

27 октября 2021 г.

Содержание и технологии работы с региональным компонентом в линии УМК «Английский язык» для 2-11 классов

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Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт разработан с учетом **региональных, национальных и этнокультурных особенностей** народов Российской Федерации, ориентирован на изучение обучающимися многообразного цивилизационного наследия России, представленного в форме исторического, социального опыта поколений россиян.

Создание условий для формирования социокультурных и духовно-нравственных ценностей обучающихся, основ их гражданственности, российской гражданской идентичности; индивидуализации процесса образования посредством проектирования и реализации индивидуальных учебных планов.

Личностные результаты (ФГОС) основные направления воспитательной деятельности	система позитивных ценностных ориентаций
Гражданское воспитание:	<p>готовность к выполнению обязанностей гражданина и реализации его прав, уважение прав, свобод и законных интересов других людей;</p> <p>активное участие в жизни семьи, организации, местного сообщества, родного края, страны;</p> <p>понимание роли различных социальных институтов в жизни человека; представление об основных правах, свободах и обязанностях гражданина,</p> <p>социальных нормах и правилах межличностных отношений в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе</p> <p>готовность к участию в гуманитарной деятельности (волонтерство, помощь людям, нуждающимся в ней).</p>

Патриотическое воспитание:

осознание российской гражданской идентичности в поликультурном и многоконфессиональном обществе, проявление интереса к познанию родного языка, истории, культуры Российской Федерации, своего края, народов России;

ценностное отношение к достижениям своей Родины — России, к науке, искусству, спорту, технологиям, боевым подвигам и трудовым достижениям народа;

уважение к символам России, государственным праздникам, историческому и природному наследию и памятникам, традициям разных народов, проживающих в родной стране.

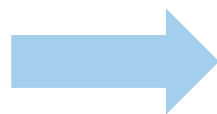
Духовно-нравственное воспитание:

ориентация на **моральные ценности и нормы** в ситуациях нравственного выбора;

готовность **оценивать свое поведение** и поступки, поведение и поступки других людей с позиции нравственных и правовых норм с учетом осознания последствий поступков;

активное **неприятие асоциальных поступков**, свобода и ответственность личности в условиях индивидуального и общественного пространства.

современная школа



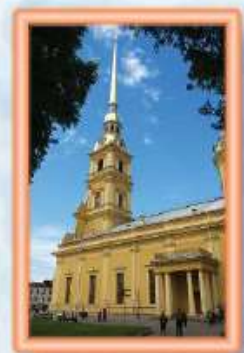
содержание современного образования:
три основных компонента:

федеральный, региональный, школьный (личностный).



2. In your culture. Here are some facts from the history of St Petersburg.

- 1) Put the facts in the chronological order.
- 1) The Peter and Paul Cathedral was designed by Domenico Trezzini in the middle of the eighteenth century.
 - 2) The Mikhailovsky Castle was built by Vasilii Bazhenov* and Vincenzo Brenna* at the beginning of the nineteenth century.
 - 3) St Isaac's Cathedral* was decorated by famous Russian painters of the nineteenth century.
 - 4) The magnificent Kazan Cathedral was built in 1811.
 - 5) St Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great* on 27 May, 1703.
 - 6) The Victory Monument was created in 1975.
 - 7) The Dutch Church was housed in the beautiful building in Nevsky Prospekt in 1831—1837.



The Peter and Paul Cathedral



The Victory Monument



The Mikhailovsky Castle

3. Belgorod, the capital of the Belgorod Region, is another Russian city with a long and interesting history.

What is Veronika telling her foreign friends about Belgorod? Use the verbs in the Present Simple and Past Simple Passive or Active.

I live in Belgorod and I like my city very much. Belgorod (*mean*) "white city" because the region is rich in¹ limestone.² My city is very old, it (*start*) in the thirteenth century. I know that Belgorod (*destroy*) by Mongols and in 1596 the town (*found*) again as a fortress to protect the borders³ of Russia.



The Burning Bulge Diorama

Today Belgorod is a modern and beautiful city. Belgorod is famous for its cathedrals, they (*build*) in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Preobrazhensky Cathedral is my favourite, it (*design*) by the architect Evgeny Vasiliev. I like Selivanov's House, it (*build*) in 1792. Now it (*house*) the Literature Museum.

There are funny metal sculptures in the streets. Ordinary people (*commemorate*) in them. The sculptures (*create*) by masters from Belgorod and Kharkov. I think that people who (*visit*) Belgorod 10 or 15 years ago will like it how the city looks like today.

