



Школа друзей



1 New friends exs. 1, 2, 3, 4
Listen to the dialogue and read it. Do the tasks below.

5 LISTENING Form 7PK's timetable
a) Copy the timetable and look at the subjects

Drama, Maths, Music, PE, RE, Science

TUESDAY

Time	Subject	Room
8.45	English	14
9.40	Geography	16
10.35	Morning break	-
10.50
11.45
12.40	lunch break	-
1.40
2.35

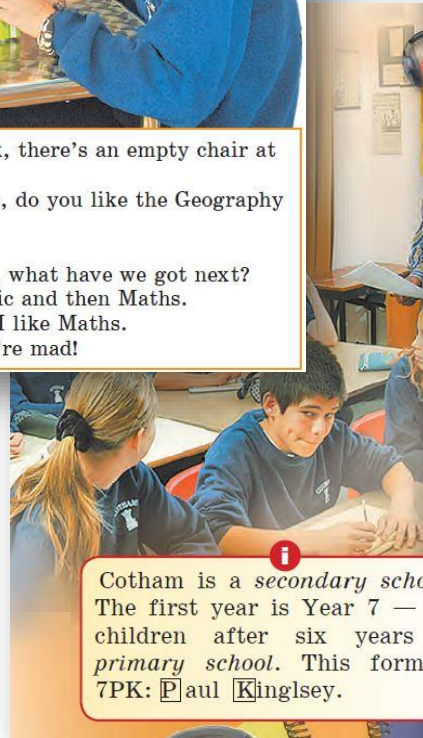
Ananda: Let's sit here.
Sophie: OK.
Jack: Hi! Can we sit with you?
Ananda: Yes, you can.
Jo: Is the food OK?
Sophie: Mmm, I've got the lasagne /lɑːzænjə/. It's OK.
Ananda: I've got the pizza. It's really good.
Dan: Oh, I haven't got a chair.

Ananda: Look, there's an empty chair at that table.
Sophie: Jack, do you like the Geography teacher?
 ...
Jo: Hey, what have we got next?
Sophie: Music and then Maths.
Ananda: Oh, I like Maths.
Dan + Jo: You're mad!

1 Meet Mr Kingsley exs. 1, 2

Mr Kingsley: Good morning. Welcome to Cotham School. I'm your form teacher *and* your English teacher. My name is Paul Kingsley, K-I-N-G-S-L-E-Y. And you're Form 7PK: P for Paul, K for Kingsley. And now please tell me your names. Oh, and can you play football? I'm your PE teacher too! ... Yes, you please.
Ananda: I'm Ananda Kapoor. I can't play football, but I can play hockey.

Mr Kingsley: Thank you, Ananda. Now you.
Sophie: My name is Sophie Carter-Brown.
Jo: Carter-Brown? One name isn't enough?
Form 7PK: Ha ha ha.
Mr Kingsley: Quiet, please. ... And who are you?
Jo: I'm Jo. Jo Shaw.
Mr Kingsley: Can you play football, Jo?
Jo: Yes, I can, Mr Kingsley.
Mr Kingsley: Good. Football is good. Jokes about names are bad. Can you remember that, Jo?
Jo: Yes, Mr Kingsley.



Cotham is a *secondary school*. The first year is Year 7 — for children after six years of *primary school*. This form is 7PK: Paul Kingsley.

- Listen to the dialogue and read it. Right or wrong?
- 1 The name of the teacher is Mr Kingsley. *That's right.*
 - 2 He's the Russian teacher. *That's wrong.*
 - 3 Mr Kingsley is the teacher of Form 7PE.

b) Listen and complete the timetable.

Бристоль – город друзей

UNIT 6 GREAT PLACES FOR CHILDREN

In this unit you will ...

- do a project about interesting places to visit
- do a presentation in English
- talk about plans in the future



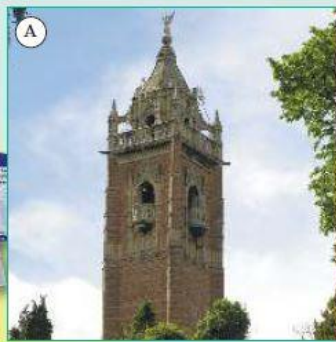
Explore-at-Bristol:
touch a tornado



The SS Great Britain:
see a great old ship



Clifton Suspension Bridge:
walk or ride your bike over it



Cabot Tower: climb it and see Bristol



Harbourside: enjoy the old heart of
Bristol

Photos of Bristol
Look at photos A–F. Which places would
you like to visit? Why?

*I'd like to go to Harbourside. You can
sit near the water / go on a boat trip /
meet your friends / ... there.*

Yes, I'd like to go there too.

*No, I wouldn't like to go there. I don't
like boats / museums / ...*



- 1 – River
- 2 – Museum
- 3 – Bridge
- 4 – Cinema
- 5 – Tower
- 6 – Shopping centre
- 7 – Café
- 8 – Station
- 9 – Park



Use the words below.

behind • between • in front of • near • next to

A: Where's the shopping centre?

B: It's next to the ...

b) Make a plan for this afternoon together.

A: I'd like to go to the museum.

B: No, I'd like ... better. Let's go to ...

3 LISTENING A weekend in Bristol

Marc is talking to his younger sister, Yolanda, about his weekend in Bristol. Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 First, Marc went to ...
- 2 Marc ... a tornado.
- 3 The SS Great Britain is an ...
- 4 Marc thinks that Cabot Tower is ...
- 5 Horse World was too ...
- 6 Park street is ... and there ...
- 7 Marc talked to a girl in a ...



Great places for Kids in Bristol

Sophie Carter-Brown, Jack Hanson,
Ananda Kapoor, Jo Shaw

- ★ Lots of fun
 - Meet friends
 - Junior disco on Saturdays
- ★ In city centre: Frogmore Street
- ★ Not too expensive: £3.50 for students
- ★ Nice and cool in summer!

Бристоль – город друзей

THE BRISTOL INTERNATIONAL BALLOON FIESTA

The Bristol International Balloon Fiesta takes place in a park in Bristol every August. It is the biggest hot-air balloon festival in Europe, with hundreds of balloons.

