

Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

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Курс: 1

Тема урока: мой колледж

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:

Архипович, Т. П.

Английский язык для гуманитариев (В1). В 2 ч. Часть 2 : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / Т. П. Архипович, В. А. Шишкина. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 452 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — Текст : непосредственный.

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Мой город

1. Ознакомьтесь со словами. Выпишите их в тетрадь и выучите наизусть.

City centre (UK)/ City center (US)	Центр города (Великобритания)/ City center (США)
Car park (UK)/ Parking lot (US)	Автостоянка (Великобритания)/ Автостоянка (США)
Telephone box (UK)/ Telephone booth (US)	Телефонная будка (Великобритания)/ Телефонная будка (США)
Pavement (UK)/ Sidewalk (US)	Тротуар (Великобритания)/ Sidewalk (США)
Cycle path (UK)/ Bicycle path (US)	Велосипедная дорожка (Великобритания)/ Bicycle path (США)
Traffic jam	Дорожная пробка
Street lights	Уличные фонари
Crossroads	Перекресток
Flyover (UK)/ Overpass (US)	Эстакада (Великобритания)/ Путепровод (США)
Underpass	Подземный переход
Roundabout	Окольный
Pedestrian crossing (UK)/ Crosswalk (US)	Пешеходный переход (Великобритания)/ Пешеходный переход
Roadsign	Дорожный знак
Traffic lights	Светофор
School	Школа
Library	Библиотека
Bookstore	Книжный магазин
Post office	Почтовое отделение
Pharmacy	Аптека
Hospital	Больница
Police station	Полицейский участок
Bank	Банк
Bus stop	Автобусная остановка
Airport	Аэропорт
Train station	Железнодорожная станция
Petrol station	Заправочная станция
Hotel	Отель
Church	Церковь
Factory	Фабрика
Garage	Гараж
Market	Рынок
Супермаркет	Супермаркет
Bakery	Пекарня
Cafe	Кафе
Restaurant	Ресторан
Clothing store	Магазин одежды
Shoe shop	Обувной магазин
Theater	Театр
Cinema	Кинотеатр
Amusement park	Парк развлечений
Sports centre	Спортивный центр
Playground	Игровая площадка
Bridge	Мост
Museum	Музей
Swimming pool	Плавательный бассейн
Farm	Ферма
Park	Парк
Zoo	Зоопарк

2. письменно переведите текст

III. What street do you live in? Are there any road traffic signs there?

1. The following information will help you understand why streets in Washington are numbered and lettered (consult the map of Washington).



Washington is comprised of four quadrants: Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest with the U. S. Capitol at the center. North Capitol Street, South Capitol Street, East Capitol Street and the National Mall radiate like spokes from a wheel, dividing the streets as you move away from the Capitol. Before setting out, be sure that your destination bears a quadrant designation, for a given address may be found in any of those quadrants.

Numbered streets run north and south, parallel to North and South Capitol streets, with the numbers increasing sequentially the farther east or west you go from the Capitol. Lettered streets run east and west, paral-

leling East Capitol Street and the Mall. The farther north or south they are from the Capitol, the closer to the end of the alphabet (there are no J, X, Y or Z streets). After the alphabet has been exhausted, the east-west series continues with two-syllable names (Adams, Belmont, Calvert), then three syllable names (Allison, Buchanan, Chesapeake), and so on. Diagonal avenues with state names (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin) intersect other streets at circles.

2. Now walk round the class and ask your fellow students what they know about Washington's streets.

3. Speak about the streets of your own town (city).

4. Study the following traffic signs.

	AUTOMOBILES PROHIBITED		NO OVERTAKING
	CLOSED TO ALL VEHICLES		NO ENTRY
	ROUNDBABOUT Traffic Circle (AmE)		CROSSROADS Intersection (AmE)
	SPEED LIMIT		DANGER
	COMPULSORY DIRECTION		NO TURN
	PEDESTRIAN CROSSING		

IV. What is the most popular type of transport (transportation — AmE) in your town?

1. *In groups, read two articles about the London Underground and Washington Subway.*

London has got many famous places, but its transport is famous too! Whatever your destination, getting there is easy once you know something about its transport system. How do millions of people who live in London travel? They travel by car or taxi, by train or tube, by bus or bike or on foot.