12. Facts about my hometown.

I live in _____

My hometown _____

My hometown is famous for _____

There are _____

Концепция коммуникативного иноязычного образования «Развитие индивидуальности в диалоге культур»

- **поурочные цели и рекомендации**, чётко сформулированные к каждому уроку и сопровождаемые методическими рекомендациями в книгах для учителя
- **стратегия «язык через культуру, культура через язык»** при которой учащиеся овладевают речевыми средствами в процессе овладения иноязычной культурой в сравнении с родной культурой
- **упражнения (задания)**, построенные на **фактах культуры**, обучающие, развивающие, направленные на воспитание и развитие личности гражданина России в соответствии с национальным воспитательным идеалом
- **рубрика «In your culture»** развивает потребность и способность представлять культуру родной страны, готовность к **диалогу культур**
- **поведение учителя на уроке** согласно методическим рекомендациям в книге для учителя, раскрывающим нравственно-этический потенциал текстов и упражнений

Коммуникативная технология формирования ценностных ориентиров

1. Восприятие фактов культуры
2. Осознание их места в культуре
3. Сопоставление с фактами родной культуры
4. Анализ их ценности
5. Включение их в систему своих ценностей
6. Действование соответственно новой ценности

Unit 6. This is where I live

Основными воспитательными задачами цикла являются: воспитание любви к России, к своей малой родине, осознание родной культуры через контекст культуры англоязычных стран; воспитание чувства патриотизма через знакомство с ценностями родной культуры; стремление достойно представлять родную культуру; знание правил поведения

Цели урока:

социокультурный аспект: знакомство со столицами Великобритании, США, Шотландии (Эдинбург (Edinburgh), России и их достопримечательностями (London: Hyde Park, the British Museum, London Zoo; Washington: Rock Creek Park, the Smithsonian, the National Zoo; Moscow: the Gorky Park, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Moscow Zoo);

1) Listen to Emma's story. What city does she live in? What places does she like visiting there? (LLN No. 1, LLN No. 10)



2) Write it right. Listen to Sam's story about Washington* and complete his letter to Andy. (LLN No. 11)

Dear Andy,
I want to tell you about the city I live in. It is the best city in the world. There are a lot of interesting places in it. There are a lot of _____, _____



I live in ... We've got ...
There are ... My favourite ... is/are ...
You can ... I like ... there

4. Let's play. "Which town?". (LLN No. 21) Activity Book



Средства достижения личностных результатов:
- конкретные цели по достижению личностных результатов
- рубрика **In your culture**;
- тексты ;
- упражнения;
- иллюстрации;
- лингвострановедческий справочник

Восприятие
Осознание
Сопоставление
Анализ

2. In your culture. Vika is from Russia. She made a report about her hometown, too. Here are some pictures of her hometown.

1) What report did she make? (LLN No. 10)



1. Lipetsk* is the best place to live.
2. Our zoo is nice.
3. The places where people walk are wonderful.

Vika lives in ...
She likes living there because ...
There are a lot of ...
You can ...
Her favourite place is ...
People are ...
Her hometown is ...



4. You can go on rides in the park.

Включение
Действование



5. My hometown is beautiful.

2) Listen to Vika's story. What have you learnt about Lipetsk? (LLN No. 1)
3. Is the place you live in special? What makes it special?
4. All about me. "My hometown is special" (No. 10).

10. My hometown is special.
I live in _____
I like living there because _____
There are _____
You can _____
My favourite place _____
People are _____
My _____ is special because _____



Linguistic and cultural guide

Unit 6. What makes your country great?

Планируемые результаты (цели цикла по аспектам ИК):
личностные результаты (воспитательный и социокультурный аспекты):
воспитательный аспект — формирование положительного отношения к чужой культуре, осознание своей культуры через контекст культуры англоязычных стран, воспитание интереса и формирование ценностного отношения к России, к своей малой родине; воспитание познавательных потребностей, осознание важности знаний и способностей;
(социокультурный аспект): знакомство учащихся с некоторыми известными реалиями Великобритании и России, а также с некоторыми понятиями (the pillar box, the telephone box, the Routemaster double-decker; St Petersburg Bridges, the Sphinx, the Rostrall Column, the Summer Garden);

Восприятие

Осознание

Сопоставление

Анализ

In your culture. You are discussing with your foreign friend which famous places in Russia to see first.
1) Role play. Imagine you are in Moscow. You are talking to your foreign friend.

Sphinx, the [sɪŋks] сфинкс — the stone statue in Egypt with a lion's body and a man's or an animal's head. Two sphinxes were brought over from Thebes (Фивы), the ancient capital of Upper Egypt to St Petersburg in 1832.