There are lots of other fun things to do and see for all the family, with food from all over the world. Everybody loves the first night of the festival, with about 30 in the night sky.

The first Fiesta took place in 1979. People from of England, Ireland, Luxembourg and Germany foll

4 STUDY SKILLS Marking up a text

Question 3

Who are Wallace and Gromit and what are they like? Who is Nick Park? When did he make the first Wallace and Gromit film?

Wallace and Gromit

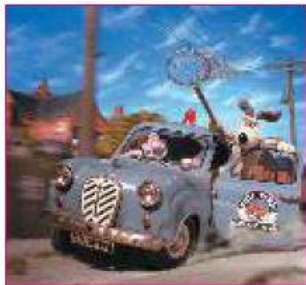
Nick Park works at Aardman Studios in Bristol. He is the “father” of Wallace and Gromit.

When Nick was a kid, he made models with plasticine. But he didn’t throw his models away. He used a video camera and made films with them.

Later he went to a film school, and in 1985 he started work at Aardman Studios. The first Wallace and Gromit film was *A Grand Day Out* (1989). The film was very popular. In 2005 Nick Park made the fourth Wallace and Gromit film, *The Curse of the Were-Rabbit*.

Wallace and Gromit are now big film stars! They have won Oscars! Everybody loves them because they are very funny. Wallace is a very nice man, but he isn’t very smart. Gromit is his dog. He can’t talk, but he is much smarter than Wallace. He even studied at “Dogwarts University”! (Do you know “Hogwarts” from the Harry Potter books?)

In 2005, there was a fire at the Aardman Studios, and they lost lots of the models from the old Wallace and Gromit films. But don’t worry. It’s easy to make new models! Wallace and Gromit live on!



a) Use a copy of the text. Read Bristol quiz question 3. Find the facts in the text which you need to answer the questions and mark them up.

b) Work with a partner. Have you both marked all the facts? Have you marked too many?

4 Bristol pirates

Read the text. Then put the phrases from Sophie and Ananda’s text A–D in the right order.

Question 5

Remember the past. Write about an event or a person from the past who lived in Bristol.

Ananda and Sophie wanted to write about Bristol pirates for the team’s brochure.

“OK, we’ve got a title and we’ve got a good beginning. We’ve got something about the harbour. What next?” said Sophie.

“Let’s write about Blackbeard,” said Ananda. “I think he’s the most famous Bristol pirate. Look at your notes.”

“Good idea. We have a picture of him too,” Sophie thought for a minute and wrote something down.

“What do you think of that?” she asked.

“Great!” said Ananda. “Now we need a nice end.”

“We can put in a photo of that place where pirates met to eat and drink. Jo took one,” said Sophie.

“Let’s see. What can we write?” Ananda said. She added two more sentences.

“That’s great, Ananda,” said Sophie. “I think we’re going to win that prize!”



A There aren’t any pirates in Bristol today. But you can see this famous pirate meeting place.

B Bristol was an important harbour. There were lots of sailors there, and some famous pirates too.

C Blackbeard was probably the most famous Bristol pirate. He was born in Bristol in 1677.

D Bristol Pirates

Путешествие в Уэльс

Part A A TRIP TO WALES

1 LISTENING A visit to the grandparents

Listen and do the tasks below.

a) Choose headings for parts A–D:

- 1 New country, new language!
- 2 Have you got your pyjamas?
- 3 The beautiful Welsh village of Crickhowell
- 4 Towns all look the same!

b) Right or wrong?

- 1 The twins have got their pyjamas.
- 2 They have got a book for their grandparents.
- 3 The grandparents have got a new house.
- 4 Dan wants to take lots of photos.
- 5 Jo wants to sit by the window.
- 6 They want to send the photos to their dad.
- 7 "Bore da! /,bore 'da:/" means "goodbye" in Welsh.
- 8 Jo's photo number 9 is of a bridge.
- 9 Their grandparents take the boys home in their car.
- 10 Dan is very hungry from the trip.



Caerphilly /keə'fɪli/ Castle

The *Brecon Beacons* are mountains in South Wales. They are great for walking, cycling and horse-riding.

3 "I've cooked your breakfast!" ex. 2

Listen to the dialogue and read it. Do the task below.

Grandma: Daniel! Jonah! I've cooked your breakfast! Bacon and eggs. And Grandpa has already packed the picnic! Hurry up!

Grandpa: Don't worry, dear. I haven't cleaned the car yet, but I can do that now. Oh, look, here comes Gwyneth.

Gwyneth: Bore da! /bore da:/
Grandma: Bore da, Gwyneth! Hello, Emma.

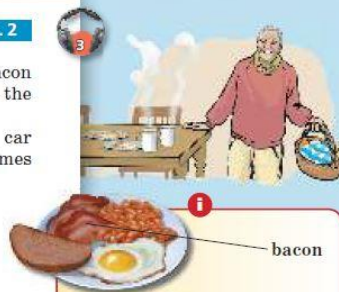
Gwyneth: We've just made this pie for you.

Grandma: Thank you — the twins love pie!

Emma: But we haven't seen the twins yet.

Grandma: Here's one of them now. Jonah, this is Mrs Evans, our neighbour ...

Jo: Hello ... er, sorry, Grandma, can you come upstairs? Dan hasn't come down because, er ... he doesn't feel well.



A typical English breakfast is eggs and bacon, toast and marmalade. Marmalade is always made from oranges.

Right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1 The boys eat bacon and eggs for breakfast.
- 2 Grandma Thompson has packed the car.
- 3 Grandpa Thompson has made a pie for Gwyneth.
- 4 Dan and Jo don't like pie.
- 5 Emma hasn't seen the twins yet.

2 LISTENING Accents

a) Listen to four different speakers. Say where each one is from: London, Scotland, Wales or the West Country. Who was the easiest to understand?

b) Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many languages does Gwyneth speak?
- 2 Has Thomas always lived in Bristol?
- 3 Thomas likes where he lives. Why?
- 4 Does Angus live on the east or west coast?
- 5 What animals are there on Jura? Name two.
- 6 Name two things London has got.
- 7 What is Caroline's favourite activity in London?



a) The topic sentence in text 1 is underlined. Find the topic sentences in texts 2–4.

