У HOMEPI:

Професійна скарбничка



Бабенко Н. А.

Природа лексических соответствий германских и славянских языков . .

терманских и славянских языков

Мій конспект

Ленчук Л. В.

Books are our friends

(8-й клас, за підручником О. Карп'юк) 6

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Science and Inventions Test (9 form) 8

Жубинська М. I.

Початкова школа

Кривошея С. В.

Сторінками прочитаних оповідань 16

Країнознавство

Ряба В. В.

The Royal Family



■ The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh open the session of the Parliament

01656, 95925 • Журнал з книжковим додатком Журнал «Англійська мова та література НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЖУРНИ

baby is God's opinion that the world should

СЕРПНІ 2002 р. ВИХОДИТЬ ТРИЧІ НА МІСЯЦЬ 34-36 (440-442). грудень 2014 р. ЗАСНОВАНИЙ У

Учасники проекту ХИПУ ім. Г. С. Сковороди За сприяния Міністерства освіти і науки України

*

CARD 7

Circle the right option.

1. Eugene Paton was born in

a) Nice, France;

b) Rome, Italy:

c) Moscow, Russia.

2. Serhiv Korolvov was born in

a) Zhytomyr;

b) Odessa:

c) Donetsk.

3. Maria Sklodowska was born in

a) Germany;

b) Greece:

c) Poland.

4. Albert Einstein was born in

a) Germany;

b) America;

c) England.

5. Paton was awarded the title of the Honorable member of the ... Academy of Sciences.

a) Ukrainian;

b) Russian:

c) English.

6. Korolyov devoted himself to developing ... engineering

a) military; ·

b) chemical;

c) space-rocket.

7. In 1903 Sklodowska won the Nobel Prize in

a) physics;

b) literature:

c) medicine.

8. Einstein studied physics in ... where he got his first job.

a) Poland;

b) the USA:

c) Switzerland.

IV. ПОДВЕДЕНИЕ ИТОГОВ УРОКА

T. You have done your tests on the topic "Science and Inventions". You have remembered the names of great scientists, the important inventions of our everyday life. The lesson is over. Good bye, students!

Ps. Good bye, teacher!



Edison Lightbulb Musée des Lettres et Manuscrits

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HAPPINESS (10 FORM)

Жубинська М. І., гімназія «Ерудит», м. Київ

Цілі: навчальні: вивчити нові слова до теми; актизівузати засвоєну лексику; вивчити вживання прийменників з новими словами, навчитися розуміти значення нових слів з контексту; розвивальні: удосконалювати фонетичні навички, навички розуміти прослуханий та прочитаний текст, навички діалогічного та монологічного мовлення; навички працювати індивідуально та в парах, презентувати підготовлений матеріал; виховна: прищеплювати відчуття відповідальності за близьких людей.

Обладнання: інтерактивна дошка, роздавальні матеріали.

ХІД УРОКУ

І. ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНИЙ МОМЕНТ

Повідомлення теми та цілей уроку

The wise say that happiness can be understood and interpreted in various ways. Man becomes satisfied and rewarded by his own achievements and success but this is not enough because you can't be happy if there are unhappy and miserable people around you. The members of your family need your time, love and care. You can hardly be content if they aren't. There is no magic formula for happiness but some of its aspects are universal. They are freedom, health, the sense of belonging, an interesting occupation, a possibility to express oneself. And what is happiness for you?

Мовленнєва зарядка

T. I would like to propose you some quotations. Comment on them.

- 1. If you want to be happy, be. Leo Tolstoy
- 2. The only way to avoid being miserable is not to have enough leisure to wonder whether you are happy or not. *George Bernard Shaw*
- 3. What is happiness except the simple harmony between a man and the life he leads. Albert Camus

II. ОСНОВНА ЧАСТИНА УРОКУ

Перевірка домашнього завдання

- 1. Письмово. (№ 37, с. 175. Учні повторюють вживання дієприкметників.)
- 2. Усно. (Учні готували проекти за темами: «Щастя в нашому житті» та «Причини пригнічуваного стану та депресії людини та як уникати цього». Використовуючи

інтерактивну дошку деякі учні розповідають підготовлені ними повідомлення, інші слухають, потім обговорюють почуте.)

Доповідь на тему «Щастя в нашому житті»

Scientifically... Happiness is a mental state of well-being characterized by positive emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy. But all of us have our own meaning of happiness. What is yours?

How it is possible to define happiness?

- · Other people understand you.
- · You are free to make your own decisions.
- · You have a lot of money.
- · You are not dependent on anybody or anything.
- · You have a lot of friends.
- · You have a possibility to travel.
- · You have loving and caring parents.
- You have demanding, challenging and creative occupations / jobs.
- · You feel that other people thing high of you.
- · Your actions and activities are rewarded.
- · You don't need to hurry and may take your time.
- · You make a successful career.

