

Открываем Россию в ходе обучения английскому языку по линии УМК «Английский язык. Сферы» (2-4) (5-9) (10-11)

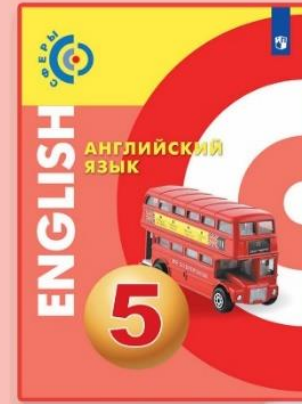
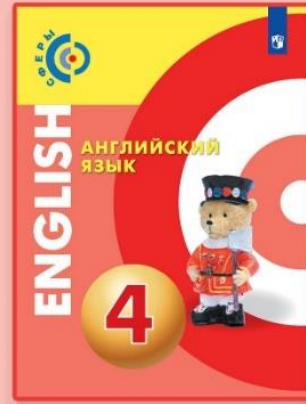
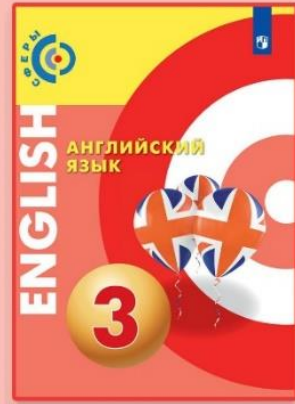
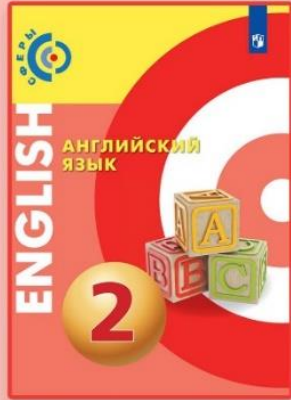
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«Сферы»*



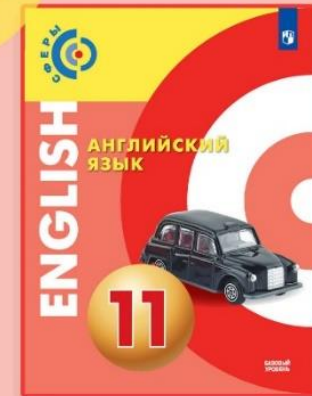
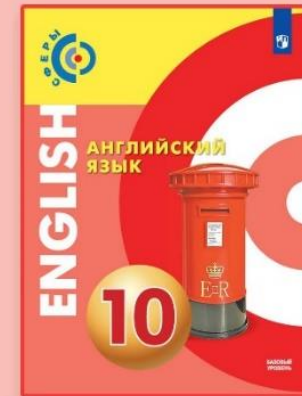
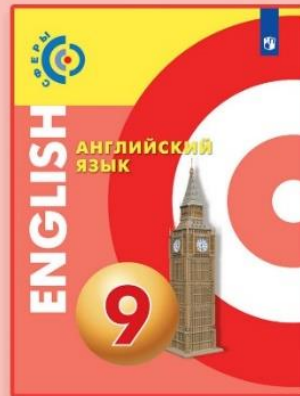
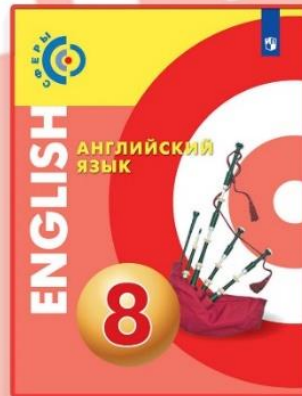
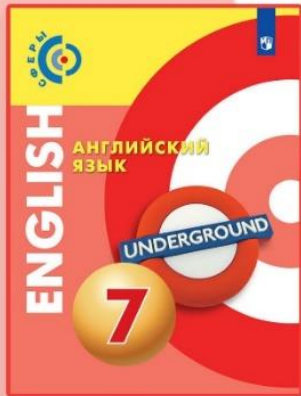
ФГОС

- 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.