1 Cardiff Castle

The Castle today is the result of many years of history, from the Romans 2000 years ago to the Bute family in the late 19th century. Cardiff Castle is the top sight in the city. Each room is different, and the gardens are wonderful too.



2 St Fagans Celtic Village

In this village you can see how the Celts lived over 2000 years ago. The Museum of Welsh Life opened in St Fagans Celtic Village in 1992. It has three round houses just like those of the ancient Celts.



3 Techniquest

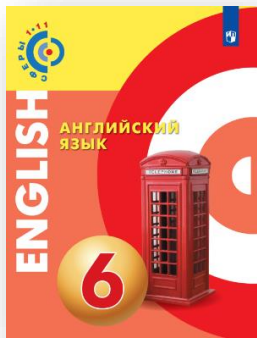
Techniquest is a science centre for young and old. There are 160 exhibits and live presentations for visitors to enjoy. The centre usually has interesting projects too, where you can learn about lots of things like police work or life on Mars.



4 Brecon Mountain Railway

It travels through the beautiful Brecon Beacons. From the train you have a fantastic view of the valley. The name of the locomotive is German. Brecon Mountain Railway is one of the finest small railways in Wales.





Путешествие в Бат

Part A A SCHOOL TRIP TO BATH

1 A great day for a bike ride exs. 1, 2, 3

Listen to the dialogue and read it. Do the task below.
Form 8PK were on a bike ride on the Bristol and Bath Railway Path.

Jack: Hi, Lesley. How are you?
Lesley: Oh, hi, Jack. I'm OK. And you?
Jack: I'm a bit tired.
Lesley: Me too. How far is it to Bath?
Jack: About fourteen miles. But we only have to cycle seven. Then we're going to take the bus. Oh, hi, Jo.
Jo: Hi! Can I cycle with you?
Jack: Sure.
Jo: I know we all have to go to the Roman Baths in the morning. But in the afternoon we can choose. What are you going to do then?
Lesley: I'm going to visit the Museum of Costume. What about you, Jack?
Jack: I'm going to visit that museum about plants and stars with Miss White.
Jo: Yes, that sounds good. Well, see you later.
Jack: OK. See you.
Lesley: See you.

Bristol and Bath Railway Path
This was once a railway line. The line is closed and now people use it as a path.

4 WRITING A school trip

a) Read Jo's report. Find the phrases he writes to show the beginning, middle and end.

Our school trip to Bath
We went on a school trip to Bath yesterday. First, we cycled on a railway path and then we took a bus. We cycled for seven miles! It was much easier in the bus.
When we arrived, we went to the Roman Baths. They were OK. Then we had lunch. After that we made two groups. My group went to the Astronomy Museum. It was really interesting – all about stars and planets. I really enjoyed that.
Before we left Bath, Miss White bought us all an ice cream. We took the bus and then cycled another seven miles. And the sun was still shining when we got home at six o'clock. It was a great day, but I was really tired at the end!

b) Now write about a school trip. The phrases on the right will help you.

- Where did you go?
- How did you get there?
- Who did you go with?
- What happened?
- Was it a nice trip?

c) Read your report to the class.

Jo: I know we all have to go to the Roman Baths in the morning. But in the afternoon we can choose. What are you going to do then?
Lesley: I'm going to visit the Museum of Costume. What about you, Jack?
Jack: I'm going to visit that museum about plants and stars with Miss White.
Jo: Yes, that sounds good. Well, see you later.
Jack: OK. See you.
Lesley: See you.

Complete the programme for the trip.

Morning
Cycle to Warmley (7 miles), then take ... to Bath
Visit ...

Afternoon
Group 1: to ...
Group 2: to ...

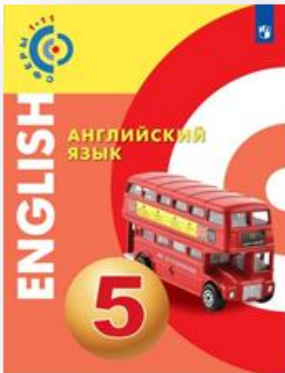
Part B FINDING THE WAY

1 The Museum of Costume exs. 1, 2, 3

Read the text and follow the way to the museum on the map.

When they got to Bath, Mr Kingsley said, "Let's make two groups. Everybody for the Astronomy Museum go with Miss White. The others stay with me."
"Please look at your maps," Mr Kingsley went on. "We're in the town centre. That's number 1. The Museum of Costume is number 5, at the top. Who can find the way? Lesley?"
"OK," said Lesley. "It looks easy."
But it wasn't easy!
"Can I help you?" asked a man.
"Yes, please," said Lesley. "Can you tell us the way to the Museum of Costume?"
"Oh yes," the man said. "Well, first turn left into Cheap Street and walk to Union Street. Then turn right into Union Street and go straight on. There's a post office on the right. Go past the post office and walk to the end of Milsom Street."
"OK," said Lesley. "And then?"
"Then turn right into George Street, then left into Bartlett Street. Then cross Alfred Street, and the museum is on the corner."
"OK," said Lesley. "Thanks very much!"

1 town centre **2** Roman Baths **3** Astronomy Museum **4** theatre **5** Museum of Costume **6** church
7 hospital **8** police station **9** post office **10** chemist's **11** café/restaurant **12** department store
13 supermarket



Окно в мир

Window on the world

Birthdays around the world



China
Guests come to lunch. They eat special long noodles and wish the child a long life.

Denmark
Parents put presents around the children's beds when they are sleeping. They hang a flag outside a window. This means that someone in the house has got a birthday.

Nepal
They give the birthday child a special coloured mark on the forehead. This brings good luck.

India
On their birthday, young children wear clothes of bright colours to school, and they give chocolates to all the class.

Australia
Birthday parties are usually barbecues because the weather is not cold. The children love to eat "Fairy Bread". This is bread and butter with coloured sprinkles called "hundreds and thousands".

Argentina
They pull the ear of the birthday child — once for every year!

Mexico
A paper model of an animal full of sweets and tasty things hangs from the ceiling. The birthday child closes his/her eyes and has to hit the model and open it. All the children share the sweets.