St Petersburg bridges [sɪt, pɪtəzbu:rg 'brɪdʒz] мосты Санкт-Петербурга — there are hundreds of bridges in St Petersburg. There are long and short bridges, wide and narrow bridges, stone and wooden bridges, bridges across the broad Neva, the canals, the River Fontanka and the River Moika. The first bridge over the Neva was built in 1727 to connect the Admiralty and Vasilyevsky Island. The longest bridge in St Petersburg is the Alexander Nevsky Bridge.


Read Learning to learn note No. 9.

Pupil card 1

Imagine you are in Moscow. You start the conversation. Suggest seeing the Catherine Palace in "Zaryadyie Park".

Remember to:

- give some interesting information about it
- listen to your foreign friend's suggestions.
- say that you approve.
- explain why.




Pupil card 2

Imagine you are in Moscow. Listen to your Russian friend's suggestions.

Remember to:

- say that you approve.
- explain why.
- suggest something on the Moscow School list.
- explain your choice.



1. Write it right. Look through the examples of what some people think to be the best or most popular in Russia (AB Lesson 1, ex. 1; Reading lesson, ex. 1). Express YOUR opinion about the people's choice. Give your own examples and reasons (100 words).


Включение

Действование


Project 2 The best items in my hometown

- Choose the best items in your hometown.
- Find some information about each item.
- Make illustrations and captions.


2) Role play. Imagine you and your foreign friend are in St Petersburg. Discuss one of the items below.




St Petersburg bridges*



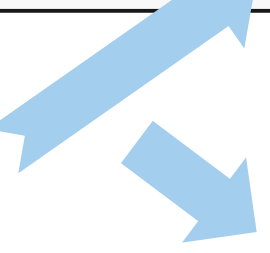
The Sphinx*



The Rostrall Column*



The Summer Garden*



Средства достижения личностных результатов:
 - конкретные цели по достижению личностных результатов рубрика **In your culture;**
 тексты ; - упражнения; - иллюстрации
Лингвострановедческий словарь (источники информации)

Lesson 4 What's special about the street you live in?

1. There's a lot for a Russian tourist to see in London. Julia has just begun showing Robert, who lives in London, in her guide for today.

1) Which of the pieces of street furniture are Robert and Julia talking about? (The teacher has specific information)



Routemaster* (a double-decker)



Telephone box*



Pillar box*

2) What do Julia and Robert say to approve of each other's suggestions? Use the word bank to find out how people say that they approve.

Robert: What would you like to see first, Julia?
 Julia: How about...? How about...? I'd like to look around here.
 Robert: For what? There are lots of interesting things to look at. Why don't we have a look at a pillar box, for example?
 Julia: Yes, it seems just fine.
 Robert: The first pillar boxes appeared in 1832. This pillar box appeared when Queen Victoria was on the throne. The letters 'VR' on the box mean Victoria Regina. It's Latin for Queen Victoria. If you want to send a letter, there are over 100,000 pillar boxes for you.
 Julia: That's very good!
 Robert: What shall we see next? ...

Планируемые результаты (цели урока по аспектам ИК): **личностные результаты** (воспитательный и социокультурный аспекты ИК): воспитательный аспект ИК – формирование представления о культурном достоянии англоязычных стран и воспитание уважительного отношения к нему; воспитание чувства гордости за достижения и успехи своей страны в области изобразительного искусства, формирование у учащихся осознания значительности вклада России в мировую культуру (на примере музеев, галерей, выдающихся живописцев); формирование потребности и способности рассказывать о культурном наследии нашей страны своим зарубежным сверстникам

1. There are a lot of museums and art galleries throughout the world which contain impressive collections of ancient and contemporary art.
1) Read the texts about the world-famous museums and galleries. Which of the texts (A–D) contain the following information (1–12)?

1. where it is located
2. when it was founded
3. how many buildings it is located in
4. if it has a collection of paintings and sculptures by European masters
5. if it contains the only work of art by a world-famous master
6. whether the admission is free or not
7. if it holds temporary exhibitions
8. if it has a certain aim
9. if it has a permanent collection of applied art
10. if it collects and displays a new art form
11. if it shows the works of art from ancient times to the present day
12. if it gives an opportunity to look at contemporary art

Восприятие
Осознание
Сопоставление
Анализ



Средства достижения личностных результатов:
- конкретные цели по достижению личностных результатов
рубрика **In your culture**
рубрика **Fact File**
тексты, упражнения, иллюстрации
Лингвострановедческий словарь