УМК Английский язык. "Сферы" (2-11)



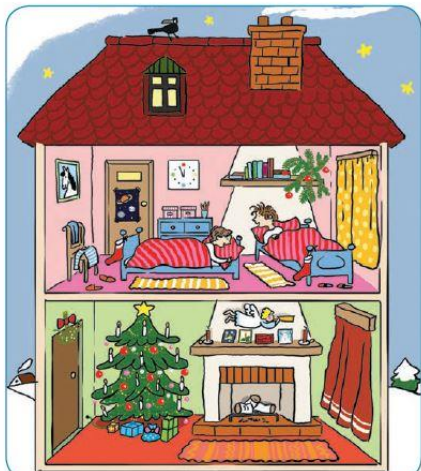
Начальная школа

А как в России поздравляют людей с днём рождения? Дни рождения проходят так же, как и в англоязычных странах?

Принеси фотографию или рисунок, на котором изображён твой день рождения. Опиши картинку на следующем занятии. Постарайся использовать английские слова в своём рассказе.



1. Давай говорить. Посмотри на картинку. Расскажи о Рождестве в англоязычных странах. Чем оно отличается от Рождества в России? В чём они похожи?



Задание:

Найди предмет или фотографию, которые символизируют Новый Год в России, и принеси их на следующее занятие по английскому языку.

Знаешь ли ты английские названия каких-либо видов спорта?
Какими видами спорта известна Россия?



Начальная школа

Сады

Сады очень важны для жителей Великобритании, особенно во время летних каникул. А куда многие россияне уезжают летом?

9. Ответь на вопросы по-английски.

What colour is a taxi in London? **A taxi in London is ...**

What colour is a taxi in Moscow? **A taxi in Moscow is ...**

2. Давай читать. Прочитай тексты.



London is the capital of the United Kingdom. In London you can see Big Ben.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. In Moscow you can see Red Square.

Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States of America. In Washington D.C. you can see the White House.

На английском языке The Russian Federation (Российскую Федерацию) называют **Russia** (Россия). **UK** — это сокращение от **United Kingdom** (Соединённое Королевство).

The **USA** (США) — это сокращение от **United States of America** (Соединённые Штаты Америки).

Основная школа

Russian corner

This is my school

Class 9A of a Moscow school made a poster in English.



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.



Are you free next weekend or next month? Come and visit!

In the Museum of the Russian Stove there are ten traditional Russian houses.

The Ukraine and Belarus street helps you to visit the Museum of the Russian Stove.

Is Siberia your dream? Then visit the North, songs, play games and try the food of the North. You can sleep in one of the warm Siberian Tuvlian yurts. Dream of the cold Siberia!

- a) Read the text. Say one thing you can do in each place.
- At ETNOMIR you can ...
 - In the Museum of the Russian Stove you can ...
 - At the Ukraine and Belarus street you can ...
 - At the North, Siberia and Far East you can ...
 - You can ... in a "tchum".

- b) Match verbs 1-5 with phrases A-E.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 learn English | A at a museum |
| 2 PE lessons | B new museum |
| 3 experiments | C in a museum |
| | D the museum |
| | E to sleep |

c) Tell the class about one special thing from your poster.

Russian corner

Russians are great collectors

From icons to eggs, you can find collections 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 Mouse Museum has got a collection of pictures. | A about Russian history. |
| 2 The pictures in the Tretyakov Gallery are famous. | B to start museums. |
| 3 Visitors come to the Mouse Museum from all over the world. | C the Mouse Museum by boat. |
| 4 Collectors often decide to start museums. | 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

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!



Enjoy folk music and Russian dances. Play games and sing the "Cucumber Song".

a) Read the text. Complete the sentences.

- If the Russians haven't got cucumbers in their garden they ...
- "Cucumber Days" are always in ... There are cucumbers and lots of ...
- People know the Suzdal Festival because it's ...
- At the festival visitors can ... (name four things).

b) Now you

- Would you like to go to the Suzdal Festival? Why (or why not)?
- Do you or your family go to any other festivals? Tell the class.
- Think of a new festival or "day" with a partner. Tell the class. Which is the best idea?



Try juice

Mah home Say the f

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:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Kesha | 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.

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! — *Dima* (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! — *Soeta* (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

Основная школа

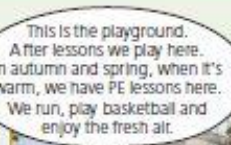
Russian corner

This is my school


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




This is my school. The building is new. It's only two years old. Let me show you around ...



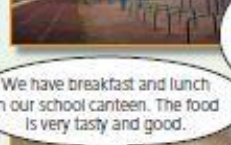
This is the playground. After lessons we play here. In autumn and spring, when it's warm, we have PE lessons here. We run, play basketball and enjoy the fresh air.