Britain
Friends hold the child by the arms and legs and "bump" him/her on the floor. There is one bump for every year — plus one.

a) Read the texts. Match parts of sentences 1-7 with A-G.

- 1 In China
- 2 In Denmark
- 3 In Nepal
- 4 In Australia
- 5 In Argentina
- 6 In Mexico
- 7 In Britain

- A they put things inside an animal.
- B children need strong ears!
- C they give you one of these for every year.
- D children get presents in the night.
- E they have a barbecue.
- F they eat long noodles.
- G they wish the child good luck.

In China they eat long noodles.

b) Find the opposites of the words below in the text.

drink — eat • hate • hot • inside • minus • old • open • push • short • take

c) What do you do in your family on your birthday? What do your family members do?

Window on the world

School uniforms



Britain

At most schools in Britain the students wear uniforms. Cotham School has got a modern uniform: a sweatshirt and trousers. There is a school crest on the sweatshirt. At Cotham boys and girls have got the same uniform.

But at lots of schools in Britain the students wear traditional uniforms. For boys, the traditional school uniform is a shirt and a tie, a blazer and trousers. Girls wear a blazer and a tie too, but they usually wear a blouse and a skirt, not a shirt and trousers. The blazers, trousers and skirts in most uniforms have got dark colours — black, blue, grey, etc.

Students wear uniforms in many other countries too. In Japan girls often wear sailor uniforms, and boys often wear army uniforms. In Malaysia the Muslim girls cover their hair.

Not all students like school uniforms. Some students say: "Why can't I wear my clothes?" But other students say: "Uniforms are OK. Rich or poor: all students wear the same clothes."



Japan

Cotham School



Malaysia

- a) Read the text. Right or wrong? Correct the wr
- 1 Cotham School has got a modern uniform.
 - 2 At Cotham boys and girls have got differe
 - 3 Not many schools in Britain have got unif
 - 4 In Britain traditional uniforms are the same f
 - 5 Traditional uniforms are usually yellow o
 - 6 There are only two other countries when they
 - 7 In Japan girls and boys wear uniforms.
 - 8 All students like uniforms.

b) Do you like school uniforms? What's better — uniform or a traditional uniform?

c) Draw a picture of a new school uniform for y

Window on the world

Houses around the world



A Hong Kong
Millions of people live in Hong Kong. They don't live in houses. They live in high blocks of flats.



B Finland
There's a lot of wood in Finland. So many houses are made of wood.



C Spain
It doesn't rain much in Spain. So the houses often have flat roofs.



D Australia
Most people in Australia live in towns. But there are not many flats there. People like to live in houses away from the town centre.



E Cambodia
In Cambodia it rains a lot from June to November. People build houses on "stilts", like you can see in the picture. These homes are above the river.

stilts

a) Match parts of sentences 1-5 with A-E. There is one extra sentence part.

- 1 In Australia
- 2 In Cambodia
- 3 In Finland
- 4 In Hong Kong
- 5 In Spain

- A houses are above water.
- B houses have got flat roofs.
- C people don't live in the town centre.
- D some houses are made of blocks of ice.
- E people live in flats.
- F people live in houses made of wood.

b) Talk about different houses that you can see in Russia.

c) Make a poster with pictures of houses in other countries. Search the internet for information.

Window on the world

Summer camps in the USA

Summer camps for boys and girls started in the USA many years ago to keep them busy in summer. Children from big cities camped in woods, swam in lakes, had adventures and saw nature. Today children may choose from hundreds of activities for their holidays. And they are not all about canoeing and camping. Here are some very different camps.



Dinosaur Camp
Children learn about the world of dinosaurs and look for bones and fossils.

Spy Camp
"Detectives" learn to drive, to understand secret codes and many other things. At the end they have to go on a secret mission.

Space Camp
Children build and fly model rockets. They learn to fly a spaceship.

Fashion Camp
Children learn to design and make trousers, skirts, shorts and other clothes.

Circus Camp
The teachers are clowns and actors. The children learn to walk on stilts! They learn to laugh and to work in a team.

- a) Read the texts. Answer the questions.
- 1 When and why did summer camps start?
 - 2 What did children do at the first camps?
 - 3 What can they do today?

- b) Some of your friends want to go to a summer camp. Choose one camp for each of them and say why.
- 1 Boris likes adventure stories.
 - 2 Viktor likes history.
 - 3 Evgeniya is interested in science.
 - 4 Dima always knows very funny stories.
 - 5 Anastasiya often buys new clothes.

c) Which camp are you interested in? Why?

d) Think of an idea for a new camp. Make a poster and present it to the class. Search the internet for ideas.

Window on the world

Jumble sales



Have you got some old things you don't need? Do you need to buy a present for somebody? Or do you just want a cup of tea and some tasty homemade cakes? Then go to a jumble sale. In Britain people like to organise jumble sales at weekends. There they sell old things that people don't want. And there is always something to eat and drink. The money goes to help a local hospital, a youth group, etc.

a) Read the text above about jumble sales. Benjamin is at a jumble sale. He needs a birthday present for his mum. Listen, then choose the correct answer.

- 1 Benjamin has got
- a) £6.00.
 - b) £8.00.
 - c) £8.50.
- 2 The CDs are
- a) £6.50.
 - b) £1.50.
 - c) £2.00.
- 3 Benjamin's mum only listens to
- a) the radio.
 - b) CDs.
 - c) her MP3 player.
- 4 Katie's mum collects
- a) clothes.
 - b) old books.
 - c) old plates.
- 5 The T-shirt is
- a) yellow.
 - b) orange.
 - c) blue.
- 6 The red sports bag is
- a) £6.50.
 - b) £7.50.
 - c) £8.00.
- 7 Benjamin takes
- a) the red bag.
 - b) the blue bag.
 - c) the green bag.
- 8 The biscuits are for
- a) Benjamin's mum.
 - b) Katie.
 - c) Benjamin and Katie.

b) Imagine there is a school jumble sale. Write the prices of things. Then buy and sell things in your group.