Henry Matisse
Pianist and Checker Players (1924)

A The National Gallery of Art and its Art Sculpture Garden is the US national art museum. It is located in Washington, DC and has two buildings: the West Building and the East Building. The West Building has a vast collection of paintings and sculptures by European masters from ancient times through to the late 19th century, as well as pre-20th-century works by American artists. Highlights of the collection include a lot of paintings by Jan Vermeer, Rembrandt van Rijn, Claude Monet, Vincent van Gogh and the only painting by Leonardo da Vinci* in the country. The East Building focuses on modern and contemporary art with the collection including works by Pablo Picasso, Henry Matisse, Jackson Pollock, Andy Warhol and the largest mobile ever created by Alexander Calder. The Art Sculpture Garden exhibits a number of pieces from the Museum's contemporary sculpture collection. The National Gallery of Art is free to enter.

2. Grammar. 1) Explain the usage of the Possessive Case in the texts (A–D). Use GS, p. 214–215.
2) **In your culture.** What made Pavel Tretyakov build a “national gallery of art”? For questions 1–11, read the text.

William Hogarth
The Graham Children (1742)

C The Tate* Britain Gallery is a national art gallery which represents the works of the “Tate collection”. It is located in London. The gallery represents here show the works of the “Tate collection”. In the past, the gallery was known as the “Tate Gallery”. The gallery is in the present day. The gallery includes works by D. G. Elgar, T. Gainsborough, Sir J. M. W. Turner, Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso, and other artists as Francis Bacon, Paul Gauguin, Barbara Hepworth are well known. The gallery's aim is to promote British art. Admission is free.

The State Russian Museum is a treasure house of Russian art.

PROJECT 2
2) Which museum would you like to visit? Why?

V. Borovikovskiy
Portrait of E. A. Naryshkina (1799)

A. Rublev
The Old Testament Trinity (1422–1427)

M. Vrubel
Tsarevna-Swan (1900)

Действование

PROJECT 2
My hometown museum/gallery

- Describe the museum and its main collections/displays.
- Illustrate your story with pictures and photos.
- Write about the highlights of the museum/gallery.
- Choose one of the forms in which you can organize your project: a computer presentation, an album or a collage.

3. **In your culture.** Moscow City Museum has a unique collection of art which exposes Moscow's history since ancient times up to the present.
1) Read the **Fact file** and answer the questions in ex. 1.1)



Fact file

Foundation: 1896
Location: Moscow, Zubovsky bulvar, 2
Period: Moscow since ancient times up to the present day
Aim: to show Moscow's important role in the life of the nation
Types of collections: archaeological finds; works of fine and applied arts
Reserve collections: documents, rare books (since the 16th century), religious books, coins, awards and badges; porcelain, glass and ceramic objects; costumes, paintings, costumes, textiles, photographs, ceramics, glass, porcelain, furniture, metalwork, postcards, plans and maps; the unique collection of genre objects
Branches: the Old English Court,* the Moscow Archeology Museum, the Lefortovo Museum, the Russian country-estate Kuzminki Museum, the Mirek Russian Accordion Museum

Включение

2) What would you tell your foreign friend about Moscow City Museum?

4: Activity book, ex. 1. Reader, ex. 3.

Рабочая тетрадь ----- региональный компонент

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ОГАОУ ДПО «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»

РЕСУРСНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

English 7

Рабочая тетрадь
Belgorod Region

(к УМК «Английский язык 7»
под редакцией В.П. Кузовлева)

Activity
Book

Unit 7 Do You Have an Example to Follow?

1. In the Belgorod Region there are famous people who are widely known in Russia.

1) What do/did these famous people do? Make up the sentences.

N. Vatutin			famous	writer.
S. Khorkina	is	an	outstanding	military leader.
I. Chernukhin	are	a	wonderful	gymnast.
S. Kosenkov	was		gr	
S. Degtyarov	were		w	
V. Shukhov			p	
M. Shchepkin			pr	

2) Who else can be included in the list of famous people of the Belgorod Region?

Military leader(s)
N. Vatutin

3. Read the article about the famous people of the Belgorod Region. Fill in the table using the information from the article and exercise 1. 3).

The main treasure of Belgorodia is its people, who love their land.

N.F. Vatutin was an outstanding military leader. He was born in the village of Chepukhino (Vatutino) in 1901 in the family of a peasant. He served his country best during the Great Patriotic War (1941- 1945). N.F. Vatutin was awarded with The Order of Kutuzov for the victory in the Battle of the Kursk Bulge. The name of the Belgorodian General and a Hero of the Soviet Union

ian Federation.