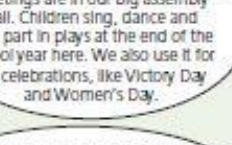
School concerts and official meetings are in our big assembly hall. Children sing, dance and take part in plays at the end of the school year here. We also use it for big celebrations, like Victory Day and Women's Day.



We have breakfast and lunch in our school canteen. The food is very tasty and good.



This is our school lab. Senior pupils study here. They do experiments and tests. They can do great experiments with modern equipment.



Here we learn English. We watch films and play games in English. And we work with the interactive whiteboard. I like English lessons.

d) Ask your family members about their schools. How different were they then? Tell the class.

a) Read the text

- PE lessons 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.

Russian corner




Holidays in Russia: a Volga cruise

a) Where do you go on holiday? Tell the class. Then read the text and do the tasks below.

Summer is the usual time for holidays in Russia. Some Russians prefer to go abroad for beach holidays in hot countries, but others prefer to enjoy the beauty of their own country and, for example, go on a river cruise. By far the most popular cruises are on the Volga, the longest river in Europe, which connects the Caspian Sea to Moscow and on to St Petersburg. Many people think of the Volga as Russia's national river, like the Thames in London or the Seine in Paris.

Volga cruises vary from short weekend cruises to long, 20-day cruises as far as the city of Astrakhan in the south. The package tours include a full programme of excursions, entertainment and food.

The Volga looks much like it has looked for centuries — with its churches, villages and people. Here are some of the larger towns and cities that can be explored during a cruise: **Rybinsk**, which used to be a "closed" town because of its aircraft engine industry and the hydroelectric power station. It's also popular for the Rybinsk Reservoir (sometimes called the Rybinsk Sea), one of the largest man-made lakes on Earth. **Cheboksary** is the capital city of the Chuvash Republic.


d) Use the Internet or an encyclopedia to research other towns along the Volga. Choose one and make a presentation in class.

b) Answer the questions.

- In what ways is the Volga a very special river?
- What different types of cruises are there?
- Give one fact about each of the three towns you can visit.
- Would you like to go on a Volga cruise? Why (not)?

c) Ask your family members about their holidays when they were your age. Tell the class.

d) Use the Internet or an encyclopedia to research other towns along the Volga. Choose one and make a presentation in class.



PROJECT

Старшая школа

Russian corner

A RUSSIAN WEDDING LASTS FOR 2 DAYS!

Preparation

The bride's and the groom's friends and family meet separately before the wedding. Here they meet the "witnesses", the best friends of the bride or groom. They have a special job for the next two days: they must make sure that traditions are followed and they must entertain the guests all the time. The guests must never feel bored!



"Winning" the bride

The groom now goes to "win" the bride first. He finds her on the top floor of her block of flats. As he goes up the stairs to her, he finds poems, jokes and photos about her life on the walls. On each floor he must answer a "challenge" or question. If he answers correctly, he can go on, but if he is wrong, he has to pay money to go forward.

The ceremony

When he finally meets the bride, the wedding registry office ("ZAGS"). The bride and groom rings, kiss, and sign the register.

After the wedding

After the wedding the couple usually go on a to there is a big party with just family and friends and the atmosphere is quieter and more relaxed.

a) Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been to a wedding? What was it like?
- 2 Who got married?
- 3 Did the witnesses do a good job?
- 4 How would you explain to someone from another country what a Russian wedding is like?

b) Work in pairs. Discuss Russian wedding traditions.

c) Find information on the Internet about wedding traditions in your country. Illustrate your project with pictures and present it to the class.

d) Ask your family members about Russian wedding traditions. How different were they then?

Russian corner

THE SAPSAN: HIGH-SPEED TRAIN

The high-speed train between Moscow and St Petersburg called the Sapsan appeared in 2009. Now the trains run regularly connecting St Petersburg, Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod with a few stops in between. The Sapsan's average daily passenger count is around 7,200. The train runs 10-14 times a day. Each train has ten carriages (two business class, seven second class and one restaurant) with a total of 624 passenger seats. The Sapsan was developed by Siemens Transportation Systems, and is capable of a maximum speed of 250 km/h. It was named after the fastest bird on the planet, the peregrine falcon, known in Russian as the sapsan, which can reach speeds of over 322 km/h.

- Safety glass, shock-resistant and fireproof throughout.
- All trains are constantly monitored online by a control room.
- Carriage compartments have a modern, ergonomic design with sharp edges or corners.