A: Excuse me, how much is this?
B: Let's see. It's £1.10, ...
A: Oh no, that's too much. / I've only got ...
B: You can have it for £1. / Sorry, that isn't enough.
A: Good. I'll take it. Here's £2.
B: Thank you. Here's your change.

jumble sale — блошиный рынок

Window on the world

Disneyworld in Florida, USA

Disneyworld in Orlando, Florida, is a very big and popular place for a holiday. There are four different Theme Parks and different Water Parks. You can go hiking, biking, boating, swimming and do many more things there.



At Animal Kingdom there are animals like in a zoo, and you can go on a safari.

Theme Parks
Magic Kingdom has rides, shows and attractions. This is the place to find all the favourite characters from Disney cartoons.

At Epcot you can go on great rides: through the sea and into the sky, through the past and the future. There are also very famous sights from Europe, China and other countries.

At Hollywood Studios you can see how they make films and TV shows in the USA.

The **Water Parks** are fun for everyone! You can spend a whole day there and go swimming or go on water rides.

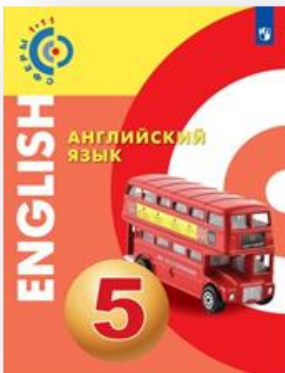
a) Read the texts. Answer the questions. Where can you ...

- ... have fun in the water all day?
- ... see things from the past?
- ... see characters from Disney films?
- ... see animals?
- ... see how they make films?

b) What do you like best at Disneyworld?

c) Find out about other Disneyworld parks. Tell the class.

Уголок России



Russian corner

This is my school

Class 5A of a Moscow school made a poster in English.



- a) Read the text. Correct the sentences.
- PE lessons are sometimes in the assembly hall. *No, they are in the playground.*
 - There's an interactive whiteboard in the lab.
 - There's a lot of modern equipment in the canteen.
 - We take part in plays at the beginning of the year.
 - We eat one meal in the canteen.
 - Official meetings are in the playground.
- b) Find the verb for these nouns.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 learn English | 4 ___ breakfast |
| 2 PE lessons | 5 ___ games |
| 3 ___ experiments | 6 ___ plays |
- c) Make a poster in English about your school.
- d) Ask your family members about their schools. How different were they then? Tell the class.

Russian corner

Russian homes

Russia is a really big country. What is life like in different places? At the ETNOMIR museum in Kaluga you can find it out. There are streets and houses from many different parts of the country. And there are lots of things to do and see.



In the *Museum of the Russian Stove* there is a large building. It looks like a stove! And there are ten traditional Russian houses. You can stay overnight in them.



The *Ukraine and Belorussia* street helps you learn how people live in these countries.



Is *Siberia* your dream? Then visit the *North, Siberia and Far East* street. Listen to their songs, play games and try the food the *Siberian* people eat.



You can sleep in one of the warm *Siberian* tents called "chum" or in a *Khakassian* or *Tuvanian* yurt! Dream of the cold *Siberian* night!

Are you free next weekend or next month? Come and visit us. It's **REALLY** interesting! Tell your parents.

- a) Read the text. Say one thing you can do there.
- At ETNOMIR you can ...
 - In the *Museum of the Russian Stove* you can ...
 - At the *Ukraine and Belorussia* street you can ...
 - At the *North, Siberia and Far East* street you can ...
 - You can ... in a "chum".

- b) Match verbs 1–5 with phrases A–E.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 learn | A at other people |
| 2 listen | B have a picnic |
| 3 look | C in a tent |
| 4 sleep | D the night |
| 5 stay | E to songs |

- c) Tell the class about one special thing from your part of Russia.

Russian corner

I live in a great place ...

My home town is *Vladivostok* ... *Vladivostok* is a big seaport. It's nine hours by plane to *Moscow*, but it's only a short trip () *Japan*. So there are a lot of *Japanese* cars here. My father is a fisherman. They send fish from here all over *Russia*. "Fantasy Park" is my favourite place () *Vladivostok*. There are lots of things to do. You can spend all day in the park and have fun. — *Ivan* (12)

I live in *Pyatigorsk* ... It's very beautiful here. There are a lot of mountains around our town, so the air and the water are fresh and clean. Many famous people like *Tolstoy* and *Lermontov* lived here. People come here () all parts of the country on holiday or for their health. Why not visit my city? — *Masha* (11)

I live inside the *Arctic Circle* ... It's very cold in *Novy Port* in the far north () *Russia*. My village is famous because () 2006 a man found a mammoth baby in the ice. He called the baby *Lyuba*, which is the name of his wife. There are also "ice caves" here, where it's -15 °C in winter and in summer. If you like adventure, come to *Novy Port*! — *Dina* (13)

I'm from *Svetlogorsk* ... My small town is on the *Baltic Sea*. It's got beautiful beaches, and people love to come here on holiday. What I also like is a big paintball centre. My parents and I often go there and have fun () hours! — *Svetla* (12)

- a) Read the texts, then fill in the gaps in the text with the correct prepositions below.

for · from · in (x2) · of · to

- b) Read the information about the places again. Then read what the children say below. Choose the best place for them to visit.
- "I enjoy swimming in the sea."
 - "I like adventure games."
 - "I'm very interested in Biology."
 - "I want to go to a really cold place."
 - "I don't like the sea much, but I love mountains."
 - "I'd like to visit a place a very long way from *Moscow*."

- c) Look for another interesting place in *Russia* on the Internet. Imagine that you live there and write a paragraph about it.



"Fantasy Park" in Vladivostok



Pyatigorsk



Ice caves in Novy Port



The beach in Svetlogorsk

Russian corner

Welcome to the Suzdal Cucumber Festival!

The *Russians* eat a lot of cucumbers. In summer they've got cucumbers from their gardens, or they buy them from people who sell them on the street or in markets.

In July, a lot of towns and villages have a "Cucumber Day". On this day, village people welcome the summer with singing and dancing — and cucumbers!