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Рабочая тетрадь ----- региональный компонент (созданный учащимся)

6. **In your culture.** There are a lot of interesting places in Russia where you can spend your holidays. Do you like travelling around Russia? Complete the story.

I like spending holidays in Russia. There are a lot of interesting places here. I like _____ because I was born here.

I like going to _____ because my relatives and friends live there.

I like going shopping in _____.

I enjoy _____.

I hope we _____ to _____ next summer.

I can't wait!



10. My hometown is special.

I live in _____

I like living there because _____

There are _____

You can _____

My favourite place _____

People _____

My _____

15. My trip to the capital/a big city.

I have been to _____

I was there _____

I stayed _____

I travelled with _____

I visited _____

I saw _____

_____ and went to _____

My favourite sight is _____

I like it because _____



IV WRITING

Write about heroes of your region. Describe their life and achievements (100 words).

1. **In your culture.** There are a lot of literary places connected with the names of famous Russian writers. What literary place would you recommend your foreign friend to start the literary exploration of Russia with? Choose the place you advise visiting first of all and write about it.

I think the best place to begin the literary exploration of Russia is _____
 It's the place where _____ was born and lived. _____
 _____ welcomes visitors from all over the world.
 _____ is an outstanding _____ who wrote _____
 _____ most famous _____ were _____

_____ books were set in _____
 _____ often described _____
 It was there, too, that he wrote _____
 It'll be interesting to _____
 Besides, I think it'll be great to _____

2) Make a similar survey in your class/school:
 ● put the question to as many people as possible;
 ● make a diagram;
 ● write a report.

The most popular sport in our class is _____
 _____ per cent of pupils prefer _____

Girls prefer _____

Boys prefer _____

The least popular sport is _____. Only _____ of pupils like it.

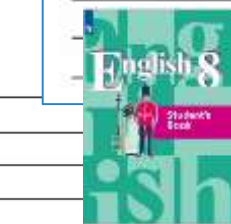
2. **In your culture.** Complete the text with the words in the box and read about the founder of sambo.

- to be born • black belt¹ • judo • to know • of school • self-defence • technique

V. S. Oshchepkov (0) was born on Sakhalin I

2) What are the main geographical features of your region? Write about 100–150 words. Get ready to talk about it.

2) Write about some geographical features that are reflected on the coat of arms of your city/region. Use linking words introducing causes and showing results.



Writing
 I can write clear well-structured texts about:
 ● Russian culture and its role in forming Russia's image abroad
 ● the cultural events I have recently witnessed.



Упражнения для домашней работы,
 Раздел ALL ABOUT ME
 Раздел TEST YOURSELF
 SELF ASSESSMENT



Региональный компонент на разных типах уроков

2. In your culture. Read a short profile of the Lipetsk region.

1) Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the correct form. Two words are extra.



Lipetsk region

The Lipetsk region is part of the Central Federal District.¹ It is (1) _____ in the central part of the East-European Plain. The region was formed in 1954. Today, it is (2) _____ of 18 districts. It has an area of 24,100 km². It includes (3) _____ towns as Lipetsk, Elets, Gryazi, Dankov, Zadonsk, Lebedyan, Usman, Chaplygin and others. The (4) _____ of the Lipetsk region is more than 1,150,000 people, most

¹ a district — округ, район

2. In your culture. / Grammar. Vladimir is an ancient Russian town. It attracts many tourists every year. What can tourists see in Vladimir? Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

grammar hint

The Active and Passive Voice

The fortress was founded by Prince Vsevolod in 1224.	Past Simple Passive
Prince Vsevolod founded the fortress in 1224.	Past Simple Active
The fortress is visited by thousands of tourists every year.	Present Simple Passive

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Vladimir is one of the towns of the Golden Ring of Russia. They don't know who (0) founded (to found) it. Some books say that Vladimir (1) _____ (to found) by Vladimir Sviatoslavovich in 990. Other manuscripts say that it was Vladimir Monomach who (2) _____ (to start) the city in 1108.

The Golden Gate (Золотые ворота). It is a kind of symbol of the town. The Golden Gate (3) _____ (to design) and (4) _____ (to build) by Russian masters.

The Uspenskiy (design) and (6)

Формирование лексических навыков

Lipetsk is called the city of metalworkers. Lipetsk is 600 km to the (6) _____ of Moscow, the capital of the Russian Federation. Lipetsk is more than 300 years old, as old as St Petersburg. Russians (7) _____ most of the population.

- divide • make up • north • population • separate • situate
south • such

2) Write about your region. Use the text in ex. 1.1) as a model.