Choose items which are relevant to you and put them in the order of preference.

To be happy you have to...

- Be optimistic: only improving your attitude towards life will increase your happiness permanently.
- Follow your needs / wants: Never regret the decisions you make though.
- Make enough money to meet your basic needs: food, shelter, and clothing.
- Stay close to friends and family: people feel happier when they're on similar financial footing as the people around them.
- Find happiness in the job/education you have now.
- Smile. Science suggests that when you smile, whether you feel happy or not, your mood will be elevated.
- Forgive: You could say that forgiveness literally heals your heart. While it is unknown how forgiveness directly affects your heart, the study suggests that it may lower the perception of stress.
- · Make friends!

Travel is a tool. And like most tools it up to us how we will use it. It gives us a chance to step outside of our daily lives and examine what is and is not important. If we hate our jobs, travel is not going to cure it if our lives are organized in a way where we return eventually to the job we hate. Likewise, if we are not satisfied with our lives, escaping on vacation is just that, a temporary escape. If we are happy with our lives, travel, work etc becomes an expression of that happiness. A necessary part of what makes us happy throughout our lives.

The tasks:

What was the most exciting journey you've ever made? Describe it. Why did it make you happy?

How can you describe happy people? Rules for being happy:

- · Remember that life is full of compensations.
- Don't forget that there are always options, alternatives and possibilities from which to choose.
- · Seek out and remember the joyful moments.
- Reflect on the past, look forward to the future but accept and cherish every pleasant moment.
- · Remember that happiness is made, not found!
- · Create happiness for others.
- Fill your life with a lot of beautiful and worthy things.
- · Remember that happiness begins in your family.
- Try to look cheerful and happy even when you are not.

Доповідь на тему «Причини пригнічуваного стану та депресії людини та як уникати цього»

10 cases and cures of unhappiness

Unhappiness is a sign we need to change. And the constant companion of change is choice. If we're unsatisfied with the conditions we find ourselves in, how do we change them? We do so by changing ourselves

- 1. Jealousy: Destroy the green monster by celebrating the successes of others. If your friend succeeds, celebrate his victory as your own; if your enemy succeeds, remind yourself that jealousy is self-defeating, pointless, and merely extends an enemy's power over you.
- 2. Persecution Complex: Recognize that persecution is irrelevant, since you (and only you) control the outcome of your life. Every person has a stack of obstacles placed before him; success hinges upon your ability to overcome the obstacles in your path, persecution or no.

- 3. Lack of Accountability: We may not control every bad thing that happens to us, but we do control how we react to those bad things. Instead of passing the buck, take responsibility for every failure so you can learn and grow.
- 4. Perfectionism: Perfection is rarely attainable and seldom necessary. You're a person, not a robot.
- 5. Excessive Reasoning: Man is blessed with a marvelous and astounding ability to reason. At its best, this ability facilitates accomplishment; at its worst, it causes spirals of perfectionism, over-thinking, and paralysis by analysis. If it's clear you're in a situation that cannot be improved through logic and reason, learn to let go.
- 6. Negativism: Remind yourself that there are just as many positive forces in the world as negative ones; your fixation on the negative is a matter of perspective and choice.
- 7. Assuming the Worst of Others: There is a fine line between guarding against a realistic threat and being needlessly defensive. Make, sure you haven't crossed that line. Whenever possible, give people the benefit of the doubt.
- 8. Low Self-Esteem: Raise your self-esteem by recognizing your accomplishments and positive qualities; further boost it by correcting the problem areas that drag you down.
- 9. Low Self-Efficacy: Self-efficacy is defined as faith in your ability to achieve a desired outcome. To overcome low self-efficacy, master the skills required to reach your objective. Practice, practice, practice.
- Feelings of Meaninglessness: Inject meaning into your life by learning to follow your passion: that internal compass, guiding you toward fulfillment.

Task:

Read the extracts about people who are not happy now. What words of consolation can you give to change their spirits? What advice would you give them to change the situation?

- Edward Miller has lost his fortne. Now he is penniless and says that he is the unhappiest man in the world.
- 2. Gilbert Davidson easily flies into a temper. He is often cross with his family and friends, always finds fault with all his colleagues. In fact he is so fond of grumbling that people try to avoid having to do anything with him.
- 3. Jane Parker works as nurse at a children's hospital. She doesn't earn much, has no luxurious car

or expensive clothes but is always smiling at her little patients ready to help them sharing their joys and sorrows, putting hope and courage in them. But she feels she will never achieve great things in life.

Подання нового матеріалу

Вивчення нових слів (використання інтерактивної дошки, роздавальний матеріал).

