**Дата: 15.10.2020**

**Група №23**

**Урок №7**

**Тема уроку**: «Home Reading.»

Мета уроку: Ознайомити учнів з новою лексикою теми. Вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення та письма. Розвивати культуру спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Прочитайте текст та напишіть коротко українською мовою основний зміст прочитаного (5-10 речень). Складіть 6 запитань до тексту англ. мовою.

Fountains Abbey is a ruined Cistercian monastery. It is also one of the largest Cistercian houses in England and  the best  example of destruction caused by Henry VIII’s Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40) when Henry sold all the buildings and land that belonged to the Catholic monasteries. The King had broken away from the Catholic church in 1534 and made himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England. The Abbey is situated near Ripon in north-east England.

The largest monastic ruin, was founded in 1132 by Benedictine monks. Within three years, the little settlement at Fountains had been admitted to the austere Cistercian Order. One of the most important developments at Fountains Abbey was the introduction of the Cistercian system of lay brothers.  It was due to the lay brothers that Fountains attained its great wealth and economic importance. By the mid thirteenth century Fountains had become one of the wealthiest religious houses in England.

The abbey operated for over 400 years, until 1539. The Abbey buildings and over 500 acres (2 km²) of land were then sold by the Crown, on 1 October 1540.

Fountains Abbey is a truly breathtaking place to visit. It is set in the naturally beautiful Skell valley.

Visitors approach Fountains Abbey from the west, which provides a fine vista across the Abbey Green to the abbey church and west range. The small River Skell runs picturesquely along the right side of the site; it provided an important water source to the abbey. A variety of monastery buildings cluster around the south side of the church. Behind the abbey to the east lie the extensive grounds of Studley Royal Park.

Construction on the abbey church began in 1135. Now carpeted with grass and open to the sky, this ruined medieval church is among the most atmospheric sights in England. This place is also famous for its 18th-century landscape garden of Studley Royal, with several ponds, ornamental monuments and carefully  designed vistas.

Many people visit the ruins, which have been well preserved in attractive countryside. They were made a World Heritage Site in 1986.

1. Прочитайте наступну розповідь. Підберіть заголовок до тексту та опишіть власне житло (до 10 -12 речень), опираючись на текст.

Our home have to be a quiet and comfort place for our heart and soul, a shelter from the outside world, a cozy nook where you always want to come back.

My family and I just have moved into a new big house in the suburb. We buy a plot three years ago and built the house from scratch. Of course, we take care to make it comfortable and cozy.

We built a two-stored detected house. On the ground floor we have an entrance hall, a big modern fully-furnitured kitchen, a lounge with the fireplace, a dining room and a bathroom. On the first floor we have three bedrooms with built-in wardrobes and bathrooms, a spare room, a small corridor and a bathroom.

However, most of all I am proud of my kitchen. It is a big spacious room with a beautiful views of the garden. It is equipped with the latest technology. We have  a sink unit with mixer tap and a dish washer, an electric sensor split-level cooker and a double oven, an electric grill, a coffee maker and a steamer.

Furthermore, we are well picked color shames for our interior to make our home cozy and to feel comfortable in it. Basically we rely on our own tastes and chose pastel colors.

In terms of heating we have gas-fired central heating with big boilers and double radiators each with its own thermostatic control. Moreover, we have an underfloor heating because in the kitchen and in the bathrooms we have tiles and it is cold in the winter time. Also we have a double-glazing windows. It is very convenient because of  harsh cold winters in our region.

Also we take care about our security system. We have the installation of lighting all around the house and an alarm system. It is a good preventative measure against burglars because it's very important to feel safe in your home.

I think you need to build a house with your own hands. Only then it will be your castle which always protect you. It will be the place where you always feel cozy and comfortable it will be your own warm nest which you twine by yourself.

1. Прочитайте повідомлення про британські університети і складіть 12 тестових запитань до прочитаного тексту з 4 варіантами відповідей кожен. Запишіть англійською мовою в зошит.

**British Universities**

For seven hundred years Oxford and Cambridge universities dominated the British education. Scotland had four universities, all founded before A. D. 1600. Wales only acquired a university in the 20th century; unlike the others it is a loose federation of four university col¬leges located in different cities (Cardiff, Swansea, Bangor, and Aberystwith). The first English university after Oxford and Cambridge (sometimes referred to as Oxbridge) was Durham, in the North of England, founded in 1832. The University of London was founded a few years later in 1836.

During the nineteenth century institutions of higher education were founded in most of the biggest industrial towns, like Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield (sometimes called the Redbrick Universities). At first they did not have full university status but were known as university colleges; since 1945, however, all have become independent universities, and in recent years a number of other universities have been founded: Sussex, Essex, Warwick, and others.

In the middle 60s there was a further new development. Some of the local technical colleges maintained by local authorities had gained special prestige. By 1967 ten of these had been given charters as universities. Many of them are in the biggest cities where there were already established universities; so now we have the University of Aston (Birmingham), Salford (close to Manchester), Strathclyde (Glasgow), Herriot-Watt University (Edinburgh), Brunei University (London).

When we add all these together we find that the number of universities in England increased within ten years from nineteen to thirty-six, and in Scotland from four to eight.

Oxford university is a sort of federation of colleges, and it is impossible to understand its structure unless one first understands the nature and function of these colleges, which have no resemblance whatever with the institutions called "colleges" in America.

Oxford has twenty-three ordinary colleges for men, five for women. All these are parallel institutions, and none of them is connected with any particular field of study. No matter what subject a man proposes to study he may study at any of the men's colleges.

Each college has a physical existence in the shape of a dining-hall, chapel, and residential rooms (enough to accommodate about half the student membership, the rest living in lodgings in the town). It is governed by its Fellows (commonly called "dons"), of whom there are usually about twenty or thirty. The dons are also responsible for teaching the students of the college through the tutorial system. The Fellows elect the Head of the college (whose title varies from college to college).

The colleges vary very much in size and extent of grounds and buildings, and also in eminence.

Colleges choose their own students, and a student only becomes a member of the University by having been accepted by a college. Students are chosen mainly on academic merit, but the policy of colleges in this respect varies from college to college. Some tend to be rather keen to admit a few men who are very good at rugby or some other sport, or sons of former students or of lords, or of eminent citizens, or of millionaires.

The colleges and university buildings are scattered about the town, mostly in the central area, though the scientific laboratories and the women's colleges are quite a long way out.

The university teachers are mostly Fellows of colleges, who may at the same time hold university appointments as lecturers or professors. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures, and any student may attend any university lecture. At the beginning of each term (there are three terms in the Oxford academic year) a list is published showing all the lectures being given during the term within each faculty, and every student can choose which lectures he will attend, though his own college tutor will advise him which lectures seem likely to be more useful. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory, and no records of attendance are kept.

Apart from lectures, teaching is by means of the "tutorial" system, which is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each Fellow in a college is tutor in his own subject to the undergraduates who are studying it. Each student goes to his tutor's room once every week to read out an essay which he has written, and for an hour he and the tutor discuss the essay. A student does not necessarily go only to his own tutor but may be assigned to another don in his own college or in another college when he is studying some particular topic which is outside the special interest of his own tutor.

**Д/з: вивчити лексику уроку.**

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