Comfort

- Seat design ensures high comfort levels even on long journeys.
- Windows are made of insulating glass and are soundproof.
- In winter windows are heated to prevent condensation.
- All compartments have plenty of space for luggage.

Passenger information system

- Two large boards in each carriage display arrival and departure times and inform passengers of the temperature during the trip.
- Another electronic board, near the door of each carriage, displays the carriage class and the current speed.

Arrangements for the disabled

One carriage is specially equipped for wheelchair users which has an emergency exit throughout the train is on one level so wheelchair users can get on and off easily. Tables at seats for the disabled are specially designed for their use.

a) This short description of the Sapsan had to be translated into English. Match the numbers 1-6 to the words in the text.

- 1 the train
- 2 the carriage
- 3 the speed
- 4 the window
- 5 the seat
- 6 the board

2000 • 7,200 • 10 • 624 • 250 • 322

c) Explain the words highlighted in yellow in your own words.

d) Have you ever travelled by the Sapsan? If so, tell us your experience.

e) Find all the passive forms in the text and explain their use. Can you change the sentences to the active form?

Russian corner

MOSCOW'S GREAT HEAT WAVE

The summer of 2010 was the hottest summer in Moscow since records began 130 years ago. On one day in July the temperature was over 37 °C. Crocs were destroyed in an area the size of the country of Romania. Shops sold out of fans and air conditioners, and cafes ran out of ice by lunchtime. Sadly, many people also died in swimming accidents as they tried to escape the heat.

But the worst problem the heat wave caused was the wildfires which broke out in hundreds of places in the areas surrounding Moscow and covered the city in thick smog. Only the outlines of famous landmarks like the television tower and St Basil's Cathedral were visible, and the sun changed to a pale yellow. You could not see further than 50 metres in some areas and the smoke got into apartment buildings, offices and metro stations. Dozens of flights from Moscow airports were cancelled. The elderly and people with heart diseases were told to stay at home.

The size of the emergency was sometimes too much for the firefighters. But as the hot summer continued, groups of volunteers were organised. They collected money, found transport, distributed supplies and in some cases stopped whole villages from burning down.

On 12 August, after weeks of drought and permanent smog, heavy rain fell over the capital. The city was cool again, and at last free from the clouds of smog. The worst was over!

Was this another example of global warming, or just something that happens once in a hundred years?

a) Look at the start of the mind map on the right. Read the text and use the mind map to make notes on the text. Add more words and phrases.

b) Read the text again and find the words that mean the following. 1 famous place in a city • 2 old people • 3 almost white • 4 statistics about the past • 5 to have nothing left • 6 to stop something which was planned • 7 twelve

c) What do you remember about the 2010 heat wave? Tell the class.

d) Ask your family members about the hottest summer they can remember. Collect the information and share it in class.

e) Search the news websites on the Internet. Note down ten different headlines about the 2010 heat wave. Choose two which you think describe the situation well. Compare them with your partner.

Go to some news websites:
www.yandex.com
www.rbc.ru
www.ntv.ru/news
www.russia.com
english.pravda.ru

Russian corner

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In Russia, your rights are fixed by the Constitution. Here are some articles from Section One, Chapter Two "Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen".

From Article 27:

- Work shall be free. Everyone shall have the right to make free use of his or her abilities for work and to choose a type of activity and occupation.

- Everyone shall have the right to rest and leisure.

From Article 28:

- Motherhood, and childhood, and the family shall be under state protection.
- Care for children and their upbringing shall be the equal right and duty of the parents.
- Employable children who have reached 18 years old shall care for their non-employable parents.

From Article 40:

- Everyone shall have the right to housing.
- Everyone shall have the right to health care and medical assistance.

From Article 41:

- Everyone shall have the right to education.
- Everyone shall have the right to receive [...] higher education in a state or municipal educational institution.

From Article 44:

- Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, and other types of creative activity.
- Everyone shall care for the preservation of historic and cultural heritage.

From Article 45:

- State protection for human rights as guaranteed in the Russian Federation shall be guaranteed.

From Article 58:

- Everyone shall be obliged to preserve the environment.

From Article 60:

- The citizen of the Russian Federation recognized to be of legal age [...] upon the age of 18.

a) What basic right is each Article about? Match these headings with the Articles.

- Becoming an adult • Education • Family • Home • Intellectual freedom • Looking after the natural world • Personal freedom • Work

b) Match the words in bold in the text with these definitions.

