

Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

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Специальность: 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Курс: 1

Тема урока: Современный железнодорожный транспорт.

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.

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

Воспитательная: 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

Учебно-наглядные пособия, ТСО:

Агабекян И. П.

А23 Английский язык для ссузов : учебное пособие. – Москва :
Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Современный железнодорожный транспорт.

TEXT 1. FUTURE RAILWAYS

Many years ago when railways were coming into use, they were an object of public criticism. People having doubts about steam-operated railways said that the smoke from the steam locomotives would kill birds and the houses would be burnt up by the fire from the locomotives» chimneys. Travelling by rail would be highly dangerous. A German doctor wrote at that time that it would be impossible for people to watch the trains pass along without going mad.

Railways, however, have made a great advance since that time and turned out to be more advantageous than any other kind of land transport. Now one may suppose that railways face a bright future. A network of electrified lines would continuously expand. Passenger service would be handled by entirely new vehicles riding with a top speed of 500 km/h. Diesel motive power would be used for switching operations and for hauling trains on secondary lines. Greater importance should be attached in the future to containerized service to prevent goods from being damaged. Probably wireless telephone and television communication with the whole world would be available for any passenger travelling in a long-distance express train. In addition to these benefits, railways would offer many other conveniences to passengers.

Had it been possible for the opponents of early railways to live till now, they should have admitted that G. Stephenson was right when he said that eventually the railway would replace other means of transportation and it would be cheaper for man to travel by rail than to walk on foot.

PAST CONTINUOUS
[was /were] + [V + Ing]

Past Continuous обычно употребляется для выражения конкретного действия, длившегося в точно указанный момент или период в прошлом.

Yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, I was watching television.

Past Continuous также употребляется для выражения действия, длившегося наряду с другим, более кратким действием в прошлом.

Yesterday evening, while I was watching television, the phone rang.

When I came home yesterday evening, my Mother was cooking dinner.

Формы глагола в Past Continuous

Утверждение	Отрицание (полная форма)	Отрицание (краткая форма)	Вопрос
Единственное число			
I was playing.	I was not playing.	I wasn't playing.	Was I playing?
You were playing.	You were not playing.	You weren't playing.	Were you playing?
He/she/it was playing.	He/she/it was not playing.	He/she/it wasn't playing.	
Множественное число			
We were playing.	We were not playing.	We weren't playing.	Were we playing?
You were playing.	You were not playing.	You weren't playing.	Were you playing?
They were playing.	They were not playing.	They weren't playing.	Were they playing?

Задание 8.7. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в Past Continuous.

1. I (study) when she called.
2. While I (study), she called.
3. I (watch) TV when she called.
4. When the phone rang, she (write) a letter.
5. While we (have) a picnic, it started to rain.
6. Sally (work) when Joe had the car accident.
7. While John (sleep) last night, someone stole his car.
8. Last night at 6 p.m., I (eat) dinner.
9. I (study) while he (make) dinner.
10. While Ellen (read), Tim (watch) television.
11. They (eat) dinner, (discuss) their plans and (have) a good time.

Exercises

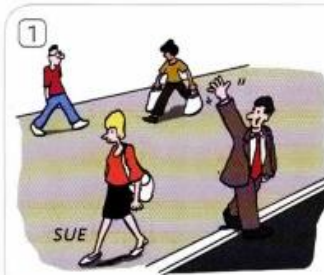
6.1 What were you doing at these times? Write sentences as in the examples. The past continuous is not always necessary (see the second example).

- 1 (at 8 o'clock yesterday evening) I was having dinner.
- 2 (at 5 o'clock last Monday) I was on a bus on my way home.
- 3 (at 10.15 yesterday morning) _____
- 4 (at 4.30 this morning) _____
- 5 (at 7.45 yesterday evening) _____
- 6 (half an hour ago) _____

6.2 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

- 1 Matt phoned while we were having dinner.
- 2 The doorbell rang while I _____.
- 3 The car began to make a strange noise when we _____.
- 4 Jessica fell asleep while she _____.
- 5 The television was on, but nobody _____.

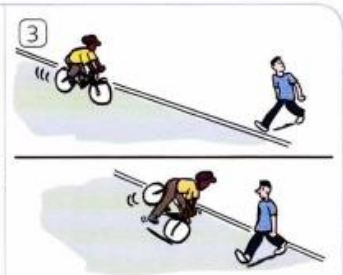
6.3 Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



1 I saw (see) Sue in town yesterday, but she _____ (not / see) me. She _____ (look) the other way.



2 I _____ (meet) Tom and Jane at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Paris and I _____ (go) to Rome. We _____ (have) a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights.



3 I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when a man _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast, but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (not / hit) him.

