

Группа: БУ 1/1 (заочная форма обучения)
Дата проведения: 03.12.2025г.
Специальность: 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)
Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.02 Иностранный язык в ПД
Тема занятия: Великобритания. Экономика страны. Политическая система Великобритании. Лондон – столица Великобритании. Выдающиеся люди Великобритании. Культура, искусство, традиции и обычаи Великобритании.
Цели занятия:

Дидактическая: - углубить и расширить знания и представления студентов по теме;
Развивающая: - развивать творческий потенциал студентов;
Воспитательная - воспитывать стремление к совершенствованию английского языка;
: - воспитывать умение работать самостоятельно.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:

Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для ссузов: учебное пособие. – Москва: Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Дополнительная литература:

Интернет-ресурсы.

ДОМАШНЕЕ ЗАДАНИЕ:

1. Complete the text with the words and word combinations from the list below (Прочитайте текст, запишите вставленные слова):

The British Isles 1)_____ in the north-west of Europe. Two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many smaller ones form a group of the 2)_____.

Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales, its historical 3)_____. Northern Ireland is situated in the north-eastern part of 4)_____. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland make the 5)_____.

The surface of England and Northern Ireland is 6)_____, but the surface of Scotland and Wales is 7)_____. The highest mountain in Great Britain is 8)_____ in 9)_____. The longest river is 10)_____.

- a) United Kingdom
- b) regions
- c) mountainous
- d) Scotland
- e) lie
- f) British Isles
- g) Ben Nevis

- h) Severn
- i) Ireland
- j) flat

2. Запишите новые слова, устно прочитайте и переведите тексты, письменно ответьте на вопросы:

Stratford-Upon- Avon.

Connection—связь

Typical—типичный

Modern—современный

To date back to—уходить в прошлое

To retire—уйти в отставку

Holy Trinity School—церковь Святой Троицы

Living memorial—живой памятник

Stratford-Upon-Avon lies at the very heart of England. It attracts people not only by its history and **connection** with William Shakespeare, but also by its wonderful nature and **typical** English character.

Stratford stands on the river Avon and is one of the oldest market towns. It has still preserves its own character and atmosphere, as you will not see **modern** buildings there. The houses are small and a lot of them are very old. Some of them **date back to** Shakespeare's time.

Here you can visit Shakespeare's birthplace, the foundations of the New Place, where Shakespeare lived when he **retired** and died in 1616. Just round the corner there is Grammar school that the writer used to attend.

Here in Stratford there is **Holy Trinity Church** where William Shakespeare was buried. Thousands of people from all parts of England and foreign visitors come here on Shakespeare's birthday (23rd April) to pay tribute to the great poet.

Among other sight connected with the name of Shakespeare there is an interesting monument with the statue of the great poet on top and with characters from his plays round it. And you should visit the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, a red-brick building standing on the banks of the Avon. It was opened in 1932 as a **living memorial** to the poet's work.

Questions.

1. Why does Stratford attract visitors?
2. How does it differ from many other English towns?
3. On what occasion do thousands of people come to Stratford every year?

The historic city of York.

Viking kingdom—королевство викингов

Medieval—средневековый

In Victorian times—во времена королевы Виктории (1837-1901)

Battlements—зубчатые стены, укрепления

Glorious—великолепный

Stained glass windows—витражи

the Roman remains—остатки римской цивилизации

In old times York was the capital of a **Viking kingdom**. In **medieval** times, York was the second city of England, then the social centre of the North, and in **Victorian times**, an important railway centre. Today York is the home of world-famous chocolate and one of the beautiful cities in the world. There are a lot of historic things in York: **battlements**, **glorious** churches, ancient narrow streets, old houses and cosy pubs where stories of ghosts are told around the fire.

The magnificent Minster is the largest Gothic cathedral in northern Europe and the most important church in the North of England. It is famous for its medieval **stained glass windows** and the interior full of colour and light. You can climb to the top of the tower and take a trip into history below ground. Where you can see **the Roman remains**.

In today's York there is a festival of music and the arts every summer, which include the famous miracle plays (the religious plays performed in the streets in medieval York).

Questions.

1. Why is York considered a unique city?
2. How is it connected with English history?
3. What interesting events take place in today's York?

Cardiff.

Capital—столица

Fort—крепость

Stone wall—каменная стена

Coal—уголь

Light industry—лёгкая промышленность

Cardiff the largest city of Wales became its **capital** in 1956. More than three hundred people live in this city. It is situated near the mouth of the river Taff, which flows into the British Channel. The site was first occupied by a Roman **fort**, built there about 75 A.D. By the 3th and 4th centuries there had been built a massive **stone wall** around the fort. The Castle now standing at the site of the Roman fort and the old fortress walls around it give a special flavor to the city.

Cardiff is an administrative and educational centre. The main streets of the city are spacious and well-planned.

Cardiff is an important industrial city and a port. Industries are concentrated in the south of the city and near the port. The port played a great role in the growth of Cardiff in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when most of the Welsh **coal** exports were handled by it. **Light industry** is also widely developed there.

Questions.

1. When did Cardiff become the capital of Wales?
2. What is the population of the city?
3. Where are industries concentrated in Cardiff?

3. Read the text:

Customs and traditions of Great Britain

Every nation and every country have its own traditions and customs. Traditions make a nation special. Some British customs and traditions are known all over the world: bowler hats, tea and talking about the weather. Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Easter and others. Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting.

English people do not shake hands when meeting one another, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home. The Englishman says «My house is my castle». It is true that English people prefer small houses, built for one family. In many houses you will still see fireplaces.

The love of gardens is deep-rooted in Britain. The British like growing plants in a window-box outside the kitchen or in the garden near the house. They love flowers very much.

Britain is a nation of animal lovers. They have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, 3 million parrots and other cage birds, aquarium fish - and 1 million exotic pets such as reptiles. The English people believe that they are the only nation on the earth that is really kind to its animals.

How do they spend their week-ends?

Those who live in cities and towns like to go out of town.

Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre.

On Sunday after breakfast, they may go to work in the garden take a dog for a walk. Sunday is a day for inviting friends and relatives to afternoon tea.

There are some traditions concerning food.

English cooking is heavy, substantial and plain. The Englishman likes a good breakfast. To him a good breakfast means porridge with, fish, bacon and eggs, toast

and marmalade, tea or coffee. It is the same day to day. Tea is part of the prose of British life, as necessary as potatoes and bread. Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning, 9 cups will put you to sleep at night. The midday meal is called lunch. From 4 to 6 there is a very light meal called 5 o'clock tea. Dinner (usually at 6 p.m.) is much like lunch and is in many families the last meal of the day. Supper is a snack of bread and cheese and cocoa.

4. *Сделайте скрин выполненной работы и пришлите (не забывая указать фамилию, группу, число за которое сделали домашнее задание):*

<https://vk.com/id34189235>