- 1 responsibility
- 2 keeping something the same, unchanged
- 3 freedom
- 4 keeping something safe from injury or damage
- 5 to promise something will happen
- 6 a person's job
- 7 something which is part of the culture of the society
- 8 made by law to do something

c) Did you know about all your rights? Were any things new to you?

d) Ask your family members about the rights they had when they were your age. Collect the information and share it in class.

Russian corner

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIANS

Yuriy Afanasyev, born in Vitebsk, was a Russian physicist whose work on transistors revolutionised mobile phone and satellite communications. In 2000 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics. "Without Afanasyev, it would not be possible to transfer all the information from satellites down to the Earth, or have so many telephone lines between cities," said the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Irina Slutskaya, born in Moscow, started skating at the age of four. She has been World Champion figure skater twice (2002, 2005) and Russian National Champion four times. Her extraordinary second world championship win came after a long, serious illness. She says to others in similar situations: "... believe, fight, I got up — you can, too!" Irina is generally considered the greatest singles skater in Russian history.

Soviet cosmonaut **Valentina Tereshkova**, born in Yaroslavl, became the first woman to fly in space. Although she came from a working-class background and had to go out to work from an early age, she continued her education by correspondence course. However, it was her skill in parachute jumping which led to her selection for the cosmonaut programme. In June 1963 she orbited the Earth 48 times and spent three days aboard Vostok 6.

Iliriz Akunin, born in Zestafoni, is an expert on Japan, an essayist, a translator and a writer of detective fiction. He is best known for his historical mysteries set in Imperial Russia with "barst-ori" detectives. With more than a dozen crime novels published, Akunin has been called the champion of Russian crime fiction. His novels have been translated into many languages.

a) Read the text and answer the questions about the four people.

- Who ...**
- ... believes that success comes from not giving up?
 - ... knew Russian history for his work?
 - ... worked and studied at the same time?
 - ... was a great international prize?
 - ... writes novels?
 - ... helped to improve our everyday life?
 - ... was chosen because of one special talent?
 - ... has won many prizes?

b) Make sentences with the words in bold. Use a dictionary if you need to.

c) You have to interview one of these people. Write down five questions that you want to ask him/her. Then see if you can find the answers to them on the Internet.

d) Ask your family members to tell you about famous people of their time. Look up their names on the Internet, collect the information about one of them and share it in class.

Russian corner

FOOD IN RUSSIA

Hi Jack,
It's really fun listing each other about our different countries, isn't it? In your last email you told me about bacon and eggs, which you said is not very healthy, but tastes good. I checked on the Internet and found these typical Russian foods which are really healthy. My mum says these a lot when she cooks!

- **Beetroot** (full of minerals and vitamins).
- **Cabbage** (excellent for good digestion).
- **Rashin** (good for the blood).
- **Hazelnuts** (good for your heart).

You also asked me to tell you about typical Russian meals. So here goes:
Breakfast: We usually start the day with a good meal. Very often this includes kasha, a type of porridge which is very common in Russia.
Lunch: This is the main meal of the day. It starts with a big bowl of soup (Russians love soup!). I prefer cabbage soup (borsch) and I like to add lots of sour cream (smetana) to it. Sometimes we eat pelmeni instead of soup. This is a thin dough with different meat or fish fillings. There is a Russian proverb which states "Shchis and kasha are our food" — in other words, cabbage soup and porridge are all we need to survive. So you can see how important these dishes are to us.

Dinner: My family likes to eat different kinds of fish with potatoes. Do you like carp? It's really tasty. But we also eat beef or pork. But that's just what we do here in Moscow. As I told you in my last email, Russia is a huge country with many different regions. For example, in Central Asia, originally a land of nomads, they eat lots of lamb, horsemeat, cheese and milk. They like rice dishes and meat sauces with garlic and yoghurt.

I forgot to mention that tea is the most important drink for us. Do you want to know more about the different ways we make tea here? Speak to you soon.
Yura

a) Read Yura's email and complete the chart below with the food he writes about. Can you add more words of your own?

Meat/Fish	Vegetables	Dishes
bacon	beetroot	soup
...

b) Work with a partner. Discuss which foods and dishes are healthy, and which are not.

c) What traditional meals are cooked in your family? Tell the class.

d) Ask your family members about the meals they had when they were your age. Collect the information and share it in class.



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