1) Read about Russia's national symbols. Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from the box in the correct form. You can use the words more than once.

- make up • state • State • symbol • symbolise
tradition



The National Coat of Arms¹ of the Russian Federation is an official (0) state symbol of the Russian Federation. The two heads of the eagle symbolise that Russia (1) _____ of two parts — European and Asian, and they are of equal importance for the country. The three crowns above the eagle's heads (2) _____ the sovereignty of the Russian Federation and its parts, the subjects of the Federation.

The (3) _____ Flag of the Russian Federation is an official (4) _____ of state power. The tricoloured Russian national flag (5) _____ of three equal horizontal stripes — white, blue and red. The lower red stripe (6) _____ the Earth, the blue stripe — the sky and the upper white stripe means the world of God. At the same time, according to the Russian (7) _____, white colour means nobility, blue — honesty, red — courage and love.

2) Different regions of Russia have their own emblems.

Write about your regional emblems.

Формирование грамматических навыков

1. Many foreign tourists visit the Russian Museum in St Petersburg.

1) Which picture are the guide and the tourist talking about? (listening for the main idea)

Развитие диалогической речи

2) The British tourist is interested in the painting but he doesn't understand it.

Use the word box and find in the dialogue how the tourist:

- asks the guide to say something again;
- shows he is listening.

— Here is the picture of the famous Russian painter Victor Vasnetsov *Vityaz at the Crossroads*.^{*} The painter showed the world of Russian fairy tales in his works.
— How interesting!
— Yes, I think that this *vityaz* comes from those old fairy tales.
— Sorry, what does "vityaz" mean?
— *Vityaz* is the Russian word for "knight".
— Could you repeat the name of the painter, please?
— V-I-C-T-O-R V-A-S-N-E-T-S-O-V. Victor Vasnetsov.

3. In your culture. What street events are there in your hometown? Use the words from the boxes.



- holiday fairs;
autumn festivals;
concerts on holiday
competitions in running
singing folk songs or *chasy*
performances of the city
choir / folk dance
pet shows; flower shows

In my hometown we have ...
For example, *last week* there was ...
The people ...
I liked ...
It was exciting.
I watched ...

Развитие монологической речи

At 09:59 Moscow time came the news that the world was waiting for. That news (7) _____ by all the newspapers worldwide.

The world's first spaceship, *Vostok*, with a man on board, was launched into orbit from the Soviet Union* on 12 April 1961. The pilot of the spaceship *Vostok* is a citizen of the USSR, Major Yuri Gagarin ...

The mass media immediately (8) _____ the information throughout the world. The Americans scheduled the first manned flight on 20 April, 1961. They were shocked, but sent their congratulations to Moscow.

- was emphasized • was printed • emerged
distributed • surpassed



4 In your culture. Each region of the Russian Federation has a list of prominent people.

1) Make up a story about a native of Novosibirsk. Use the questions from ex. 1.2) as a plan and the information from the Fact file.

Fact file

Alexandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin (1913—1985). Born in Novosibirsk. A son of a factory worker. Grew up in a poor part of the town. A flight school (1939). Started the war in June of 1941 at the border in Moldavia. A prominent tactician* of the Soviet Air Force. Openly criticized the official tactics that led to a huge number of victims. Taught his pilots new tactics that he invented himself. By the end of the war, his tactics had been distributed to all Soviet pilots. "Attention! Pokryshkin is in the air!" German pilots were ordered to stay in the ground. The second highest scoring Soviet fighter pilot* in the Great Patriotic War. Scored 59 victories (over 15 not official ones). After the war General and later Marshal of the Soviet Air Force. A Hero of the Soviet Union* on three occasions during the war. Wrote several books about his wartime experiences, *War-time Sky* («Небо войны»), his most popular book.



Региональный компонент на разных типах уроков

The *Club* magazine asked its readers to write about their favourite travelling destinations. Here is one of the readers' stories.

1) What is Bianca's favourite destination?



Развитие письменной речи

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE

by Bianca Trew, London, UK

It was my Mum's idea for me to go on a youth exchange. I decided to visit my Russian pen friend Tanya in St Petersburg, and then the two of us would return to Britain. We e-mailed every week, learning about each other more with each letter.

That's how it all began, but once I was actually in Russia, I didn't feel nervous. Tanya's parents were both very nice.

It was my first time in this amazing city and has its own character. I visited and walked along the famous Nevsky Prospekt, saw the magnificent palaces of Peterburg. St Petersburg was beautiful and I loved that had been there for hundreds of years. It was not always fine for walking, but that I took many photos and bought some gifts. The people are very friendly and hospitable. I never felt disappointed about the trip.

