# Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

Преподаватель: Розанов Владислав Валерьевич

Специальность: 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое

хозяйство Курс: 1

Тема урока: достопримечательности России

Тип урока: комбинированный

Цель урока: формирование ключевых языковых компетенций на уроке

английского языка.

Задачи урока:

Образовательная: активизировать и совершенствовать актуальный словарный запас обучающихся, обеспечить усвоение и закрепление нового грамматического правила, отработать новый лексический материал, практиковать навыки и умения в чтении, переводе и письме английских предложений.

<u>Развивающая</u>: развить технику правильного перевода на русский и английский языки, развить коммуникативные навыки через разнообразные виды речевой деятельности (монологическая, диалогическая речь), развивать способность к рефлексии.

<u>Воспитательная</u>: воспитать интерес к изучению английского языка, к культуре речи, способствовать развитию культуры взаимоотношений при работе в парах, группах, коллективе, развивать настойчивость и умение преодолевать трудности для достижения намеченной цели.

Форма урока: практическая работа

<u>Учебно-наглядные пособия, ТСО</u>: Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English. : учебник английского языка для СПО + CD диск. ФГОС. / Г. Т. Безкоровайная, Е.А. Койранская, Н.И.Соколова, Г.В. Лаврик. - 5-е изд., стер. - М. : Издательский центр "Академия", 2017, 2019. - 256 с.

# достопримечательности России

#### TEXT 1 Moscow



he Kremlin

Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It stands on the banks of the Moskva River. More than nine million people live in the city now. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia.

The prince Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow in 1147. The Kremlin and the Red Square are in the center of Moscow. The Kremlin has

a red brick wall, up to 21 m in height with 19 towers that surrounds palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments. The Great Kremlin Palace, built in 1849, is the most impressive structure inside the Kremlin. Other famous Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (built in 1491) and the Terem (built in 1636).



The Kremlin wall with a tower and the cathedrals incide

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel ['a:k,e:nd;a!] Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (built in 13th—14th century), with nine gilded domes. The bell tower of Ivan the Great has the height of 98 metres. On

# Тема урока: Moscow. The Russian Federation

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a nearby pedestal is the Tsar Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961.

St. Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Russian architecture was built in 1561 to celebrate Russian victory over Kazan kingdom. It has coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square and at the other end there is Historical Museum.

Other places of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which has a revolving restaurant. Moscow has a modern railway underground system (Metro) famous for its marble-walled stations.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural center with a lot of institutes, universities, libraries and museums. The city leads a vast cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the A. S. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Historical Museum. Crowds of people visit Tretyakov Gallery admiring beautiful pictures of Russian painters.

There are a lot of big plants and factories in Moscow. Among the products are aircraft, high-quality steel, ball bearings, cars and other motor vehicles, machine tools, electrical equipment, precision instruments, chemicals, textiles, shoes, paper, furniture. Food processing, printing, and the repair of rail equipment are important industries.

### Words:

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capital ['кæрпt] — столица
prince [prins] — князь
bank [bæŋk] — берег (реки)
height [hant] — высота
cathedral [kə'θixdrəl] — кафедральный собор
masterpiece ['mɑ:stəpis] — шедевр
architecture [ækı'tektʃə] — архитектура
palace ['pælis] — дворец
fortress ['fɔxɪɪs] — крепость
bell tower ['tauə] — колокольня
gilded — позолоченный
dome ['dəum] — купол
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crowd ['kraud] — толпа
scientific [,saiən'tifik] — научный
marble ['maːbl] — мрамор
vast [vaːst] — обширный
printing ['printin] — печатание, печать
machine tool [məˈʃiːn tul] — станок
precision instruments [priˈsiʒən] — точные приборы
furniture ['fəːnɪtʃə] — мебель
repair [л'реә] — ремонт
equipment [ik'wipmənt] — оборудование
rail equipment ['reil ik'wipmənt] — подвижной состав
ball bearing ['beərin] — шарикоподшипник
processing ['prousesin] — обработка
furniture ['fəːnɪtʃə] — мебель
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## Questions:

- 1. Who and when founded Moscow?
- Name the places of interest in Moscow.
- 3. What cathedrals are situated inside the Kremlin?
- 4. Why the Kremlin is the most important place of interest for tourists?
- 5. What is known about Moscow Metro?
- 6. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?