There are nearly 30,000 taxis that can be hired in the streets. They are privately operated by companies or owner-drivers and are licensed annually by the Metropolitan Police. Numerous car-hire firms are also in operation. Elsewhere taxis are licensed by local authorities. London taxis are black.

Daily, over 6800 scheduled buses carry around six million passengers on over 800 different routes. Double deckers, red buses with two passenger decks, are especially popular. Double deckers with open top deck are used in the summer season for tourists who are sightseeing. Many people love sitting upstairs. If you want to see Piccadilly Circus, take bus number eighty-eight, for Tower Bridge take bus number forty-two, for Big Ben take bus one hundred and fifty-nine. For Buckingham Palace, go to Victoria Station and take bus number eleven. Or take the tube!

The London Underground (the Tube) is the main underground railway in Britain, evolving in London in the 19th century, and now providing an extensive network of lines (not all of them underground) to most parts of Greater London and even areas of the Home Counties. The routes of the nine named lines frequently intersect and, at these places, there are stations where passengers can cross from one line to another. The nine lines are: the Bakerloo Line, the Central Line, the Circle Line, the District Line, the Jubilee Line, the Metropolitan Line, the Northern Line, the Piccadilly Line and the Victoria Line.

The Drain is a nickname for the Waterloo and City Line, referring to its darkness and dinginess as the oldest railway in the London Underground System. A special service operates on the Waterloo and City Line between Waterloo and the City to provide transport for business people who come daily to London from the south of England. Every hour 185.000 people go on the Tube.

Trains on the London Underground run every day at frequent intervals from early morning to about midnight, and are usually very crowded in the "rush hour". Apart from the Waterloo and City Line, which is operated by the Southern Region of BR (British Rail), the whole of the London Underground is run by London Regional Transport.

3. Письменно выполните задания

IV. In pairs, match the two in columns to make collocations.

A	B
ask	a bus (a train, a tram)
board	into a car

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End of table

A	B
catch	off the tram
change	the passengers up
come	by bus (tram, train, underground)
drive	a taxi
enter	on a train (tram)
find	the fare
get	about (around) town
go	along (up, down) the street
lose	out of a taxi
miss	traffic rules
pay	a car
pick	the (or: one's way)
show	sb the way to the square (the station)
stay	to the station (the hotel, the cinema, the square)
take	the bus
tell	to town
violate	out of town
walk	in town

V. *Work in pairs. Complete the following sentences using the verb collocations from Ex.4.*

1. Let's _____ and go to the country.
2. I don't want to _____ for the summer.
3. — How do I _____? — Take a taxi and you'll be there in no time!
4. Pardon me, officer, but I _____ (Present Perfect). Where is Queen Street?
5. — Why do accidents happen at crossroads?
— Can't you see? Unfortunately drivers _____.
6. We took a taxi to be in the station in time to _____.
7. We must _____ and then cross the street to wait for the Hampstead bus.
8. I always _____ to my work _____ because the underground is ideal for getting to work in a city.
9. The old man could barely _____ as air fares had shot up by 20 %.

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10. — I haven't seen much of the town.
— Neither have I. Let's spend the day on sightseeing and _____.
11. Excuse me. I'm lost and can't _____ out. Can you help me please?
12. The bus driver will _____ to drive to the airport.
13. We decided to _____ a narrow pebbly _____ and were charmed by impressive buildings.
14. Is it easy to _____ during the rush hour?
15. Here's your stop. You'll have to _____ for a bus.
16. This is your hotel, madam. I'll help you to _____.
17. Passengers were standing on the platform, waiting to _____.
18. I wonder when he will _____ back _____.
19. The boy is too young to _____. He is only ten.
20. I decided to _____. Its driver was friendly and treated me as if I were a child.

I. Do you live in a town/city?

1. *In pairs, discuss the following.*

- 1) Are you a city sticker?
- 2) In what kind of place did you grow up?
- 3) What adjectives would you like to use describing your home town?
- 4) Where would you like to live — in the centre of the city or in its suburbs?
- 5) What are advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city and a provincial town?

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- 6) What do we call a person who travels a long distance to work every day?
- 7) Do you know what traffic rules should pedestrians follow?
- 8) How do you usually get home from the office or university?
- 9) Can you name environmentally friendly means of city transport?
- 10) Is the traffic in your town controlled by a system of traffic lights or by a traffic policeman?