I might go back to St Petersburg again.

1) **In your culture.** Read an extract from his essay *The Wisdom of Anton Chekhov*. For questions 1–6 below, choose the best answer: a, b or c.

1 Vasily Grossman, a Soviet writer and war reporter, considered Chekhov to be the best representative of a true, humane Russian democracy and the example of the dignity of the Russian man. US filmmaker Woody Allen once said, "I'm crazy about Chekhov. I never knew anybody that wasn't." To Allen, Chekhov's humour was no doubt part of his appeal, but perhaps his wisdom, sometimes displayed through his humour, was also part of the attraction.

2 Chekhov's life demonstrates that to be wise one does not have to be old. The writer Maxim Gorky, who knew Chekhov in his final years, wrote: "In front of that grey crowd of helpless people there passed a great, wise, and observant man; he looked at the inhabitants of his country with compassion and said to them: 'You live badly, my friends. It is shameful to live like that.'" Chekhov himself said in 1902 that when people realised how badly they lived, they would "create another and better life for themselves. I will not live to see it, but I know that it will be quite different, quite unlike our present life. And so long as this different life does not exist, I shall go on saying to people again and again,



A. P. Chekhov
(1860–1904)

1 St Petersburg celebrates 12 October as Pyotr Tchaikovsky Day in memory of Russia's most prominent romantic composer.

1) **In your culture.** You are going to listen to the news about the events of this day.

What do you expect to hear? Read the statements below and say.

1) Tchaikovsky Day has been celebrated annually in St Petersburg since 12th October, 2011.

2) Tchaikovsky's music was being played on television, on local radio stations and in the city metro all day.

3) The concert marathon was opened by the world's opera stars.

4) People could see musicians on a big stage.

5) Pyotr Tchaikovsky is one of the most prominent graduates of St Petersburg Conservatory.

6) Tchaikovsky Day is one of the events devoted to the notable citizens of St Petersburg.

7) St Petersburg introduced a tradition of honouring its prominent citizens with the celebration of Tchaikovsky Day.

8) Pyotr Tchaikovsky died of an infectious disease a few days after his successful performance of the Sixth Symphony in St Petersburg.

9) The renowned Russian conductor Valery Gergiev presented all symphonies by Tchaikovsky with his Mariinsky Orchestra on that day in St Petersburg.

2) **Listen to the news about Tchaikovsky Day.** Decide if the information in the following statements is true, false or not stated.



Swan Lake



V. Gergiev with his Mariinsky Orchestra



Развитие умения аудировать

Региональный компонент на разных типах уроков

2. **In your culture. Word building.** Why are Dashi Namdakov's pieces of art considered to be a synonym for contemporary ethnic ritual sculpture?

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words written in capital letters.



1 _____
 2 _____ works from his native culture, where Buddhist religion,
 3 shamanic mythology and Asian _____ traditions are combined
 4 with the practices and techniques of _____ art. His
 5 _____ figures of warriors, princesses, shamans and totemic
 6 animals are surprising and _____ combinations of
 7 _____ and rough grace.

8 Dashi is one of a few _____ artists who was granted a solo
 9 exhibition at the State Hermitage in St Petersburg. The exhibition held at
 10 Tibet House (New York, 2004) was a _____ step ahead in his
 11 career: it gained the artist worldwide fame. His artworks are kept at the
 12 most famous museums in Russia and many are in _____
 13 collections of prominent _____ worldwide.

14 In June 2013, the National Arts Club (New York) organised Dashi
 15 Namdakov's exhibition "The Nomad¹: Memory of the Future" as a part of
 16 the 11th annual festival of the Russian culture "R _____"
 17 _____, which included over 60 _____

18 The _____ guests of the exhibition expressed hope that New
 19 York would soon see one of the sculptures by Dashi Namdakov in its
 20 space. In their opinion, it should be installed on a _____
 21 square or in one of the streets of New York. They _____
 22 envied London, because in 2012, Namdakov's 16-foot (4.9-metre) statue of
 23 Genghis Khan stood at Marble Arch in London for 6 months.

CREATE
 ARTIST
 EUROPE
 MYSTERY
 EXPECTED
 STRONG
 LIVE

DECIDE

PERSON
 COLLECT

AMERICA

CENTRE
 POSITIVE

Контроль лексико-грамматических навыков

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text about the world renowned Russian ballerina and match the titles (1–8) with the texts (A–G). There is one title that you do not need to use.