Most people know the big *Suzdal Cucumber Festival* near *Moscow*. Everybody has a wonderful time at the festival. You can see that in the photos. So come and visit us!



and *Russian* dances. Play "Cucumber Song".



Try the many cucumber recipes — jams, juices, soups and more.



Make a cucumber puppet, or buy one to take home. Say goodbye to a cucumber toy. At the end of

Complete the sentences. You haven't got cucumbers in your garden. You are always eating cucumbers. The *Suzdal Cucumber Festival* is very popular. Visitors can see many things. Today there are many museums in *Russia*. Here are two examples. In 1856, at the age of 24, *Tretyakov*, a rich businessman, starts a collection of everything in *Russia*. But what do collectors do with all the things they love? Often the answer is to start a museum. Then people from all over the country can enjoy them. Here are two examples. In 1856, at the age of 24, *Tretyakov*, a rich businessman, starts a collection of pictures by *Russian* artists. Later, he gives all the pictures to the *Russian* people as a present. Today this collection is the famous *Tretyakov Gallery* in *Moscow* with pictures from hundreds of years of *Russian* history. The only *Mouse Museum* in the world is in the small town of *Myshkin* on the *Volga River*. People from all over the world send their mice to the museum: paper mice, soft toys, pictures, etc. Now the village is famous, there are thousands of visitors every year: boats with tourists often stop there and people visit the museum.

Russian corner

Russians are great collectors

Complete the sentences. You haven't got cucumbers in your garden. You are always eating cucumbers. The *Suzdal Cucumber Festival* is very popular. Visitors can see many things. Today there are many museums in *Russia*. Here are two examples. In 1856, at the age of 24, *Tretyakov*, a rich businessman, starts a collection of everything in *Russia*. But what do collectors do with all the things they love? Often the answer is to start a museum. Then people from all over the country can enjoy them. Here are two examples. In 1856, at the age of 24, *Tretyakov*, a rich businessman, starts a collection of pictures by *Russian* artists. Later, he gives all the pictures to the *Russian* people as a present. Today this collection is the famous *Tretyakov Gallery* in *Moscow* with pictures from hundreds of years of *Russian* history. The only *Mouse Museum* in the world is in the small town of *Myshkin* on the *Volga River*. People from all over the world send their mice to the museum: paper mice, soft toys, pictures, etc. Now the village is famous, there are thousands of visitors every year: boats with tourists often stop there and people visit the museum.

a) Read the text. Match parts of sentences 1–4 with A–D and make correct sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The <i>Mouse Museum</i> has got | A about <i>Russian</i> history. |
| 2 The pictures in the <i>Tretyakov Gallery</i> are | B to start museums. |
| 3 Visitors come to | C the <i>Mouse Museum</i> by boat. |
| 4 Collectors often decide | D mouse "things" from all over the world. |

- b) Find the correct form of the word collect in the text.
- a person: ...
 - verb: ...
 - noun: ...

- c) Have you got a collection? Does anyone in your family collect things? Tell the class.

- d) Find out about other interesting *Russian* collections on the Internet. Tell the class.

Russian corner

School clubs and activities

Hello, my name is *Petya*, and I'm 11 years old. We've got some great clubs at my school in *Voronezh*!

Theatre in English

This is a club for pupils who like to speak *English*. We learn to act on stage, sing songs and practise our *English*. It's great fun! The photo shows a scene from our Summer Show "Wales — land of mountains and song".



Dance Club

Do you like to dance? We have a dance club where you can learn *Russian* dances and dances from round the world. Or if you like modern dance, there's the *Hip-hop Club*.



Ecology Club

This is my favourite club. There's a small pet zoo with rabbits, a parrot called *Kesha* and fish. And there's a garden with different plants and vegetables. We have a timetable with the names of the pupils who have to feed the animals and clean the cages before and after classes.



Arts and Crafts Club

Do you like to make things with your own hands? We use lots of different things: clay, paint, paper, stones, wool, wood ... and we design and make bags, dolls, flowers, models, masks, etc. They are presents for family and friends, or sometimes we put them in the classroom. I'm making a model plane for a school show.



- a) Read the texts. Choose a club for new pupils.
- Elena* is unhappy that she can't have a pet at home.
 - Vera* likes to dance, but she doesn't like old dances.
 - Vasily* likes *English* and making models. But he's afraid to act on stage.

- b) Make a sentence about these words in the text:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| <i>Kesha</i> | presents |
| model plane | timetable |
| modern dance | Wales |
| own hands | zoo |
| plants and vegetables | |
- Kesha* is the name of the *Ecology Club's* parrot.

- c) Did your family members have clubs in their schools? Ask them about them and tell the class.

Уголок России

Russian corner

Holidays in Russia

Russia is a very large country where you can find many types of climate — from very cold to very hot. In summer many people go on holiday to places in the south to enjoy the sea and the sun. Others prefer somewhere quiet. Here are some popular places.

Sochi

Sochi is a very special place: it has hot summers and beautiful beaches on the Black Sea. And it is near the Caucasus Mountains, so in winter you can go skiing all day. Now it is also very famous because in 2014 the Winter Olympic Games were there.

Sheregesh (Kemerovo region)

There is no need to go to Switzerland skiing or skating. Russia has a number of opened in 1981 and now there are cottages where you can stay. You can if you don't want to take them with you.

Mount Elbr

Do you dream of an active holiday? It is the highest mountain in Europe border with Georgia. A guide can take very tiring and sometimes dangerous. And remember: there are no hot stone mountains!

a) Read the texts and complete the sentences.

- Russia has many types of climate ...
- Sochi is special because ...
- It is also famous because ...
- You needn't go to Switzerland because ...
- In Sheregesh if you don't have a skis ...
- Mount Elbrus is the highest ...
- It is good for an active holiday, because ...

b) Find the adjectives in the text.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 large country | 5 a ___ ho |
| 2 a ___ place | 6 h ___ m |
| 3 b ___ beach | 7 h ___ sh |
| 4 p ___ place | 8 w ___ be |

c) What other holiday places do you know? What place would you like to visit? Write.

Russian corner

Traditional Russian clothes

Saturday, 16th October

Dear Tim,
Thanks for your letter with all your news. So your mum wants to know about traditional Russian clothes? I'm not an expert, but here's what my parents told me.