Beg (v): 1) to ask for something in a way that shows you want it very much. To beg for sth, to beg sb (not) to do sth. "Please don't be angry!" she begged. The first experiment failed mt we begged for another chance. 2) to ask people for money or food usually because you are very poor. The children went from door to door begging for money.

Beggar (n): someone who is very poor and lives by asking people for money or food.

Embarrassed (adj): ashamed of something and worried about what other people will think of you. To be too embarrassed to do sth, to be embarrassed by sth, to be embarrassed about sth. The boy understood vhat was happening but was too embarrassed to protest. At that moment I was somewhat embarrassed by my sister's words. Jane was lying and felt very embarrassed about it.

Fancy (v): I) (informal) to want to have or do something. Fancy doing sth./don't fancy playing tennis in such hot weather. What do you fancy for dessert? 2) to believe or imagine that something is true. It's not easy to fancy that your wildest dream will soon come true. Fancy that you know my sister! Fancy that! — (informal) used when you are very surprised about something. — I've written a poem for you. — Fancy that!

Fee (n): 1) (usually plural) money that you pay to a professional person or institution for their work. To charge/pay fees. What fees does the lawyer charge? 2) money that you pay to be allowed to do something, such as join an organization. The club charges a small fee of £3 a year.

Precise (adj): 1) exact and accurate. Can you be a little more precise? The story was told in precise detail. To be precise — used to say that the information you are giving is more exact than what you have said before. Ye learned the news recently, the day before yesterday to be precise. 2) (only before nouns) definite, exact. At that precise moment someone rang at the door, precisely (adv): 1) exactly. Mike is precisely the man to do his difficult job, 2) clearly. The headmaster spoke very precisely.

Reflect (v): I) to throwback The old mirror reflected my tired face. 2) to think about something carefully and seriously. He reflected for a moment and then spoke again. To reflect on sth. Try to reflect on your future.

Remain (v): 1) to stay or be left behind. She remained at home to look after her younger brother when her parents went to the cinema. It only remains for me to say that our meeting has been very useful. 2) to continue to be. The weather remained dry for another couple of weeks.

Risk (n): the possibility that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. The risk of sth/doing sth. There is a great risk of being taken ill during an epidemic. There's no risk that we'll miss the train, there's still plenty of time. To take a/the risk. A good driver never takes a risk If I were you, I wouldn't take the risk of leaving he child alone.

Risk (v): to do something although you know that something bad could happen as a result. To risk sth/doing ith. A lot of people on our planet still risk death from starvation. I think I'll risk taking a swim though the water doesn't look very inviting. The verb "risk" should always be followed by another word in a sentence — a noun, a pronoun or a gerund.

Shabby (adj): old and in bad condition. It's time to change this shabby furniture for something new. The clothes ire too shabby to wear.

Робота з новими словами

- Вивчення прийменників, які вживаються з новими словами.
- 2. Розуміння значень слів з контексту.
- 3. Виконання завдання на використання прийменників (роздавальний матеріал (Cards 1-3), інтерактивна дошка).

Читання

Читання тексту (Card 4) та виконання завдання (роздавальний матеріал (Card 5), інтерактивна дошка).

Граматичний матеріал

1. Вживання прийменників з дієсловами (роздавальний матеріал (Card 6), таблиця на інтерактивній дошці).

Prepositional combinations

in	of	to	about/of	for	from
TII	01	10	about/of	101	Hom

2. Виконання завдань з вживання дієслів з прийменниками (роздавальний матеріал (Cards 7-13)).

CARD 1

Вставити необхідні прийменники.

- 1. After reflecting for a time ... the problem he decided not to go.
- 2. The old man was so poor that he had to beg ... money in the street.
- 3. What is the entrance fee ... the club?
- I was embarrassed ... her words and didn't know what to answer.
- 5. He was willing to risk ... death to save his friend.
- 6. She begged ... me not to tell my parents.

CARD 2

Замінити виділені слова та словосполучення новими словами.

- 1. John knows exactly what he wants.
- 2. Most major changes in life involve the possibility that something dangerous may happen.
- 3. I don't want to stay in tonight.
- The children were all dressed in old and wornout clothes.
- 5. He was really fascinated by his little cousin had happened.
- 6. Can you be a bit more exact and accurate?
- 7. Fast walking is a good way staying fit.

CARD 6

Скласти речення з дієсловами письмово.

• Believe

- Dream
- · Be interested
- Talk
- Participate
- ThinkApologize
- Succeed
- Blame
- Be capableBe guilty
- Forgive
- Be tired
- Thank
- Take care
- · Keep
- Look forward
- Prevent

· Be used

- Stop
- Complain

CARD 7

- Я заперечую проти того, щоб переїжджати в інше місто.
- 2. Я мрію вивчити кілька мов.
- 3. Я скаржусь на те, що рейс затримують.
- 4. Я не звинувачую його у зіпсованій вечірці.