1. Dancing Around the Globe
2. Teaching Others
3. Childhood Inspiration
4. The Unique Manner of Dancing
5. The First Tour Abroad
6. The Role of Her Life
7. Learning from Others
8. Inspiration to Others

A Anna Pavlova was born on February 12, 1881, in St Petersburg. Her mother was a laundress; her father died when Anna was only two years old. When she was eight, her mother took her to a performance of *The Sleeping Beauty*, at St Petersburg Ballet Academy. It was there that she fell in love with ballet once and for all. Anna persuaded her mother to take her for an audition to a ballet school. The great ballet master Marius Petipa recognised her talent and Anna was accepted into the Imperial Ballet School in 1891.

B Anna was not a typical ballerina of her day. She was delicate and slender, unlike most of the students in her classes, but her style and poetic way of moving attracted much attention even as a student. Upon leaving the school, she made her debut at the Maryinsky Theatre in 1899. She performed solo roles in *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Don Quixote* and *Giselle*, among other ballets. From the beginning of her career, Pavlova became known not only for technical virtuosity in the classical style of ballet, but rather for her lyricism and expressiveness.

Контроль умения читать

Проектная деятельность ----- региональный компонент

Project 1 The Trip I Enjoyed Very Much

- Write about the trip you liked best of all.
- Explain why you liked the trip very much.
- Illustrate your story with photos or pictures.



Project 1 My favourite shop

- Draw your favourite shop or stick the photo.
- What is the name of your favourite shop?
- What is the address of the shop?
- What are the working hours of the shop?
- What departments has the shop got?
- What things does the shop sell?
- What are the prices in the shop?



Project 3 Literary map of your region

- Think of the literary places of your region.
- Write about the literary places you've chosen.
- Draw the map and mark the literary routes on it.
- Draw pictures or stick photos and write down any necessary comments for the places and routes you've chosen.



1. Choose a project you'd like to do.

Project 1 Jobs around us

1. Make up the questions for your survey "Jobs around us".
2. Conduct a survey in your class:
 - ask your classmates and people around;
 - combine the answers.
3. Make a collage showing the results of the survey.
4. Write your comments on the results of the survey.

Project 3. Welcome to Russia!

1. Choose a region in your country, describe its geographical features.
2. Give some tips for foreigners to cope with weather conditions in this region.
3. Describe the people of this region and their customs.
4. Illustrate your project.
5. Design your project in the form of a leaflet, a poster or a tourist guide.

Project 2. Historical places in my region

1. Design a map of historical places in your region.
2. Write about important historical events and people connected with your region.
3. Write down your comments for the map.
4. Find illustrations for the map (photos, pictures).



Project 1 Eco-problems in my hometown

- Name main eco-problems of your hometown.
- Write about what people do to save nature in your hometown. (Use the results of the survey.)
- Illustrate your project.



Project 2 People of my region we are proud of

- Choose a person/persons you are proud of.
- Collect some information about the person's life/persons' lives and achievements.
- Illustrate your information.

Project 3. My home town cultural heritage

- Make a list of headings under which you would like to organise the trips round your hometown.
- Collect information about sites which can be interesting to tourists.
- Think of interesting facts about your hometown.
- Make a travel guide about your hometown.
- Design your project in the form of a leaflet, a poster or make a computer presentation.

PROJECT 1

You can make a difference

1. Suggest a project to improve the life of the people in your area.
2. Describe the aim of the project, the ways of achieving it and possible effects.
3. Illustrate your ideas.
4. Choose one of the forms in which you can organize your project: a computer presentation, a poster or a collage.

Project 2 My hometown visitors' leave

- Design a leaflet for a travel agency inviting people from other countries to visit your region/hometown.
- Write tips for tourists who are planning to come to your region/hometown.



PROJECT 3

The ecological situation in your hometown

- Find out about the ecological situation in your hometown.
- Collect facts to illustrate the information.
- Write a report about the ecological situation in your region.
- Take photos to illustrate your report.
- Choose any form to present your project: an album, poster, computer presentation, etc.

PROJECT 3

Our school museum/gallery

- Describe the museum and its main collections/displays.
- Write about the history of the museum and a person who created it.
- Name the highlights of the museum/gallery.
- Illustrate your story with pictures and photos.
- Choose one of the forms in which your project can be organized: a computer presentation, an album or a collage.





**УМК “English”
Кузовлев В.П. и др. (2-11)**

Спасибо за
внимание!

Вы можете посмотреть вебинары авторского коллектива по ссылке.
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLj-8k2O6Bgvyg99-11wa0soNbwF7ZJ_KC