In the past Russians wore colourful shirts, blouses and hats. People in villages wore these clothes on special days, such as weddings and holidays. Today they don't wear them, but designers still use some ideas from traditional clothes for their collections. They give a traditional feel to modern Russian clothes.

In some parts of Russia it's very cold in winter, so there are a lot of traditional winter clothes. Most of these are made of fur because this keeps you warm when it's -41°C outside!

Valenki boots were very popular because they kept feet very warm. Village people and the tsar's family wore them. Rubber shoes, or galoshes, were put over valenki, so they stayed dry. People in the country still wear valenki. Today they are becoming popular again. There are some modern valenki by famous designers. In big cities you can see young people wearing these colourful new valenki.

I put some photos in my letter for your mum. Give her my best wishes.
Yours,
Andrei

b) Correct and translate the sentences.

- Tim wants to know about traditional clothes.
- Today Russians always wear traditional clothes on special days.
- Designers still make traditional clothes today.
- Only rich people wore valenki.
- Today only people in the country wear valenki.

c) Find the opposites for the words below in the text.

town · inside · traditional · working day

d) Ask your parents or grandparents what traditional clothes they remember. Did they wear them? Tell the class.

Russian corner

a) Read the text and do the task below.

Animals in danger in Russia

Every year many animals and plants disappear from the planet forever. In Russia, the Red Book has a list of all the animals and plants that are in danger there. There are five different types of animals and plants, from 5 "saved from danger" to 1 "probably disappeared".

Here are three examples of animals which are in danger. They need help — or we will never see them again!

The Manchurian leopard is one of the most beautiful animals in the world. It is the only "cat" that lives in the north. There are about 40 of these leopards in the 30 of them live in the Russian Far East.

The Siberian crane lives in the Arctic regions and eastern Russia. The western group spends time in Iran; the eastern group flies to China. People think are now only about ten cranes that live in western Siberia.

The western grey whale spends the five months in the Sea of Okhotsk. It eats small sea animals, swims south. Scientists followed one whale on a 16 all the way across the Pacific to Mexico to have it lives for 50-60 years. There are only about 130 of them left in the world.

Right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.

- The Red Book has the names of all Russian animals.
- The Red Book is a list of all the animals and has disappeared in Russia.
- The book lists the animals in different groups.
- Most Manchurian leopards live in Russia.
- There are two groups of Siberian cranes.
- The crane flies to part of Russia in winter.
- The grey whale has its babies in winter.
- The whales have their babies in a cold place.

b) Ask your family members. Can they remember any animals they don't see today? Tell the class.

c) Search the Internet for information about another animal that is in danger. Make a poster and present it to the class.

d) What can people do to help these animals? Collect ideas in class.



Russian corner

a) Read the text. Do the tasks below.

The EMERCOM

Nobody knows when accidents or disasters will happen. The world can be a dangerous place. That's why the Russian government started the EMERCOM (Emergency Control Ministry) in 1991. Its job is to help in emergency situations in Russia and other countries.

When an accident happens, it can be very fast. So good organisation is very important. There are 3,700 people work in state units, where 3,700 people work and Rescue Centres. They are ready to help people when they need them.

The EMERCOM is also international. It sends rescuers all over the world. They have helped in search and rescue operations many times: for example, the earthquakes in Neftegorsk, Columbo, Turkey, India, or the Asian tsunami in Indonesia and Thailand.

More accidents and disasters will happen in the future. The EMERCOM has to be ready for these emergencies — to save lives and help people in difficult situations.

Answer the questions.

- When do disasters happen?
- What is the EMERCOM's job?
- What can save lives after an accident?
- What things do people need after a disaster?
- How many people work for the EMERCOM?
- Where has the EMERCOM rescued people?

b) Look at the vocabulary of the text.

- Find two examples of an accident.
- Find another meaning of save: saw.
- Find another word in the text for help.
- Find the opposites in the text of rescue.

c) Search the Internet for information about another disaster where the EMERCOM has helped.

The EMERCOM



a) Read the dialogue. Answer the questions below.

Novosibirsk — an interesting place to visit

Two English students are doing a project about Russian cities. They are looking at a website about Novosibirsk.

Ann: Mike, this city called Novosibirsk seems pretty interesting. It's got more than a million people.

Mike: Yes, and it's right in the centre of Russia!

Ann: And there's a church right in the centre.

Mike: That's a grand building. What is it?

Ann: It says it's the Opera and Ballet Theatre. And it's one of the largest in the world!

Mike: And what's this unusual building? Can you find out?

Ann: OK ... It's a new Centre for Information Technologies. A place where scientists live and work.

Mike: Very different to the churches and grand buildings. What else is there?

Ann: Let's see ... Oh, they have a large zoo. Wow, it's the largest zoo in Russia!

Ann: OK ... It's a new Centre for Information Technologies.

Mike: The city has so many different things! Beautiful old buildings, modern scientific centres and green places, too!

Ann: Well, Russia is famous for such things. Let's go to Novosibirsk one day!

- How many people live in Novosibirsk?
- Where is it?
- Where in the city could you go ...
— with a family?
— for cultural activities?
— to study?

b) Match the words with the prepositions.

centre · different · famous · far · website · world
for · from · in (the) (x2) · to · at(a)

c) Search the Internet for information about another Russian city with more than a million people. Make notes about:

- where the city is.
 - the jobs that people there have.
 - the important buildings.
 - what people can do in their free time.
- Tell the class.

Russian corner

A week in Moscow

This winter Olga and her family visited her aunt in Moscow for the first time. Olga wrote about what she saw there in her blog.

Olga Online
This winter holidays my parents and I went to see my aunt, my father's sister, in Moscow. It was my first time in the Russian capital. I enjoyed the trip very much. Here's the photo report about my visit.

Wednesday, 3rd January
Red Square is the heart of Moscow. It is the most popular sight for tourists. It is also a place for parades, concerts and tours. You can see the Kremlin, Saint Basil's Cathedral, GUM department store and the State Historical Museum there.