Text 2. EUROPE'S RAILWAYS OF TOMORROW

Passenger and freight transport is so highly developed in many countries, that now it is a major problem for a nation or a community of nations. Economists and railway authorities are giving proper attention to the problem of congestion of towns, access to airport and loss of time. Transport is supposed to play a very important role in our society.

What kind of transport will dominate in future? Can railway service be improved? Is railway transport able to provide the essential link for all types of movement at an international level? The questions concerning future railway transport are extremely interesting. Many factors are supposed to influence the development of railway transport. These factors are: the growth of population, the general improvement in the standard of living resulting in tourism; increased economic activity; the expansion of large undertakings which are becoming more and more international in character; and some others. In passenger transport, these factors may be divided into three types: the daily movement of passengers to and from work, business or personal travel of passengers between cities, and tourism. In freight transport, with the development of ore industry and replacement of solid fuels by oil and gas, tonnages of traditional raw materials are steadily declining. The distance of these movements are supposed to be reduced as industries such as iron and steel are relocated in port areas. Thus railway transport will be constantly developing. Some countries plan to build conventional Tokaido-type railway links, where trains will operate at speeds of 250 to 300 km/h. Examples are the Rome-Florence line in Italy, the Franco-Belgian line and some others. Railways will develop in all respects. They will develop speed, improve transport safety and punctuality. All this will improve the quality of service.

PAST PERFECT
[had] + [past participle]

Past Perfect употребляется:

а) для выражения действия, завершившегося до какого-либо момента или другого действия в прошлом:

He had read the book by 10 o'clock yesterday. — Он прочел книгу до десяти часов (к десяти часам) вечера;

When we came to the airport the plane had already landed. — Когда мы приехали в аэропорт, самолет уже приземлился;

б) в предложениях, в которых одно действие завершилось до другого действия, длящегося в прошлом:

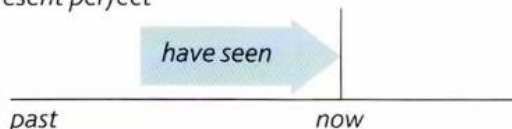
He had read the book and was watching TV when I came. — Когда я пришел, он уже прочитал книгу и смотрел телевизор.

Формы глагола в Past Perfect

Утверждение	Отрицание (полная форма)	Отрицание (краткая форма)	Вопрос
Единственное число			
I had done.	I had not done.	I hadn't done.	Had I done?
You had done.	You had not done.	You hadn't done.	Had you done?
He/she/it had done.	He/she/it had not done.	He/she/it hadn't done.	Had he/she/it done?
Множественное число			
We had done.	We had not done.	We hadn't done.	Had we done?
You had done.	You had not done.	You hadn't done.	Had you done?
They had done.	They had not done.	They hadn't done.	Had they done?

Compare the *present perfect* (**have seen** etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had seen** etc.):

Present perfect



- Who is that woman? I've seen her before, but I can't remember where.
- We aren't hungry. We've just had lunch.
- The house is dirty. They haven't cleaned it for weeks.

Past perfect



- I wasn't sure who she was. I'd seen her before, but I couldn't remember where.
- We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch.
- The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

Compare the *past simple* (**left, was** etc.) and the *past perfect* (**had left, had been** etc.):

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he left soon afterwards.
- Kate wasn't at home when I phoned. She was at her mother's house.

- A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he had already left.
- Kate had just got home when I phoned. She had been at her mother's house.

15.1 Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1 You went to Sue's house, but she wasn't there.
(she / go / out) She had gone out.
- 2 You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(it / change / a lot) _____
- 3 I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(she / arrange / to do something else) _____
- 4 You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.
(the film / already / start) _____
- 5 It was nice to see Daniel again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years) _____
- 6 I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry.
(she / just / have / breakfast) _____

15.2 For each situation, write a sentence ending with **never ... before**. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1 The man sitting next to you on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.
(fly) He'd never flown before.
- 2 Somebody sang a song. I didn't know it.
(hear) I _____ before.
- 3 Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game.
(play) He _____
- 4 Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
(be there) We _____

15.3 Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (a) happened before (b), (b) before (c) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (a) Somebody broke into the office during the night. (b) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u> (c) We called the police. | } | <p>We arrived at work in the morning and found that <u>somebody had broken</u> into the office during the night. So _____ the police.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 (a) Laura went out this morning. (b) <u>I rang her doorbell.</u> (c) There was no answer. | } | <p>I went to Laura's house this morning and rang her doorbell, but _____ no answer. _____ out.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 (a) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago. (b) <u>I met him the same day.</u> (c) He looked very well. | } | <p>I met Jim a few days ago. _____ just _____ holiday. _____ very well.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 (a) Kevin sent Sally lots of emails. (b) She never replied to them. (c) <u>Yesterday he got a phone call from her.</u> (d) He was very surprised. | } | <p>Yesterday Kevin _____ from Sally. _____ very surprised. _____ lots of emails, but _____.</p> |