CARD 3

Перекласти слова, визначити, якою частиною мови є ці слова, користуючись прикладами.

- embarrassing
- · fancy
- embarrass
- riskv
- remains

- shabbiness
- reflection
- 1. I wish he hadn't asked such embarrassing questions.
- 2. It *embarrassed* me to have to give my opinion in public.
- 3. The question may embarrass your parents.
- 4. The *remains* of the castle can be seen on the hill.
- Collect what is left after lunch and put the remains into the fridge.
- 6. On reflection he decided not to go there alone.
- 7. Anna stared at her reflection in the mirror.
- 8. After a period of *reflection* Julia decided to leave.
- We stayed at some fancy hotel in the centre of London.
- 10. I wanted just a plain handbag nothing fancu.
- 11. Was it only *some fancy* or was there someone really watching him?
- 12. That was a *risky* project. I didn't want my children to participate in it.
- 13. The shabbiness of the furniture struck David.

 He felt sorry for the old man.

CARD 5

Використовуючи слова та словосполучення скласти речення, додаючи інформацію до тексту.

- · Little beggar,
- · To keep body and soul together,
- · Shabby clothes,
- · Embarrassed to ask for money,
- To have a lucky strike,
- · To remain in the house,
- To earn a living
- · To catch sight of a pretty girl
- · To fancy the girl
- To take a risk of giving his cat away
- · Pretty bad
- · To reflect on his life and future
- · To ring for them

CARD 4

Do you know the story of Dick Whittington and his cat? It's an old English fairy tale. In it a boy, whose name is Dick, is very badly off and his mother and father are dead and there's no one to help him. Dick goes to London to look for his fortune. There he walks the streets in his poor clothes asking for money until he comes to the house of Mr Fitzwarren.

There he finds a job and falls in love with Mr Fitzwarren's daughter. Luck seems to have smiled on him. His only trouble is rats and mice that bother him at nights. Dick buys a cat and feeds her on scraps of his own dinner. Once Mr Fitzwarren gets a ship ready to sail to a faraway land. Every servant has a chance of good fortune and can send something overseas. Dick has nothing, so he sends his cat.

Dick quarrels with the cook and decides to leave Mr Fitzwarren's house for good. On his way he hears church bells ring: "Turn again, Whitington, Lord Mayor of London". Dick believes the prophecy and returns.

Meanwhile his cat arrives at the coast of Barbary. The country suffers from scores of rats and mice. Dick's cat frightens them away and the King of Barbary pays lots of gold and jewels for the cat. Dick gets rich, becomes Lord Mayor of London and marries Mr Fitzwarren's daughter.

CARD 8

- 1. Я думаю, що зможу це зробити.
- 2. Останнім часом я здобув звичку їсти китайську їжу.
- 3. Ми часто скаржимось на те, що музика грає занадто голосно.
- 4. Мама звинувачує мене, що я прийшов занадто пізно.

CARD 9

- 1. У тому ресторані ніхто не скаржиться на погану кухню.
- Я не можу дочекатися, коли він напише мені листа.
- 3. Ніхто не міг втримати його від цієї жахливої помилки.
- 4. Вона завжди цікавилась вивченням мов.

CARD 10

- 1. Я з нетерпінням чекаю зустрічі з вами.
- 2. Я вимкну телевізор, якщо ти не заперечуєш.
- 3. Ти добре провів час танцюючи на дискотеці?
- 4. Гадаю, тобі слід перепросити за грубість.

CARD 11

- 1. Ніхто не заперечує, якщо я прийду трохи пізніше.
- 2. Він не звик мити посуд після їжі.
- Джейн звикла писати статті до нашої шкільної газети.
- 4. Ми втомилися від заповнення анкет.

CARD 12

- 1. Мені вдалося написати непогане оповідання.
- 2. Чи вдалося нам втримати їх від сварки?
- 3. Поважаю людей, які спроможні говорити правду.
- 4. Я люблю читати англійські книги в оригіналі.

CARD 13

- 1. Сусід звинуватив нас за розбите скло.
- Я з нетерпінням чекаю, щоб подивитися цей фільм.
- Ніхто не заперечував проти того, щоб залишитися вдома і подивитися новини.
- 4. Мій друг втримує мене від неприємностей.

III. ЗАКЛЮЧНА ЧАСТИНА УРОКУ

Підсумок уроку

• What have you learnt, discussed at this lesson?

T. Try to learn to be happy and optimistic and remember that life is full of compensations; don't forget that there are always options, alternatives and possibilities from which to choose; seek out and remember the joyful moments; reflect on the past, look forward to the future but accept and cherish every pleasant moment; remember that happiness is made, not found; create happiness for others; remember that happiness begins in your family; try to look cheerful and happy even when you're not: do it for the sake of others.

Домашнє завдання

С. 176, впр. 38 (письмово).