Thursday, 4th January
Moscow is a big cultural centre with plenty of cinemas, concert halls, lots of drama and music theatres. Some are world-famous, like the Bolshoi Theatre and the Maly Theatre. The Bolshoi Theatre opened again in 2011 after reconstruction.

Friday, 5th January
Sokolniki Park is one of the oldest parks in Moscow. In the centre of the park there's a fountain and a network of wide paths with trees that start from there. The park is a popular place to visit at all times of the year.

Saturday, 6th January
The Ostankino TV Tower was completed in 1967. It was the tallest tower in the world then. Today it is the fourth tallest TV tower in the world.

a) Read Olga's blog. Imagine that you are going to Moscow. You can only visit one of these sights. Which sight would you like to see? Why?

b) Have you been to Moscow? What did you see? If not, what would you like to see there?

c) Can you name more sights in Moscow? Tell the class what you know about them.

d) Have your family members been to Moscow? What did they like?



Red Square



Bolshoi Theatre



Sokolniki Park

Ostankino Tower



Zoo

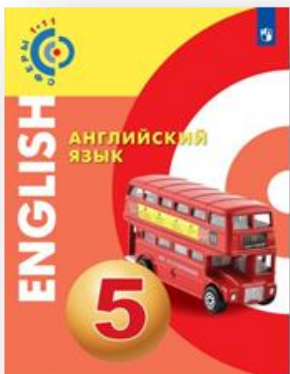


Opera and Ballet



Centre for Information Technologies





Проектная деятельность

Jumble sales

Have you got some old things you don't need? Do you need to buy a present for somebody? Or do you just want a cup of tea and some tasty homemade cakes? Then go to a jumble sale. In Britain people like to organise jumble sales at weekends. There they sell old things that people don't want. And there is always something to eat and drink. The money goes to help a local hospital, a youth group, etc.

c) Have you got jumble sales in Russia? What can you buy there?

Window on the world

Houses around the world



A Hong Kong
Millions of people live in Hong Kong. They don't live in houses. They live in high blocks of flats.



B Finland
There's a lot of wood in Finland. So many houses are made of wood.



C Spain
It doesn't rain much in Spain. So the houses often have flat roofs.



E Cambodia
In Cambodia it rains from June to November. Houses on "stilts", see in the picture, are above the river.



b) Do you like school uniforms? What's better — a modern uniform or a traditional uniform?

c) Draw a picture of a new school uniform for your school.

c) Tell the class about one special thing from your part of Russia.

b) Talk about different houses that you can see in Russia.

c) Make a poster with pictures of houses in other countries. Search the Internet for information.

Window on the world

Summer camps in the USA

Summer camps for boys and girls started in the USA many years ago to keep them busy in summer. Children from big cities camped in woods, swam in lakes, had adventures and saw nature. Today children may choose from hundreds of activities for their holidays. And they are not all about canoeing and camping. Here are some very different camps.



Dinosaur Camp

Children learn about the world of dinosaurs and look for bones and fossils.



Spy Camp

"Detectives" learn to drive, to understand secret codes and many other things. At the end they have to go on a secret mission.



Space Camp

Children build and fly model rockets. They learn to fly a spaceship.

Fashion Camp

Children learn to design and make trousers, skirts, shorts and other clothes.



Circus Camp

The teachers are clowns and actors. The children learn to walk on stilts! They learn to laugh and to work in a team.

d) Think of an idea for a new camp. Make a poster and present it to the class. Search the Internet for ideas.

Проектная деятельность



b) Read the brochure again. Answer the questions below.

BUS TOURS

Why not go sightseeing 1 ____ bus? It's the easiest way to see our beautiful town. The tour takes 2 ____ one hour.

There is a lot you can see:

- the oldest house 3 ____ town (from 1483)
- the Museum of Fashion, the Astronomy Museum

You can start the tour at all the stops. Just look 4 ____ the map, you'll find every stop there.

If you want to visit one of our museums or have a look at the park, just get off and get on the next bus. There is a guide 5 ____ every bus who will explain everything to you and answer all your questions.

Hours

First bus leaves at 9.30 am, last bus leaves at 5 pm.

1st April — 30th November: sightseeing buses run every day.

1st December — 31st March: sightseeing buses run at weekends only.

Tickets

Buy your tickets online at our website or at the Information Office.

Prices

Adults:
£5.99 or £11 (including museum tickets)

Children 5–14 years old:
£2.99 or £8 (including museum tickets)

Children under 5:
free

Family tickets:
£15 or £30 (including museum tickets)

d) Prepare a sightseeing brochure for the place where you live.

c) Search the Internet for information about an accident or a disaster where the EMERCOM has helped. Tell the class.

c) Search the Internet for information about another Russian city with more than a million people. Make notes about:

- where the city is.
- the jobs that people there have.
- the important buildings.
- what people can do in their free time.

Tell the class.

5 PROJECT Now you (Step 4)

ex. 6

Make a brochure about the place where you live.

- Write about a place, a person or a holiday destination.
- Write at least five sentences.
- Structure your texts.
- Use your notes, photos and other material.
- Make the pages on a computer or write down your texts and add your material.

Use the phrases below.

You can get really good ... there. • ... is a really nice place to visit. • ... is probably the most famous person from ... • This is a picture of ... • It's very old/modern/... • The people are really friendly too. • You can see a statue of ... • ... built / helped people / wrote books / ... • You can find out more about ... in the library. • The best one is ... • If you need a break/a snack/..., go to ... • ... was born in ... • ... is a great place for ... too.

PROJECT



c) Search the Internet for information about trips to New Zealand. Choose one place or activity that you want to see or do. Make notes and tell the class.

Отличительные особенности УМК «Сферы» в области страноведения:

- Материал подобран в строгом соответствии с требованиями программы
- Материал интересен данной возрастной группе
- Материал размещён от простого к сложному
- Иллюстрации помогают понять информацию
- Разнообразие упражнений
- Логическая связь заданий с лексическим и грамматическим материалом цикла
- Заложен стимул к творческому самовыражению
- Формируется устойчивая мотивация к изучению языка



Бесплатный банк ресурсов УМК «Сферы»

- Бесплатные компоненты и материалы к урокам
- Записи вебинаров и презентации



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